



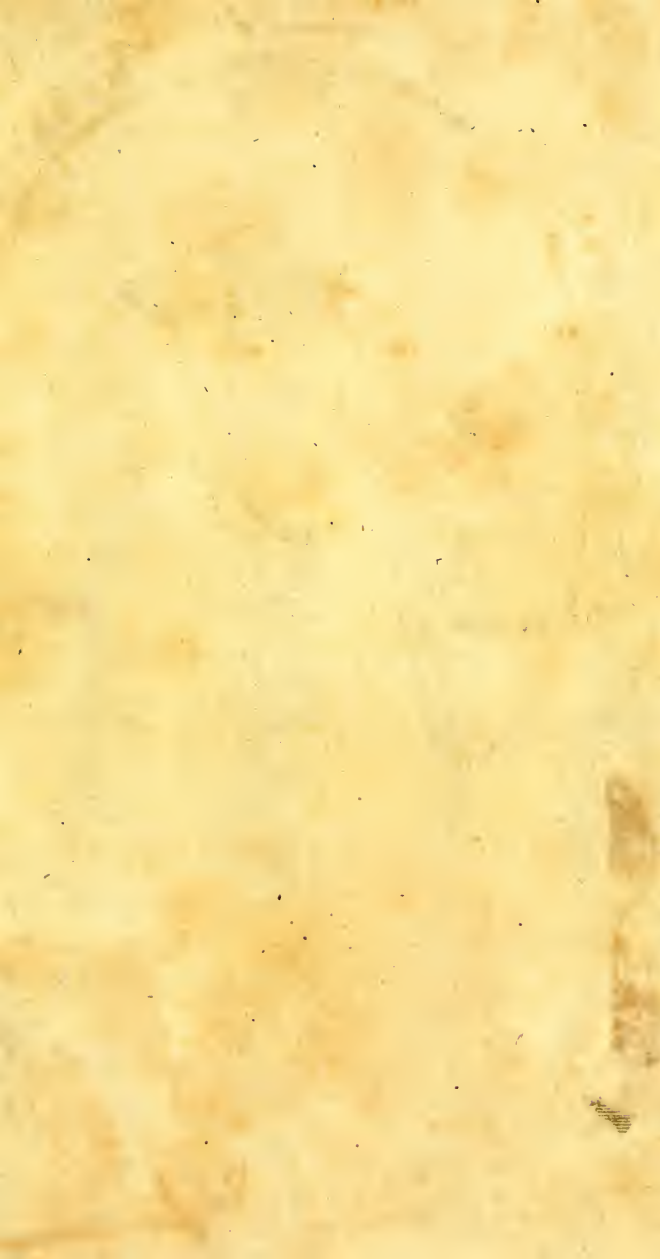
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HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF THE

Transactions of Europe,

FROM THE

Commencement of the War with SPAIN
in 1739, to the Infurrection in SCOTLAND
in 1745.

WITH

The PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT,
and the most remarkable DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES
during that Period.

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An Impartial History of the late Rebellion.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

By SAMUEL BOYSE, M. A.

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T H E

INTRODUCTION.

MBITION, or the Desire of Ruling, is a Introduction to
Vol. II.
Passion so prevalent and rooted in the Mind of Man, that the earliest Ages of the World were Witnesses of the Mischiefs it occasioned, and the Agitations it produced. Government itself, on whatever Motives instituted, or whatever Plan formed, has been made subservient to its Ends; nor have there been less frequent Struggles amongst the Princes and States of the Universe for extending their Empire at the Expence of their Neighbours, than there have been Contests amongst the Learned, what Form of Government was most eligible, of highest Antiquity, or best calculated for Duration. Those who have insisted most on the Excellency of Republican Constitutions, whether of the *Aristocratic* or *Democratic* kind, think them rather made for Continuance, than for extending themselves by Conquest; yet this Opinion, tho' generally received, is contradicted manifestly by the Examples of *Rome* and *Carthage*, who both, (especially the former) rose on the Foundations of Freedom to such Power, as to contend for the Empire of the World. But tho' *Rome* by her Virtue and Patience at last gain'd the Superiority, and arriv'd the nearest to Universal Monarchy of any State that has hitherto appeared upon the Earth; yet her immense Grandeur only served to introduce that Luxury and Corruption, which made way for Tyranny, and ended in Ruin. This Mistress of Nations sunk, overwhelm'd by her own Weight, and became the Prey of a People whom she stiled *barbarous*, but were neither so contemptible in Arms, nor so unskill'd in Policy, as the Name given them seem'd to import.

Yet inevitable as, after the Loss of its Freedom, the Declension of this once formidable Empire appeared to be, its

695

Downfal was greatly accelerated by the Partition,* which *Theodosius the Great* made of it in favour of his two Sons, *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. The *Eastern Empire*, under the latter and his Successors, held up some Ages; but fell infinitely short of the antient *Roman* either for Majesty or Splendor; for, however under some few great and wise Princes,† its Glory seem'd to revive and promise a Recovery, these dying Gleams of Prosperity were but transient, and the Forerunners of an approaching Dissolution. The *Bulgarians*, and other *Scythic* Nations, wasted its Western Boundaries. *Greece*, divided into several petty Sovereignties, withdrew itself from its Domination. A new, but short-liv'd Empire was erected in *Trebisonde*, and the Parts adjacent. The *Saracens* who, from small Beginnings, grew formidable in the East, made themselves Masters of *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, and *Cilicia*. Thus the Eastern Empire, harrassed and invaded on all Sides, dwindled away, 'till the *Turks*, a Nation of obscure and uncertain Original, after erecting a new Monarchy in the Heart of *Asia*, carried their victorious Arms into *Europe*, and under *Mahomet II.* by the taking of *Constantinople*, and the Extirpation of the Imperial Family of *Paleologi*, put a final Period to its Existence.

1453

The Fate of the *Western Empire*, after the Division of *Theodosius*, came on much quicker. The *Goths* and *Germans*,‡ in Swarms as numberless as resistless, came to exchange the cold and barren Habitations of the North for the more fertile and agreeable Provinces of the *Romans*. A Revolution the more remarkable, as it quite altered the Face of *Europe*, by introducing new Inhabitants, whose Captains or Leaders,|| founding new Kingdoms on the Ruins of the

* *Theodosius the Great* succeeded to the Empire in 390, on the Death of *Eugenius*.

† Such were *Justinian*, *Julian*, *Heraclius*, and others.

‡ The Form of Government and Laws of all these northern People of various Denominations, were the same. The Dyets of *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Sweden*; the Cortes of *Spain*; and the Parliaments of *France*; all flow from the same Origin of Liberty, to which we owe the Constitution derived to us from our *Saxon* Ancestors.

|| The *Gothic* Armies were not mercenary Troops, who fought for Pay, or the Glory or Profit of their Leaders; but voluntary Societies, who set out on Expeditions under Chiefs of their own Election; so that whatever Country they subdued, every Individual Soldier had an equal Right to share, in what he help'd to conquer.

Roman

Roman Empire, at the same time establish'd their own Laws and Customs in the Countries they conquered. Thus the *Saxons*, under the Character of Auxiliaries, became the Masters of *Britain*. The *Visigoths* seated themselves in *Spain*. The *Franks* and *Burgundians* divided between them the rich Provinces of *France*. The *Suevi* seiz'd *Bavaria*, the *Tyrolese*, and part of *Switzerland*. *Hungary* and the adjacent Countries fell to the *Huns*. And the *Ostrogoths*, under *Theodoric*,* a Prince of uncommon Valour and Wisdom founded a new Monarchy in *Italy* itself, the Capital of *Lombardy* which they fix'd at *Pavia*, not thinking *Rome* (tho' once the Queen of the World) worthy to be the Seat of their Empire.

449

415

427

454

The *Roman Monarchy* thus dismember'd and parcelled out, the different Possessors (after some time spent in settling their respective Acquisitions) began to think of in-croaching on their Neighbours, and of erecting in their own Favour some such extensive Domination, as that they had jointly contributed to overthrow. These Struggles have occasion'd that Fluctuation of Power which subsists to this Day, and which we shall briefly endeavour to trace thro' the principal Parts of *Europe*.

Spain, which on the Declension of the *Western Empire* fell to the Share of the *Visi*· (or *Western*) *Goths* and *Vandals*, labour'd for some time under the Disadvantages of a divided Dominion. But at last the *Gothic Empire* in that Country became formidable, comprehending not only the neighbouring Provinces of *France*, but part of *Mauritania*, and all *Spain*, except a small Remnant, which the *Romans* soon lost. From thence it began to decline a-pace, till under *Roderic*, the Vengeance of a private Person† introduced the *Saracens*, who quickly over-ran the greatest Part of that noble Country, which they divided into several Dynasties.‡ Yet soon after the *Gothic Affairs* seemed to revive under *Pelagius*, who founded the Kingdoms of *Leon* and *Oviedo*. To these *Sancho the Great*, his Successor, added *Navarre*, *Arragon*, and *Castile*; and by this Accession

Spain.

580

714

726

1035

* Sub cujus felici Imperio plurimæ renovantur Urbes, munitissima Castellæ conduntur, consurgunt admiranda Palatia: magnisque ejus operibus antiqua miracula superantur. Cassiodor.

† Count *Julian*, who in revenge for *Roderic's* debauching his Daughter, invited over the *Saracens*, by whom that Monarch was defeated and killed.

‡ The *Moors* founded the Kingdoms of *Granada*, *Toledo*, *Murcia*, *Seville*, and *Corduba*.

of Power bid fair for expelling the *Moors*, and obtaining the sole Monarchy of *Spain*. But this wise Prince so little consulted his Interest in this respect, that he divided his Dominions between his *Sons*, whose mutual Quarrels and Jealousies gave the *Moors* Time to re-establish their Affairs. 1157 *Alphonso VIII.* fell into the same Error; for having reunited those Dominions, he again dismember'd them in favour of his Sons. *Ferdinand V.** by his Marriage with *Isabella* Sister to *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*, laid the true Foundations of the *Spanish* Grandeur; for after destroying the Kingdom of *Granada*, the last Dynasty of the *Moors* in *Spain*, and 1478 the Expulsion of that Nation, he carried his victorious Arms into *Italy*, and annex'd *Naples* to his Crown. He 1492 also, on the Pope's excommunicating *John d' Albret*, King of *Navarre*, possessed himself of that Kingdom. To these 1504 Successes, if we add the Discovery of the *West Indies* in his Time, by which the *Spanish* Nation got such vast Advantages, we shall not wonder at the formidable Power of this Monarchy under his Grandson and Successor *Charles V.* who being Emperor of *Germany* by Election, and by Inheritance Master of the *Low Countries*, threaten'd *Europe* with 1519 Universal Monarchy under the House of *Austria*,† to which no Power at that time seemed to be an equal Match. But tho' this active and enterprizing Prince performed great Things during his Reign, it seems rather matter of Wonder he had not done more. The Truth is, his ambitious Views were very much thwarted by his cotemporary Rivals in Power, *Solyman* the Magnificent, *Francis I.* King of *France*, and *Henry VIII.* King of *England*, who were all Princes little inferior to him in Capacity or Valour. However, *Charles* by the Battle of *Pavia*,‡ had very near ac-

* *Ferdinand* was called the *Catholick*, on account of his establishing the Inquisition in *Spain*, and expelling the *Moors*, of whom above 170,000 Families were driven out of the Kingdom, to the great Detriment of the national Wealth.

† The Founder of this illustrious House was *Rodolph* of *Hapsberg*, who was elected Emperor in 1273. This Prince had six Daughters all Sovereigns, viz. a Queen of *Bohemia*, a Queen of *Hungary*, a Countess Palatine of the *Rhine*, a Dutchess of *Saxony*, a Dutchess of *Bavaria*, and a Margravine of *Brandenburgh*. *Albert II.* was the first of his House, who, in 1438, laid the Foundation of the *Austrian* Greatness, the Imperial Crown continuing in his Male Line till 1740.

‡ This Battle was fought, Feb. 24, 1525, and *Francis I.* being vanquish'd and taken Prisoner, was conducted to *Madrid*, where he remain'd confined till January 1526.

complish'd his Designs; for *Francis* was glad to purchase his Liberty with surrendering the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, renouncing the Sovereignty of *Artois* and *Flanders*, and yielding up his Pretensions to *Naples* and *Milan*. It is indeed true that *Francis I.* on recovering his Freedom, refused to fulfil these Articles; but this only occasion'd a new War, which ended to his Disadvantage. *Charles* next carried his Arms into *Africa*, and added *Tunis* to the Conquest his Grandfather had made of *Tripoli* and *Bugia* in that Country. He also found means to get Possession of *Utrecht*, *Gröningen*, *Gelderland*, *Overyssel*, and *Zutphen*.* By the successful Valour of *Hernando Cortez*, he became Master of the vast Empire of *Mexico*.† But his Endeavours to reduce the Protestants of *Germany*, and with them to destroy the Liberties of the Empire, were not so fortunate; for after several smart Struggles, he was by *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, forced to fly disgracefully from *Inspruck*,‡ and soon after obliged to make a Peace with the confederated Princes|| on their own Terms. Thus tired out with the Fatigues of Government, and the fruitless Toils of restless Ambition, he resign'd the *Imperial Crown* to his Brother *Ferdinand*, who had before been chosen King of the *Romans*, and abdicated all his other Dominions in favour of his Son *Philip* then married to *Mary I.* Queen of *England*,§ after which he retired to the Monastery of *St. Justus* in *Spain*, where he ended his Life. Had it not been for the Error this Monarch committed in not getting his Son *Philip* elected King of the *Romans*, instead of his Brother *Ferdinand*, his Successors had in all probability been Sovereigns of *Europe*. But the Power of the House of *Austria*, thus divided between the *Spanish* and *German* Branches, became broke, and consequently weaken'd. For tho' *Philip II.* was

1527

1535

1521

1556

1558

* Some of these Provinces he got by Succession, others by the Surrender the respective Sovereigns made to him

† This vast Monarchy was reduced into a Province of *Spain*, by *Hernando Cortez* in 1521, with a very inconsiderable Force, and *Montezuma*, the last Emperor, put to Death.

‡ He had but just time to escape in a Horse-litter to *Villaco* on the *Drave*, leaving all his Equipages behind.

§ The chief of these were, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Margrave of *Brandenburgh*, the Duke of *Wirtemburgh*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*.

§ *Philip*, Son to *Charles* (afterwards *Philip II.*) was married July 25, 1554, at *Winchester*, to *Mary I. Q.* of *England*; on which occasion his Father resign'd to him *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Dutchy of *Milan*.

a Prince

- a Prince of boundless Ambition, yet all the Steps he took to extend his Power, proved fatal to himself. By endeavouring to introduce the *Inquisition* and arbitrary Power in the *Netherlands*, he lost the greatest Part of those fine Provinces, which, by the Confederacy of *Utrecht*, threw off the *Spanish Yoke*. The vast *Armada*,* which at an immense Cost he had prepared for the Invasion and Conquest of *England*, by its Destruction and Defeat, gave a Blow to *Spain*, she could not for a long time recover; so that under *Philip III.* and *Philip IV.* his Successors, the Growth of this Monarchy seem'd to be at a stand, or rather its Power was on the decline. The *Spanish Branch* of the House of *Austria* expiring in *Charles II.* Son to the latter, gave *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, the Opportunity of placing his Grandson *Philip V.* on the Throne of *Spain*, of which (notwithstanding the *Grand Confederacy*, formed to prevent so dangerous an Accession of Power to the House of *Bourbon*) by the Peace of *Utrecht*, he was left peaceable Possessor. Thus *Spain*, by her close Union with *France*, was enabled to gain fresh Strength, and to erect a new Monarchy in *Italy*,† in favour of one of the Branches of the House of *Bourbon*.

- Germany. Let us now return to the *German Branch* of the House of *Austria* under *Ferdinand I.* Brother to *Charles V.* This Prince, who took care to preserve the Imperial Crown hereditary in his Family, did not long survive his Brother. *Maximilian II.* and *Rodolph II.* his Successors, were wholly employ'd in defending *Hungary* against the *Turks*, and settling the Affairs of *Germany*, which the Emperor *Matthias* at his Death left in great Confusion to *Ferdinand II.* his Successor. The *Bohemians* revolted, and chose the Elector Palatine *Frederick* their King; but this unhappy Prince was not only defeated near *Prague*, but lost his hereditary Dominions. *Ferdinand* thus successful carried on the War with the Protestant Princes of *Germany*, who were at last

* This formidable Fleet was so roughly handled by our Admirals *Howard* and *Drake* in the Channel, and afterwards so dispersed and ruined by Storms, that few Vessels got back safe to *Spain*. On this occasion *Q. Elizabeth* struck a Medal, having on the Reverse a Fleet dispersed, with this Motto: *Afflavit Deus, & dissipantur.*

† By the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1738, *Don Carlos*, eldest Son to *Philip V.* by his second Wife, was confirmed in Possession of the Kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, of which he had been crowned King at *Palermo*, July 3, 1735.

forced to call in *Gustavus Adolphus*, K. of *Sweden*, to their Assistance. Tho' this brave Prince lost his Life in the Beginning of his Conquests, yet the *Swedes* continued to ravage *Germany*, and the War was maintained on all sides with great Vigour, both during the Life of *Ferdinand*, and under his Son *Ferdinand III.* till the Treaty of *Munster*. By this, the Power of the House of *Austria* was greatly diminish'd, and the Liberties of *Germany* both restored and secured. *Leopold*, who succeeded, was taken up in composing the Troubles in *Hungary*, secretly fomented by *France*, when he saw himself on the Brink of Ruin by the sudden Invasion of the *Turks*, who laid Siege to *Vienna*, and had certainly carried that important Fortress, the Bulwark of Christendom, if they had not been prevented by the Activity and Valour of *John Sobieski*, K. of *Poland*, who forced them to abandon the Place with considerable Loss.* However *Leopold* soon recover'd his Affairs in *Hungary*, and procured that Crown to be settled hereditary in his Family. But the farther Progress of his Arms against the Infidels was check'd by the *French* renewing Hostilities on the side of the *Rhine*, the Signal of the following War in *Europe*, which was ended by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and succeeded by a Peace with the *Turks*, concluded at *Carlowitz* under the Mediation of the Maritime Powers.† *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, the last Male of the *Spanish* Branch of the House of *Austria*, had earnestly requested *Leopold* for Troops to secure his *Italian* Dominions, and that he would send the Archduke *Charles*, his second Son, into *Spain* before his Death: This Request, tho' thought by Prince *Eugene* and the Emperor's wisest Counsellors, highly proper to be complied with, was neglected, till that Prince saw his Error too late. The grand Confederacy, formed to support the Archduke's Title to the Crown of *Spain*, did not produce the Effect expected. After a great Expence of Blood and Treasure (*Leopold*, and his Son and Successor *Joseph*, dying during the Course of the War) *Philip V.* remained

1648

1658

1684

1687

1697

1698

1700

1709

* The Battle was fought, Sept. 12, 1684, under the Walls of *Vienna*, in which the *Turks* were entirely defeated with the Loss of all their Tents and Baggage. His late Majesty, K. *George I.* distinguish'd himself greatly as a Volunteer in this Action

† Lord *Paget*, (late Earl of *Uxbridge*) and Mr *Collier*, were the Embassadors from *England* and *Holland*. *Carlowitz*, the Place of Treaty, is a strong City of *Croatia*, near the Confluence of the Rivers *Kulp* and *Mereswitz*, 13 Leagues N. E. of *Belgrade*, and 14 S. E. of *Esseck*.

in possession of the *Spanish* Throne, and the Archduke was elected Emperor by the Name of *Charles VI.* Soon after
 1711 *England* and *Holland* making a separate Peace with *France*, this Prince was left to the Mercy of *Lewis XIV.* and obliged to make a disadvantageous Treaty. His Arms in *Hun-*
 1718 *gary*, under the great Prince *Eugene*, were more fortunate. He recover'd *Belgrade* and *Temeswar*, which, with a great Part of *Walachia* and *Servia*, were yielded up to him by the Treaty of *Passarowitz*. In the mean time, *Charles* being the last Male of his Line, and seeing no likelihood of male
 1725 Issue, by the *Pragmatic Sanction*,* which he got ratify'd in the *Imperial Dyet*, and by the States of *Hungary* and *Bohe-*
 1733 *mia*, settled all his Dominions entire on his eldest Daughter. The Death of *Augustus II.* King of *Poland*, involved this Monarch in a new War with *France*, which not only exhausted his Finances, but cost him *Naples* and *Sicily*, (not to mention the Cession of *Lorraine* to K. *Stanislaus*,) which by the Treaty of *Vienna* were granted to Don *Carlos*.
 1738 As *Charles* had married his Daughter to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, it had certainly been his true Interest to have got that Prince elected K. of the *Romans* during his Life. But
 1740 dying before this Point was settled, *France* by her Intrigues got the Elector of *Bavaria* raised to the imperial Dignity, and by her Arms, had not Providence interposed, had effected her favourite Scheme of reducing the House of *Austria* to a State of total Ruin.

France. As *France*, before its Conquest by *Julius Cæsar*, was the Seat of several independent and petty Princes, so on the Dissolution of the Western Empire, it became again parcelled out amongst the *Burgundians* and *Franks*, the latter of whom gave it its present Name. Of this warlike Nation were its first Princes of the *Merovingian* Line,† who,
 418 tho' many of them wise and brave Monarchs, yet gave too much into the Humour which prevailed in those Days, of subdividing their Territories in favour of their Posterity :
 680 But the last Kings of this Race degenerating into Sloth and Stupidity, left the care of the Government to a Prime Minister (called *Le Maire de Palais*) who in effect enjoy'd the regal Authority, of which they only retain'd the Shadow.

* For an Account of this famous Edict, see Vol. I. of this Work, p. 69.

† From *Pharamond*, who began to reign in 418, to *Childerick the Idiot* deposed in 723, there was a Succession of 23 Kings of this Race, for 305 Years.

This gave *Charles Martel*,† who exercised this high Office, the Opportunity of establishing the future Grandeur of his Family ; for under his Son *Pepin* the regal and ministerial Power became united. *Charlemaine*, his Son and Successor, extended the *French* Monarchy beyond its former Bounds ; for he not only made himself Master of *Italy* by the Overthrow of the **Lombard* Kingdom there, but he defeated the *Saxons*, subdued *Germany*, routed the *Sclavonians*, *Danes*, *Huns*, and *Saracens*, reduced *Spain* as far as the River *Ebro*, and was solemnly crown'd at *Rome*, Emperor of the *West*. Indeed, all things rightly consider'd, he was the greatest Prince that had appear'd in this part of the World since the Dissolution of the *Roman* Empire, and had his Successors trod in his Steps, it is not easy to see what could have hinder'd them from erecting a Monarchy as formidable and extensive. But *Charlemaine's* Successors fell into the same Error we have so often had occasion to remark, of dividing their Dominions, and consequently weakening their own Power. Thus the Empire of *Germany* was again separated from *France*,† which became by degrees reduced into moderate Bounds. Soon after the *Normans* invaded it, and possessed themselves of the northern Provinces. Thus the Authority of the ||*Carlovingian* Race gradually decaying, made way for *Hugh Capet* to ascend the Throne. This Prince, to gratify the Nobility, who had promoted his Elevation, endeavour'd by an ill-advised Generosity, to supply the Deficiency of his Title. Thus he remitted many of the antient Prerogatives, giving the principal Grandees the Titles of Dukes and Earls of the Provinces§ they govern-

724

751

800

841

912

987

† He held the ministerial, or rather sovereign Power, under several Princes, whom he set up or deposed at Pleasure. He was both a great General and Statesman.

* The *Lombard* Kingdom in *Italy* had subsisted for 206 Years, when it was ruin'd by *Charlemaine*, who took *Pavia*, and carried away *Desiderius*, the last Monarch, Prisoner. Anno 774.

† The Battle of *Fontenaye*, between the Emperor *Lothaire*, and the Sons of *Lewis le Debonaire*, in which the *French* lost 100,000 Men, occasion'd this Partition. *Lothaire*, being vanquish'd, was obliged to content himself with the Title of Emperor, *Italy*, *Provence*, and the Countries between the *Schelde*, the *Maese*, the *Rhine*, and the *Saone*. *Lewis* had *Germany* for his Share. And *France* fell to *Charles the Bald*.

|| The *Carlovingian* Race lasted under 15 Kings, the space of 235 Years.

§ Thus the Dutchies of *Normandy*, *Bretagne*, and *Aquitane*, and the Counties or Earldoms of *Flanders*, *Champagne*, *Toulouse*,

ed, to hold in full Sovereignty, on condition of a slight Acknowledgment. By this means he imprudently laid the Foundations of a Power which it cost his Successors much Time and Policy to destroy, and reduced the *French* Monarchy to a very small Compass. The succeeding Princes, who saw this fatal Mistake, made it the chief Object of their Attention to rectify it, and neglected no Opportunities of reuniting those Jewels, which they regarded as torn from their Crown. Thus *Philip II.* called the *August*, dispossessed *John*, King of *England*, of *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Touraine*, and the greatest Part of *Poitou*.* *Philip the Hardy*, his Successor, became Master of the County of *Toulouse*, on the Extinction of the Male Line in that Family. He also united *Navarre* and *Champagne* to his Crown by the Marriage of his Son *Philip the Fair* with the Heiress of those Countries. *Philip VI.* procured the County of *Dauphiné* from *Humbert*, the last Prince, who had no Issue.† Even *Charles VII.* tho' reduced to the last Extremity by the victorious Arms of our *Henry V.* yet found means to recover his Affairs so, during the Minority of *Henry VI.* as to strip us of all we had in *France*, and to lay the Basis of its increasing Grandeur. *Lewis XI.* by the Death of *Charles* of *Anjou*, succeeded to the rich Inheritance of *Provence*, and the other Provinces on the *Loire*, which that Prince held. *Charles VIII.* his Successor, by marrying *Anne* Heiress of *Bretagne*, annex'd that Dutchy (which for some Ages had been subject to its own Princes) to his Crown; and *Lewis XII.* his Brother, was so loth to part with this Acquisition, that he married his Widow in order to preserve it.‡ Yet, though she had no Issue, *Francis I.* his Successor, kept Possession, and by his enterprizing Genius and Courage, bade fair for raising *France* to Universal Monarchy, and doubtless would have accomplish'd it if he had had a less power-

Dauphiny, *Provence*, *Maine*, and *Savoy*, became so many petty Dynasties governed by their own Princes, who only did Homage to the Crown of *France*.

* The Pretence was his refusing to appear to answer for the Murder of *Arthur* Duke of *Bretagne*, his Nephew.

† It was sold by *Humbert* for 100,000 Florins of Gold, on this Condition, that the eldest Son of the *French* King should for ever bear the Title of *Dauphine*, and quarter the Arms of that County, which is observed to this Day.

‡ Our *Henry VII.* might easily have prevented this; but he was too intent on gratifying his ruling Passion *Avarice* to regard any Object that came in Competition with that View.

ful Competitor than *Charles V.* However, *Francis* chose rather to combat this Rival by Policy than by Arms. The four Princes of the House of *Valois*,* his Successors, had neither Time nor Capacity to execute so arduous a Project as that of humbling the House of *Austria*; nor indeed would the civil, or rather religious Wars, which wasted the Kingdom during their Reigns, allow them time to look abroad, or think of extending their Dominions. *Henry IV.* the first Monarch of the House of *Bourbon*, by the Settlement of Peace at home, was enabled to make Preparations for that vast Design, which his sudden *Catastrophe* prevented.† Under his Successor *Lewis XIII.* Cardinal *Richelieu*, a Man of an extensive Genius, proud, enterprizing and ambitious, pursued the Scheme of aggrandizing *France* with Success. The victorious Arms of *Gustavus Adolphus* were but the Instruments of *French* Policy. During the Minority of *Lewis XIV.* Cardinal *Mazarine* conducted the same Design with more Deliberation. The former Minister, bold, active, and impatient of Delays, hurried Fortune; the latter coolly watched her Motions, and seiz'd every favourable Opportunity that presented. It was this great Politician who formed *Lewis XIV.* to the Art of Governing, and laid the Foundations of that Power, which has since so often alarmed *Europe*. The Treaty of *Westphalia*,‡ by which she procured *Alsace* to herself, shew'd that *France* play'd a great Game, and was beginning to gain a visible Ascendant in the Affairs of the Empire, which she took care to im-

1525

1574

1610

1630

1643

1648

* *Henry II.* *Francis II.* *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* all Princes of slender Capacity, were the last Males of the House of *Valois*; which in the space of 246 Years had given 13 Kings to *France*; and ended in the Person of *Henry III.* slabb'd by *Jaques Clement*, a Monk, in 1574.

† This truly great King was assassinated, in his own Coach, in the middle of his Capital City, by one *Ravillac*, a Jesuit, in 1610. after a Reign of 21 Years

‡ This Treaty, called also the Treaty of *Munster* or *Osnaburgh*, was concluded in 1648, and put an end to the long and bloody War which had wasted *Germany* for near thirty years. By it the Empire was restored to its antient Liberty. The Elector of *Bavaria* had the *Upper Palatinate*; and an 8th Electorate was established in favour of the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, who was restored to his Dominions, *Pomerania*, with *Bremen* and *Verden* were given to *Sweden*. The Archbishopricks of *Magdeburgh* and *Halberstadt* were seculariz'd in favour of the House of *Brandenburgh*; and *France* had for her Pains all *Alsace*, with the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

prove by getting her Embassador to be received at the Imperial Dyet assembled at *Frankfort* on the Death of *Ferdinand III.** *Leopold*, his Successor, by a fatal Capitulation, was obliged to abandon the *Spanish* Branch of his Family, to the Resentment of *France*. This brought on the *Pyrennean Treaty*,† by which *Lewis XIV.* got *Roussillon*, and the *Franche Compté*; and which Cardinal *Mazarine* did not long survive. But the Monarch kept closely to his Plan, and after 28 Years of bloody War, wrested from *Spain* and the House of *Austria* whole Provinces,‡ of which he took care to preserve the best part at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. But the War soon broke out a-fresh both on the *Rhine*, in *Italy*, and the *Low Countries*; and continued with various Success till the Peace of *Ryswick*, concluded under the Mediation of *Sweden*, by which *France* acquired the important City of *Strasburgh*, and some other Territories. But *Europe* had hardly time to breathe before the death of *Charles II.* plunged her in new Calamities. This Monarch had declared the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* his Heir. *Lewis XIV.* in order to defeat this Disposition, communicated to the *English* Court the Plan of the famous Partition Treaty, by which *Naples* and *Sicily* were to be granted to the *Dauphin*, *Milan* to the Archduke *Charles*, and the rest of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the Prince of *Bavaria*. But this last dying before *Charles II.* a new Treaty was formed, by which the Archduke was to succeed as Heir to the *Spanish* Dominions, and the Duke of *Lorraine* was to have the *Milanese*, in lieu of his Dutchy, which was to be yielded to *France*. All these Negotiations were only to lull the maritime Powers asleep, till *France* had accomplished her Point in getting the declining King to make a secret Will in favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, second Son to the *Dauphin*, who, on the Death of *Charles II.* was acknowledged K. of *Spain*, by the Title of *Philip V.* To thwart a Design that seemed so dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*, that grand Confederacy was formed, which not only

* This was the first *French* Embassador ever admitted; those of *Francis I.* being deny'd at the Election of *Charles V.*

† By this Treaty all Differences were accommodated between *France* and *Spain*; *Roussillon* being yielded up to the former, and a Match concluded between *Lewis XIV.* and the Infanta *Maria Teresa*, Daughter to *Philip IV.*

‡ In this long War *France* got great Part of the *Netherlands*, and all the *Franche Compté*.

stopp'd the ambitious Progress of **France*, but for some Years bore her down with a resistless Torrent of Successes. The Victories of *Blenheim*, *Turin*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde*, and *Malplaquet* are Names, whose Remembrance yet strikes *France* with Grief and Confusion. The allied Army was almost at the Gates of *Paris*, and the Crown totter'd on the Head of that *Grand Monarque*, who had so long aw'd the World. He was reduced to offer Terms,† which were unhappily neglected. His Fortune, not his Genius, saved him in this Extremity. The fatal Disgrace of *Denain*,‡ soon convinced the Allies of their Error, and revived the sinking Spirits of *France*, whose Intrigues had so far succeeded as to detach the principal Member of that Confederacy which had brought her to the Verge of Ruin. Our new Ministry in *England* embraced a new System of Politics, and thought the House of *Austria* would become too great, if the *Imperial* and *Spanish* Diadems were united in favour of *Charles VI.* The Assurances of *Philip V.* to renounce all Pretensions to the Crown of *France* for himself and his Descendants, they judged, were a sufficient Security against the Incroachments of the House of *Bourbon*. Alas! they found this too weak a Barrier for an Ambition that scorn'd all Bounds. The Treaty of *Utrecht* gave *France* time to collect Strength for new Mischief. Scarce had she began to rest, after the most calamitous War she ever sustain'd, when *Lewis XIV.* died, in a very advanced Age, admired by his Subjects, and dreaded by the rest of the World.|| The Minority of his Successor had little re-

1706

1711

1715

* This grand Confederacy was composed of the following Princes: The Emperor, the Q of *Great Britain*, the Kings of *Prussia*, *Denmark*, and *Portugal*, the States General, the Electors of *Saxony*, *Palatine*, *Hannover*, and *Treves*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Wirttemberg*, *Brunswick-Wolfenbottle*, and *Mecklenburgh*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the Bishops of *Munster* and *Constance*, and the Imperial Circles of *Savabia*, *Franconia*, and the *Upper-Rhine*.

† At the Treaty of *Gertrudenburg* the French Ministers offered that their Master should abandon the Interest of *Philip V.* and leave him to the Mercy of the Allies.

‡ *Denain*, a Village near *Quesnoy*, where 12,000 Dutch, under the E. of *Albemarle*, were surrounded and cut off by M. *Villars*; the Duke of *Ormond*, who commanded the Allied Army looking on, his Hands being ty'd up by the Suspension of Arms sign'd between *France* and *England*.

|| This Prince died in 1715, in the 72d Year of his Reign, and the 77th of his Age, having had the Misfortune to see almost
markable

1725 markable in it. Cardinal *Fleury*, from being Preceptor to this young Prince (over whom he had gain'd an absolute Ascendancy) easily rose to the Post of Prime Minister, tho' he had neither the Knowledge nor Activity of *Richelieu*, nor the Prudence or Capacity of *Mazarine*. The first six Years of his Administration were pacific, till the

1733 Death of *Augustus* II. King of *Poland*, led him, more from Honour than Inclination, to re-establish K. *Stanislaus* on that Throne. But the real Views of *France* in this Step were, not so much to assist the Father-in-Law of *Lewis* XV, as to engage in a new War with the Emperor, (who supported his Competitor) which might enable her to depress the House of *Austria*. In this the Court of *Versailles* effectually gain'd her Ends. For *Charles* VI. after an unsuccessful War, in which he found himself deserted by the maritime Powers, his old Allies, (who look'd upon themselves as unconcern'd in this Quarrel) being unable to cope with the Powers allied against him,* was glad to purchase a Peace, with the Resignation of *Naples* and *Sicily* to Don *Carlos*, and the Cession of *Lorraine* to the Crown of *France*.

1738 This Prince did not long survive the inglorious Treaty of *Vienna*, and with him ended the Male Line of the House of *Austria*, which for so many Ages had possessed the Imperial Sceptre. By Virtue of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, which even *France* herself had guaranteed, his eldest Daughter enter'd on all his hereditary Dominions by the Title of Q. of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. As the imperial Dignity became vacant, it was but natural to think that *France* would not let slip an Occasion so favourable for ruining the House of *Austria*. With this View she raised the Elector of *Bavaria* to the imperial Throne; and, not content with this, spirited up new Pretenders, who might tear in pieces the late Emperor's Succession. This was the ground-work of M. *Belleisle's*† Plan, and its first Successes seem'd to give it Credit. *Silesia*, a Prey to the Arms of *Prussia*; *Upper Austria* gain'd without a Blow; *Bohemia* lost; *Vienna* threa-

1740

all his Children die before him; so that he was succeeded by his Great Grandson, an Infant of 5 years old: "He was a Conqueror, tho' no Warrior; magnificent, but not liberal; beneficent, but too absolute; and rigidly devout, without any real Sense or Knowledge of Religion. He left by his Mistresses several illegitimate Children.

* The Kings of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*.

† Marshal *Belleisle* boasted he would give Laws to the Queen of *Hungary* on the Bastions of *Vienna*.

ten'd with a Siege; and the unhappy Queen forced to take Shelter at *Presburgh*, seem'd very signal Advantages: Yet all these Triumphs quickly vanish'd in Smoke. The distress'd Princess found in the remote and savage part of her Dominions, Resources unknown to her Ancestors. She was soon supported by Numbers of brave and hardy Troops, and her Allies supplied her with Money,* the Sinews of War. She became in her Turn victorious, and the Schemes of *France* began to appear both blindly projected, and ill supported. Their Ministry was puzzled how to maintain a War of their own contriving. The more they gain'd, the less able they were to keep their Ground; and after losing the Flower of numerous and well-appointed Armies in *Germany*, they found themselves obliged to evacuate that Country; to abandon their Ally, the new Emperor, to his Fate, and to recall the shatter'd Remains of their Troops to defend their own Frontiers. Yet still tenacious of her Purposes, and undismay'd by ill Success, *France* continued steady in her Views, and determin'd to make new Efforts to sustain them. We shall in the Sequel have occasion to consider the Nature of those pernicious Designs she meditated against the Liberties of *Europe* in general, and against the Repose and Happiness of *Britain* in particular, where we shall next take a cursory View of the *Changes* of Power which have happen'd, and remark the Consequences they have produced.

Tho' the *Saxons*,† soon after their first Arrival in the Is-land, erected several *Dynasties*, or petty Kingdoms, yet it was near 400 Years before *Egbert the Great* accomplish'd the Design of uniting those into one Monarchy. But tho' this Union was in itself very considerable, and might have been attended with great Consequences, yet the Sax-

England.

449

* The Necessity and Efficacy of these Succours (says the Author of the *Perseis*) afforded ample Matter of Discourse to the Friends of the House of *Austria*, who from thence concluded that its Territories, tho' preserved entire, did not render it a Match for the Powers allied against it. This Consequence was, however, false as to Men; for the numerous Armies the Q. of *Hungary* raised was a Proof that her Dominions were a Nursery of Soldiers. But it was true in respect of Money, the Want of which put it out of her Power to use those Troops till assisted by her Allies.

† The *Saxons* were composed of three Nations, the same in their Language, Laws, and Customs, viz. The *Saxons*, *Angles*, and *Jutes*. The Centre of their Possessions in *Germany* was near *Brunswick*.

ons were far from being Masters of the whole Island. The
Scots and *Picts* still held the Northern Parts, and were too
 powerful to be easily expelled. *Cornwall* remained unsub-
 dued, nor were the *Britons*, who still held all the Country
 to the West of the *Severn* (improperly called *Wales*) as yet
 spoiled of their Liberty, or reduced to a foreign Domina-
 tion. Indeed *Egbert* and his Successors, tho' sole Monarchs
 of *England*, had no time to improve the Advantages this
 Title gave them; for they were sufficiently employ'd in
 repelling the Attacks of the *Danes*, a People formidable at
 1017 Sea, who by their repeated Invasions having harrassed the
 Kingdom for above two Centuries, at last so far prevailed,
 as to give three successive Kings* to *England*. It is true,
 1045 the Crown at last returned to the *Saxon* Line in the Person
 of *Edward the Confessor*. But they held it not long; for
 on his Decease the *Saxon* Interest became so weak and fee-
 ble, that *Harold II.* his Successor, though a brave and wise
 Prince, was not able to oppose the *Norman* Conqueror,
 1066 who bore down all before him. *Henry I.* his Grandson,
 1106 by the Battle of *Tinchebraye*,† re-annex'd the Dutchy of
Normandy to the *English* Crown; yet this Accession of
 Strength on the Continent was by no means an equivalent
 for the continued Disjunction of *Scotland*, the Reduction
 of which neither this Prince nor his Successors, for many
 1154 Years, were able to effect. *Henry II.* on his coming to the
 Crown, render'd *England* one of the most powerful States
 in *Europe*, and first set her on a Level with *France*, to
 whom she had hitherto been much inferior. He was in-
 deed, at that time, one of the greatest Monarchs of the
 Western World, being not only possessed of *England* and
Normandy by Succession; but also of the Dutchies of *Aqui-
 taine*, *Anjou*, and *Poitou*, either by Inheritance or Mar-
 riage. Yet, tho' the Conquest of *Ireland* reflects a great
 1175

* *Canute the Great*, *Harold I.* and *Hardicanute*, whose joint Reigns lasted 24 Years.

† As *William I.* by the Battle of *Hastings* in 1066, won *England*, so *Henry I.* by the Victory of *Tinchebraye* forty Years after, recover'd *Normandy* from his elder Brother *Robert*, who being taken Prisoner, was sent to *Cardiffe Castle* in *Wales*, where he died after 26 Years Captivity.

‡ *Henry II.* in 1175, landed at *Waterford*, and was acknowledged as Sovereign by all the petty Kings of *Ireland*. Ten Years after, he sent over his second Son *John* as Governor; but this Prince, by his Conduct, so alienated the Hearts of the People, that he was recalled.

Lustre on his Reign, this noble Design, however happily accomplish'd, was misplaced, and should have follow'd the Reduction of *Scotland* and *Wales*. The rich Provinces on the Continent, which *Henry* had added to his Crown, were almost totally lost by *John* and *Henry III.* his Successors. *Edward I.* was more fortunate, and of all our Kings seem'd to have the truest Notion of extending his Dominions; for he never ceased till by an Intermixture of Policy and Valour, he united *Wales* by Conquest,* and so entirely reduced *Scotland* by repeated Devastations, that nothing but the Indolence of his Successor could have prevented its becoming a Province of *England*. Under *Edward III.* his Grandson, the national Glory arriv'd at the greatest Height had yet been known; but the Deposition of his Grandson *Richard II.* and the fatal Wars which succeeded between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, left our Kings little room to look abroad. *Henry V.* indeed by his victorious Arms, and his Marriage with *Catharine* Daughter to *Charles VI.* got possession of the Crown of *France*; but his unhappy Son, in the Troubles that follow'd, not only lost it, but was dethroned in *England* by *Edward IV.* His young Son *Edward V.* was in his turn sacrific'd to the Ambition of his cruel Uncle, who did not long enjoy his dear-bought Royalty. Under the following Princes of the *Plantagenet* Line,† *Scotland*, govern'd by its own Princes, of the House of *Stuart*, and closely allied to *France*, remained a constant Thorn in the Sides of *England*. On the Death of *Q. Elizabeth*, the Union of the three Kingdoms was at last accomplish'd, by the peaceable Accession of *K. James I.* to the Throne. This happen'd the more seasonably, as *Spain* was at that time arriv'd at such a Pitch of Grandeur, and *France* in so rising a Way, that this Junction seem'd necessary for our own Safety. Yet we did not gain from it the Strength that might naturally have been expected: *James I.* suffer'd himself to be so cajol'd by the Artifices of *Spain*, that he tamely beheld his Daughter, the unhappy *Q. of Bohemia*, stripp'd of her Dominions, without giving her any timely Support. It is uncertain how *Charles I.* his Successor, would have behaved with regard to foreign Affairs; the civil Commotions, which en-

1270

1272

1307

1336

1399

1412

1460

1483

1604

1618

1621

* By the Defeat and Death of *Llewellyn* and his Brother *David*, the last Princes of that Country in 1283.

† Of this Race from *Henry II.* to *Q. Elizabeth* inclusive were 19 Princes, Kings and Queens of *England* for the Space of 450 Years.

- 1648 ded in his Death, preventing his looking abroad : Nor indeed is it probable that a Prince so nearly ally'd to *France* as he was,* would have exerted himself much to check her Ambition. *Cromwell*, by perhaps the only impolitic Step of his Life, threw his Weight into the *French* Scale. *Charles II.* on his Restoration, by a strange Infatuation, became the Dupe and Pensioner of *France*, who had turned her Back on him during his Misfortunes, and even refused him Shelter in his Exile. He sold *Dunkirk*, and at the Instigation of *Lewis XIV.* madly enter'd into a Sea War with *Holland*, while that Monarch invaded it with such Rapidity, that nothing but the Interposition of Providence, and the Bravery of the Prince of *Orange* (afterwards our great Deliverer) saved that Republic from a Dissolution. *James II.* his Successor, fell a Martyr to his Friendship for *France* and his Zeal for introducing Popery and arbitrary Power. By his violent Conduct, and weak Abdication, he made way for that GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, which, as it settled our Liberties on a firmer Basis, gave Rise to that Confederacy, which in the following Reign so successfully exerted itself in opposing and humbling the Power of *France*. A Reign that would have made the most shining Figure in our History, if the End of it had been answerable to the Beginning ; and if we had not by an unseasonable, as well as dishonourable Peace, sacrificed the Interest of our Allies, and given up all the Fruits of a ten Years victorious War. The deluded Queen did not long survive this fatal Step.
- 1705 On her Decease, the Succession, according to the *Act of Settlement*, devolved to the present illustrious Family. But his late Majesty was scarce seated on the Throne, when an unnatural Rebellion was raised to dispossess him of his new Dignity, and overturn our happy Establishment. The wicked Attempt was, however, in a short time defeated, and Peace restored at home ; but it soon appear'd that the Tranquillity of *Europe* was not fully secured by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*. The *Spaniards*, on slender Pretences, invaded *Sicily*, which was in no Condition of Defence. This Step drew on the *Quadruple Alliance*,† and a *British* Fleet, under *Sr George Byng*, was sent to the Coasts of *Italy*, which in one Day almost ruined the naval Power of

* He was married to *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Henry IV.* a Princess whose Counsels had too great Influence over him, and contributed not a little to his unhappy Fate.

† The contracting Powers were *Great Britain*, *France*, the D. of *Savoy*, and the *States General*.

Spain.* The *French* about the same time invaded *Spain* by Land, and made such a quick Progress,† that *Philip V.* was soon brought to hearken to an Accommodation. By this *Sicily* was restored to the Emperor, who yielded it up to to the D. of *Savoy*. In the Congress of *Cambray*, which succeeded, some further Alterations were made in the State of *Europe*. The Emperor granted the Investiture of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to *Don Carlos*; but while the Conferences were carrying on, a sudden Disgust threw the Emperor into the Arms of *Spain*, with whom he concluded a separate Peace at *Vienna*. By this Treaty *Philip V.* was confirm'd in the possession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, *Sardinia* granted to the D. of *Savoy*, and *Don Carlos* guaranteed in the Succession of *Tuscany*, on the Death of the Grand Duke then reigning.‡ Our Ministry however, took such an Alarm at some Articles (either real or imaginary) of this Treaty, that it was thought absolutely necessary to check the Greatness of the House of *Austria*. For this End a Convention was enter'd into at *Hannover*, between *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Prussia*, for mutual Defence, and to secure us from all Fears of the Emperor and *Spain*. Things manifestly tended to a Rupture: *Gibraltar* being besieged, and the Imperial Minister ordered to depart the Kingdom. But Matters quickly took a more pacific Turn, and a Congress was set on foot at *Soissons*, wherein Cardinal *Fleury* appear'd as the Mediator of *Europe*, tho' the Conferences produced no great Effect. At last we found means by the Treaty of *Seville* to disunite *Spain* from the Emperor, and by an unaccountable Policy contributed our Assistance towards raising a new Power in *Italy*, on the Ruins of that of the House of *Austria*. Yet, to ballance this, and reconcile matters a little with the Em-

1720

1725

1726

1727

1728

1729

* This Admiral coming up with the *Spanish* Fleet off *Syracuse*, after a short Engagement, took twelve Ships of the Line, and burnt three. besides running a shore and destroying several of their smaller Vessels.

† Their Army under the Duke of *Berwick* first took *Port Passie*, and burnt six Men of War on the Stocks there, after which he reduced *Fontarabia*, *St. Sebastians*, and the whole Province of *Guiposcoa*.

‡ *John Gaston de Medicis*, the last Male of that illustrious Family, died *June 28, 1737*, aged 67. He said pleasantly on this occasion, when he sign'd his last Will, nominating *Don Carlos* his Successor, *That he had just got a Son and Heir by a Dash of his Pen, which he had not been able to get in 34 years Marriage.*

peror,

- 1731 peror, by the second *Vienna* Treaty we engaged to guarantee the *Pragmatic Sanction* ; and, in return, that Monarch consented to the Introduction of 6000 *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*, which were safely convey'd to *Leghorn* by a *British* Squadron.* Thus were we busy with one hand in exalting a Prince, whom it had been our real Interest to have opposed ; and with the other depressing a Monarch, whose Family it has since cost us Millions to sustain ; a Maze of Politics so mysterious, that it is no easy matter to find a Clue to unravel the Truth. The Death of the K. of *Poland* cut out new Work for the Powers in *Europe*, and involved the Emperor in an unsuccessful War, of which we remain'd unconcern'd Spectators. Don *Carlos* in the mean time enter'd *Naples*, of which Kingdom he made himself Master without much Opposition. This bloody War was ended by the Treaty of *Vienna*, from whence our *Review* commences, and comprehends a Series of History as interesting as any in the *British* Annals.
- 1733
- 1735
- 1738

* Under Sir *Charles Wager*, who arrived with them at *Leghorn* in *October* 1731. Don *Carlos*, who went by Land thro *France*, arrived at the same Place, *Dec.* 27.






A N

HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF THE

Transactions of Europe,

 T a Juncture when all *Europe* was in Arms, and the different Powers interested to promote, or concern'd to check the Ambition of *France*, either acted, or were afraid to act, the Parliament of *Great Britain*, an Assembly whose wise Deliberations and vigorous Resolutions will always have a great Influence with regard to Foreign Affairs, met Dec. 1, 1743, when his Majesty open'd the Session with a Speech from the Throne, in which he acquainted both Houses, " That pursuant to their Advice, and in consequence of their Support, he had successfully exerted himself for the Preservation of the House of *Austria* ; that the *States General* having join'd a Body of Troops to those of *Gr. Britain*, who acted as Auxiliaries to the Q. of *Hungary*, the *French* had been compelled to evacuate the Empire ; that in order to improve these good Beginnings he had concluded a definitive Treaty* with that Princess and the K. of *Sardinia*, from whence whence it was hoped great Advantages would result to the Common Cause, especially in disappointing the ambitious Views of the Court of *Spain* in *Italy*. He also

1743

Parliament meets.

King's Speech.

* The Treaty of *Worms*, the Articles of which see in Vol. I. P. 327.

" informed

Parliamentary
Affairs in
1743

“ informed them of the Marriage of his youngest Daughter the Princess *Mary*, as an Event greatly tending to strengthen the Protestant Interest. He concluded with desiring their Assistance to enable him to make good the Engagements he had enter’d into, and for concerting such Measures as should restore the Balance of Power, and procure a safe and honourable Peace.” To this both Houses unanimously returned loyal and dutiful Adresses.* They also sent a separate Deputation to congratulate the Prince and Princess of *Wales* on the Birth of their Son.†

Motion
for discontinuing the
Hannoverians.

The first remarkable Debate in this Session was occasioned by a Motion made in the House of Lords, *Dec. 9*, by the E. of *Sandwich*, for addressing his Majesty — *to discontinue the 1600 Hannoverian Troops in British Pay, in order to remove the popular Discontent, and stop the Murmurs of our Forces abroad.* He was seconded by the Duke of *Bedford*, the Earls of *Chesterfield*, *Westmoreland*, *Litchfield*, and *Hallifax*, Viscount *Lonsdale*, and the Lords *Haversham* and *Talbot*: And opposed by the D. of *Newcastle*, Marquis of *Tweeddale*, Earls of *Winchelsea* and *Cholmondeley*, and the Lords *Hardwick*, *Carteret*, *Bathurst*, and *Raymond*: But the Question being put, the Motion was rejected by a Majority of 25; on which a Protest was enter’d sign’d by 25 Lords.‡

Arguments for
it.

In behalf of the Motion it was advanced, “ That it was both dangerous and foolish in the Nation to entertain a Body of Troops in Pay, who were not only useless and expensive, but insolent and overbearing. That the manifest Partiality shewn last Campaign to the *Hannoverians* was of the most fatal Consequence, as it served to foment Strife and Discord in *that* Camp, where Union was absolutely necessary for the common Safety.

* The Lords Address passed unanimously, the E. of *Chesterfield* only making a few Remarks, which were answer’d by *Ld Carteret*; That of the Commons was carried, after a long Debate, by 278 to 189.

† Prince *William Henry* was born, *Nov. 14, 1743*, at *Leicester-House*.

‡ Those were the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Beaufort*, *Bedford*, and *Bridgewater*; the Earls of *Chesterfield*, *Westmoreland*, *Northampton*, *Stanhope*, *Rockingham*, *Coventry*, *Huntingdon*, *Abingdon*, *Denbigh*, *Sandwich*, *Aylesbury*, *Shaftsbury*, *Litchfield*, and *Thanet*; Viscount *Hereford*; and Lords *Haversham*, *Gower*, *Mansell*, *Talbot*, *Foley*, and *Masbam*.

“ That

“ That between Troops so irreconcilably at Variance, a Parlia-
 “ Separation was absolutely requisite. That it could not mentary
 “ be expected the *British* Soldiery would tamely bear the Affairs in
 “ Insults of Hirelings in our own Pay. That this Inso- 1744
 “ lence, tho’ extenuated by some, was too notorious to be
 “ deny’d by those most interested to conceal it, and was
 “ owing to the visible Distinction paid those Mercenaries
 “ in preference to our own Troops.* That not only the
 “ Guard of his Majesty’s Person had been assign’d them,†
 “ and the *British* Commander in Chief disgraced to grati-
 “ fy their Pride‡ ; but also another Peer of the first Rank||
 “ had been so allionted, as might deter effectually all our
 “ young Nobility from following his Example, and serv-
 “ ing their Country in the Field. That the Advice of the
 “ *Hannoverian* Generals was on all Occasions preferr’d to
 “ that of our own. Yet that notwithstanding this un-
 “ seasonable favour shewn them, these foreign Troops
 “ were useless in the day of Battle,§ disobedient to Com-
 “ mand,||| and placed for Safety in the Rear of the Army,

Dettingen

* It was said they were kept in Ease and Plenty, while our Men were kept naked and in want

† This Point has been much disputed, and I am well informed, that immediately on his Majesty’s Arrival at *Aschaffenburg*, the *English* Guards, tho’ in a bad Condition for want of Cloaths, took their proper Post, and did their Duty at his Majesty’s Quarters.

‡ It was asserted, that after his Majesty’s Arrival, the Earl of *Stair* lost all his Authority and Credit, and received such repeated Mortifications as obliged him at last to resign the Command.

|| This was the Duke of *M—lb—gb*, who was unseasonably at Night obliged to remove his Quarters, to make way for an Officer of the *Hannoverians* ; upon which his Grace threw up his Commission.

§ It was said that the *Hannoverian* General, when ordered by the Earl of *Stair* to advance, return’d for Answer, *That he was not subject to British Command*. Ld *T—lb—t* offer’d to produce the Officer who carried this Order, and heard the *Hannoverian* General’s Refusal, at the Bar of the House. An Instance was given of a *Hannoverian* General’s making a like Reply to the Orders of the Earl of *Orkney*, at the Battle of *Malplaquet* in 1709. But the Earl sent him word, *That if he refused to fight he should be shot for Mu’iny* ; on which he engaged bravely, and after the Battle acknowledged his Fault.

||| Four *Hannoverian* Battallions posted in the Rear of the first Line, refused to advance, tho’ they had positive Orders. Another Corps, from an adjacent Hill were Spectators of the Action, and never moved till they saw the Field clear.

Parlia-
mentary
Affairs in
1744

“ while the *British* Forces were sacrificed for their Prefer-
“ vation. That they were not only haughty and useless,
“ but expensive ; being hired at a more extravagant Rate
“ than we might procure a greater Number of better
“ Troops for. That it was therefore vain and endless to
“ waste the national Treasure in enriching a hungry and
“ barren Electorate. That the popular Dissatisfaction, so
“ loudly express’d by all Ranks of People against these Mer-
“ cenaries, was come to such a Height, as nothing but their
“ Dismission could appease. That as Partiality was na-
“ tural, and in some Cases (especially the Love of one’s
“ Country) excusable, the Blame was not so much to be
“ laid on his M——ty, as on the Minister, who openly es-
“ poused a foreign Interest. That it was in vain for our
“ Soldiers to complain, since they could expect no Relief
“ from Courts Martial, in which foreign Generals presi-
“ sided, who were both Judges and Parties in their own
“ Cause. That therefore, it was only from that House,
“ the most august and supreme Tribunal of the Nation,
“ they could hope Redress. That now was the time to
“ determine — for if these Hirelings were thus continued
“ by Parliamentary Sanction from Year to Year, they
“ might at last become a Burthen entailed upon the
“ Nation, and made subservient under some ambitious
“ Prince, to Purposes destructive of our Rights and Liber-
“ ties.”

against the
Motion.

On the other hand, in favour of these Troops, it was
said, “ That where national Prejudices ran so high, as they
“ were confess’d to do on this occasion, Matters were al-
“ ways exaggerated beyond the Bounds of Truth.* That
“ the Disobedience and Insolence imputed to these Troops
“ was improbable, since it was scarce to be supposed that
“ a General of the E. of *Stair*’s acknowledged Experience
“ and Bravery, would tamely see his Authority despised,
“ or his Commands questioned. That Dissentions were
“ indeed Evils, but such as in the Nature of Things were
“ unavoidable between combined Troops of various Na-
“ tions, whose Customs and Tempers were, perhaps, quite
“ opposite to each other. That the same Objections had
“ been raised against the *Dutch* Troops in the Reign of K.
“ *William III.*, and with the same View ; that is, to

* An Instance was produced by Ld C——t of an Alarm spread
in the Camp, by a Report of 12 *Hannoverians* falling upon and
wounding a *British* Serjeant and Soldier about a Cabbage, which
upon Enquiry was found to be absolutely false.

“ thwart the measures of the Court, and retard the Sup-
 “ plies. That the Charge of Insolence brought against
 “ the *Hannoverians* was general and indefinite, and sup-
 “ ported by no circumstantial Proofs.* That admitting it
 “ to be true, it might be easily remedied; and that it was
 “ not unreasonable to believe another Campaign or two
 “ would reconcile these Differences, and produce a better
 “ Harmony. That it seem’d, however, strange, if these
 “ Disputes were really carried to the Height mention’d,
 “ that no Complaints should have been made to the pro-
 “ per Courts for adjusting them. That the *Hannoverians*
 “ had behaved well at *Dettingen*, and been equal Sufferers
 “ with us.† That his Majesty was no way influenced by
 “ foreign Counsels; but had shewn a constant Impartiali-
 “ ty. That the Reflections so indiscriminately thrown
 “ out against the *Hannoverians*, implied a Disrespect for
 “ his Majesty, whose Name had not been treated in the
 “ Debate with that Decency and Regard due to it.‡ That
 “ the War for the Support of the House of *Austria*, being
 “ enter’d into with the Approbation of Parliament, and
 “ having produced a good Effect, it was necessary to carry
 “ it on with Vigour, which could never be done by the
 “ Measure proposed of disbanding at once 16000 of our
 “ best Troops. That such a Step was not only unsea-
 “ sonable, but dangerous, as it would discourage our Al-
 “ lies, make foreign Princes afraid to trust us, and give the
 “ *French Arms* a manifest Superiority. Besides, it was
 “ much to be question’d where we could procure the same
 “ Number of Troops of equal Goodness; and, if not, it
 “ was necessary to continue them, till the Troubles of *Eu-
 “ rope* were settled by a safe and honourable Peace.”

* There seem’d to be a good deal of Stress in this Argument; for if the Enmity was so avow’d, it was strange it produced no particular Acts of Violence.

† By the Report made the Loss of the *Hannoverians*, killed, wounded, and missing, was 20 Horse, and 533 Foot. That of the *British Troops*, 327 Horse and 494 Foot.

‡ The Expression alluded to, was this — “ Such was the Treatment shewn to the *British Soldiers*, General, and Nobility; Men to whom, or to their Ancestors, it must be ascribed, that the Elector of *Hannover* is now number’d amongst our Kings; and that his Arms are fear’d, or his Alliance courted.” [*E of W—m—d’s Speech. Gent Mag Vol. xiv p 352.*] Another Peer dropt this remarkable Expression. *What, my Lords, shall the imperial Crown of Great Britain be striv’d up into an Elect—l Cap?*

Parliamentary
Affairs in
1744

E of Sandwich re-
news his
Motion.

These were the principal Arguments advanced on both sides, on this memorable occasion. As the Motion* was debated with uncommon Warmth and Acrimony, so undoubtedly some Things were advanced by each Party, either in themselves not strictly true, or which could not at this time bear a full Enquiry. But as the time for which these Troops were taken into Pay was near the Expiration, on Jan. 27, when the Estimates for their Continuance in Pay the following Year, came to be laid before the House, the Earl of Sandwich renew'd his Motion, which occasioned a fresh Debate, in which the chief Speakers against them were, the Dukes of Bedford and Montrose; the Earls of Chesterfield and Halifax; Viscount Lonsdale; Lords Gower and Talbot, and the young Ld Harvev.† Those who spoke in their favour were, the Dukes of Argyle and Newcastle; the Earls of Cholmondeley and Bath; the Lords Carteret, Delawar, Ilchester, and Raymond. But the Lord Hardwicke (as Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords) being of Opinion, *That it was contrary to their Rules, that a Question once rejected should be revived the same Session*, it occasion'd a long Debate, to obviate which the E. of Chesterfield made an Amendment in the E. of Sandwich's Motion; but several Lords disagreeing to this, the previous Question was at last put, *Whether the amended Motion be put?* and passed in the Negative.‡ On the 31st of January, the Earl of Sandwich renew'd his Motion in these Terms: *That the continuing 16000 Hannoverians in British Pay is prejudicial to his Majesty's true Interest, useless to the Common Cause, and dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation.* He was seconded by the Duke of Marlborough and the same Peers who had supported his former Motions, and met the same Opposers. But the Question was again carried in the Negative by a Majority of 40, which occasion'd a new Protest.||

* A Motion of the same kind had been introduced, Feb. 1. 1743, by Earl Stanhope, but was thrown out on a Division by a Majority of 55. On this occasion a Protest was enter'd, sign'd by 24 Lords.

† Son to the late Ld Harvev, and Grandson to the E. of Bristol, who this Session made his first Appearance in the House.

‡ Jan. 19. The Hannoverian Troops were voted again in the Committee of Supply in the House of Commons, by a Majority of 45, and on the Report by above 80.

|| The Lords who sign'd this Protest, that did not sign the other, were the Duke of Ancafter, the Earls of Strafford, Halifax, Stamford, and Orrery; and the Lords Montjoy and Hervey.

On the 15th of *December*, a Motion was made in the Parlia-
House of Commons by Mr. *Greenville*, *To address his Ma-*mentary
jesty, that he would proceed no farther in the War in Germa- Affairs in
ny, without the Concurrence of the States General. He was
seconded by *George Lyttleton*, Esq; but, after a strong De-
bate, the Motion was rejected by a Majority of 77. 1744

On the 15th of *February*, a Message was communicated His Ma-
to both Houses by his Majesty, acquainting them, "That jeſty's Mes-
" he had received undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of sage to
" the eldest Son of the Pretender in *France*, and that an both Hou-
" Invasion was design'd from thence in his Favour, to be ses.
" supported by a *French Squadron* then cruising in the
" Channel. That on this occasion his Majesty hoped for
" their Concurrence and Support in the necessary Mea-
" sures for defeating so dangerous an Attempt, and for
" the Security of his Person and Government, and the
" Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms." To Their An-
this Message both Houses returned a joint Address, assuring swer.
him, "of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection, and their
" Resolution to support, at the Hazard of their Lives and
" Fortunes, his Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to
" to the Crown, and the Protestant Succession in his illustri-
" ous House, in Opposition to, and Defiance of the Pre-
" tender and his Adherents, and all his Majesty's Enc-
" mies." The City of *London* also presented a very duti-
ful Address on this occasion,* and the Example was follow-
ed by most Parts of the Kingdom. The House of Com-
mons also, on Perusal of the Papers,† laid by order of his
Majesty before them, address'd him, *That he would at this*
critical Juncture make such an Augmentation of his Forces by
Land and Sea, as he judged proper, assuring him they would
faithfully make good all such Expences as he should be at, for the
Defence of his sacred Person, and the national Security. But

* His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Westley*, Esq; Lord Mayor; *Simon Urling*, Esq; Recorder; *Daniel Lambert* and *Robert Willmot*, Esqs Aldermen; and *Robert Ladbrooke* and *William Calvert*, Esqs Sheriffs; as also on *Thomas Hankey*, Esq; who presented the Address from the Lieutenancy of *London*—The Merchants of *London*, to the Number of 500, sign'd a very loyal Address, and a Body of them in 400 Coaches waited on his Majesty with it at *St. James's*, and were graciously received.

† These were Mr. *Thompson's* Letters, and the Deposition of Capt. *Ridley*, Master of the *Dover Packet-Boat*, which the Reader will see in the Sequel.

before

Account
of the In-
vasion in
1744



before we proceed farther, it will be proper to give the Reader some Account of the Rise of this projected Invasion, which however artfully concealed, or secretly carried on, issued in the Confusion and Disappointment of those who formed it.

We have in the preceeding Volume taken notice how, on Cardinal *Fleury's* Decease, Cardinal *Tencin* was introduced into the Direction of Affairs at the Court of *Versailles*. As this Prelate was obliged to the Recommendation of the Chevalier *de St. George* for the Purple, he no sooner got into Power, than he formed the Project of setting him on the Throne, to which he had so long in vain pretended. It is said, that in *November 1743*, a secret Convention for this Purpose was signed between the Pretender, *France*, and *Spain*, in which it was stipulated, that *France* should supply the Pretender's Son with a Body of 25,000 Troops to invade *England*; and, in case of Success, should maintain 30,000 Men, and *Spain* 10,000 in *Great Britain*, to support him in Possession. However this be it is certain that this young Adventurer, on the Encouragement given him, left *Rome*, where he had long resided with his Father,* in a Condition no way suited to that ambitious and enterprising Spirit he has since discover'd. He set out, *January 9, N. S.* in a very mysterious manner, furnish'd with the Disguise and Passports of a *Spanish* Courier,† and having with only one Attendant traversed *Tuscany*, he reached *Genoa* the 13th in the Morning; from whence he proceeded to *Savona*, where after being three Days detain'd by the bad Weather, he embarked with an *English* Gentleman,|| who

* The Pretender, called at *Rome* the K. of *England*, resides in a Palace of the Marquis *de Monti*, with an annual Pension of 12,000 Crowns from the Holy See. He lives very regular and retired. He was always visited by the *French* and *Spanish* Cardinals; but the *Imperial* Cardinals never paid him any Respect.

† He was provided by Cardinal *Acquaviva* with the Badge of a *Spanish* Courier, and Passports which that Prelate procured from the Foreign Ministers in the Name of the Marquis *Spinelli*, a Relation of his. Before his Departure, his Father sign'd a Declaration dated at *Rome*, *Dec. 26, 1743*, appointing him Regent of *England* and *Scotland*, with the Dominions thereunto belonging, during his Absence.

|| This was probably Mr. *Sullivan*, who since accompanied him in his Expedition to *Scotland*; but the Author of the *Perseis* says his Companion was the *Bailli de Tencin*, Knight of *Malta*, and Brother to the Cardinal.

had

had joined him on the Road ; and landing at *Antibes* on the 17th of *January*, continued his Journey to *Paris*, at which City he arrived on the 30th ; and had soon after a private Audience of the most Christian King.* He then set out *incognito* for *Brest*, in order to embark on board the *French Squadron*,† where we shall leave him till we see what Steps our Court took on this critical Occasion.

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On the first Information his Majesty received of the Arrival of this young Adventurer in *France*, Orders were sent to Mr. *Thompson*, the *British Resident* at *Paris*, to complain to M. *Amelot*, Minister for foreign Affairs, of this Violation of Treaties, and to demand he might be sent out of the Kingdom. M. *Amelot*, on Mr. *Thompson's* Application, answer'd in a cool Manner, *That he would acquaint the King with the Affair, and let him know his Majesty's Pleasure.* Accordingly, a Week after, Mr. *Thompson* going to *Versailles*, received from the *French Minister* the following

Conduct
of our
Court.

Declaration, " That Engagements enter'd into by Treaties were no longer binding than those Treaties are religiously observed by the contracting Parties on both sides. Therefore, when the King of *England* shall have caused Satisfaction to be given, with respect to the Complaints made to him of the Infraction of those very Treaties of which he now claims the Performance (which Violations were committed by his Orders) that then his most Christian Majesty will explain himself on the Demand made by Mr. *Thompson*, in his Master's Name."|| The

Declara-
tion of the
French K^y.

* It was on a rejoicing Night, which it was given out the King would honour with his Presence, that this Conference happened ; after which the Prince set out *incognito* for the Place of Embarkation.

† By *Ridley's* Depositions it would appear, that the young Pretender came to *Calais* ; but the Author of the *Perseis*, who no doubt was better informed, says positively he embarked on board the *Brest Squadron*.

|| The Words were, as spoken by M. *Amelot*, and taken in writing by Mr. *Thompson*, " Les Engagemens portez par les Traitez n'obligent, qu'autant qu'ils sont religieusement observez de Part & de l'autre. Quand le Roi d'Angleterre aura fait Raïson, des Plaintes, qui lui ont ete portees a plusieurs Reprises, au sujet des Contraventions commises par ses Orders, contre les memes. Traitez, qu'il reclame, Sa Majeste tres Chretienne donnera pour lors des Eclaircissemens necessaire sur le Demande faite par Mr. *Thompson*, de la Part du Roi de la Grand Bretagne."

Stile

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Stile of this Answer evidently shews that the Court of *France* was determined no longer to keep any Measures; but to throw off the Masque, and declare against us.

It is probable our Court had some Intelligence of the Designs of *France*; for so early as *January* the Commons voted 40,000 Seamen, and 34,000 Landmen for the Service of the Year. A Fleet of 19 Men of War of the Line,* besides Frigates, was order'd to rendezvous at *Spithead*, for which Place Sir *John Norris*, Vice Admiral of *England*, set out on the 4th of *February*, to take upon him the Command. At the same time several Regiments were ordered to guard the Southern Coasts. On the 11th and 12th of *February* certain Advice being received of the *French* Fleet's having appear'd in the Channel,† extraordinary Councils were held by his Majesty at *St. James's*, where double Guards were order'd to mount, as well as at the *Tower*; and Directions given from the War-Office for all the Officers in *England* and *Scotland*, to repair to their respective Posts. On the 15th, the Regiment of Marines at *Canterbury* was commanded to re-inforce the Garrison of *Sheerness*. The Troops at *Rocheſter* and *Maidstone* were sent to *Tilbury Fort*, where the Cannon were order'd to be re-mounted, and the Tankard fill'd.‡ *Upnor-Castle* and *Gillingham-Fort*, on the *Medway*, which form the Security of *Chatham*, were also put in a good Posture of Defence. The *Kentish* Militia had Warning to be ready for the Defence of the Coast on the first Notice; and the Workmen in *Woolwich* Warren worked incessantly to supply the large and immediate Demand for warlike Stores. On the 16th of *February* General *Wentworth* set out for *Holland*, with Instructions to Mr *Trevor*, the *British* Envoy there, to request of the States General the Succours stipulated by Treaty.¶ On the 21st the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl

* viz. Three Ships of 100 Guns, four of 90, six of 70, six of 50, four of 40, and six of 20. To man these, 16 Tenders were employ'd in pressing Men from all the homeward bound Ships.

† The first Advice of their being in the Channel came from *Plymouth*, and was brought by the *Phoenix* Man of War, who fell in with them the same Evening they sailed from *Brest*. Feb. 15. they were seen off *Torbay*, and on the 16th off *Pendennis Castle*. The 17th they appear'd near the Isle of *Wight*, and on the 20th they were seen off the Coasts of *Sussex*.

‡ The Tankard is the Name of a large Well or Reservoir, that supplies the Fort with Water.

¶ Six thousand *Dutch* Troops were sent over in pursuance of this Requisition, consisting of the Battallions of *Lindman*, *Eeda-* of

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of *Stair*, waited on his Majesty with the Offer of their Services, and the latter was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in *England*.† Several others of the Nobility follow'd their Example, and voluntarily offered to raise Regiments of Horse or Foot at their own Expence on this critical occasion. In particular the Duke of *Montagu* raised in *Northamptonshire* a complete Regiment of 500 Horse. On the 25th of *February* a Proclamation was issued for putting in Execution the Laws against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all such to depart in seven Days to the distance of ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, as also another for a General Fast on the 11th of *April*. About the same time the Earl of *Barrymore*, an *Irish* Nobleman, and Member of the House of Commons in *England*, was arrested on Suspicion of treasonable Practices;‡ as were also Col. *Cecil*, Dr. *Beaufort*, and the Rev. Mr. *Carte*. On the 27th of *February* General *Wade's* Regiment of Horse, and Lord *Mark Ker's* Dragoons were order'd to the *Kentish* Coast. The *Westminster* Militia had also Orders to hold themselves in readiness. A large Train of Artillery was got ready at the *Tower*, and an Express sent to *Flanders* for the Return of 6000 *British* Troops,|| in case

rides, *Schaenburg Lippe*, *Eek de Pantaleon*, *Mulart*, and *Glinstra*, commanded by Lieut. General *Smitsaert*, Maj. General *Rumph*, and the Brigadiers *Roode van Heckeren* and *van Leyden*.

† His Lordship had under him Lord *Mark Ker* General of Foot, *Charles Churchill*, Sir *Robert Rich*, and the D. of *Montagu*. Lieut. Generals; Lord *Cadogan*, *John Foliot*, Duke of *Richmond*, *John Guise*, Majors General; *William Blakeney*, *James Oglethorpe*, Ld *Delawar*, Duke of *Marlborough*, *Edward Woolf*, and *Anthony Lowther*, Esqs; Brigadiers General. His Aids de Camp were, Col. *Ingram*, Lieut. Col. *Ellison*, and Capt. *Lytleton*.

‡ It was said the Detection of this Plot was owing to Advices received from the Duke of *Perth*, a *Scots* Nobleman abroad; but Time has discover'd this to be a Falstiy. Col. *Cecil* had been Enquerry to the late King, and had a Pension as such. It was reported the Earl of *Barrymore* had given the late Duke of *Argyle* a Letter from the Pretender thanking him for his Opposition to the Court, and proposing a Match with his Daughter; which Letter the E. received from Dr. *Beaufort*, who had it from Col. *Cecil*. The Duke gave the Letter to his Brother the E. of *Islay*, to carry to the Council. Mr. *Carte* was a Clergyman, and had been Chaplain to the D. of *Ormond* at *Avignon*. All these Gentlemen were seiz'd by virtue of the Suspension of the *Habéas Corpus* Act for six Months, but were afterwards admitted to bail.

|| These Troops were countermanded as soon as the Danger was over.

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of an Invasion. The Beginning of *March* the military Preparations increased,* and a *Swiss* Regiment of Volunteers of 500 Men was formed in *London*, commanded by Col. *Dejean*. On the 21st of *March*, the Duke of *Newcastle* sent for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Members, and informed them that M. *Amelot* had declared to our Envoy at *Paris*, *That Matters were come to such a Pass, that a Declaration of War must ensue on their Part*; to which Mr. *Thompson* reply'd, *That his Nation was prepared*; and the King of *France* having accordingly publish'd his Declaration of War,† *March* 15. on the 23d of the same Month our Court declared War|| against *France*, which was pub-

* *March* 10. an Order came to the *Tower* from the War-Office, for ten thousand Skull Caps, ten thousand Breast Plates, a thousand Barrels of Gun-powder, a thousand Cartouches, a thousand Belts, 5000 Muskets, and 40 Tun of Ball.

† The Purport of it was — “ That on the Breaking out of the “ Troubles in *Europe*, on the Death of *Charles VI.* his most Christian Majesty had visibly shewn his Desire of restoring the publick Tranquility; but that the King of *England*, contrary to the true Interest of the *English* Nation, as Elector of *Hannover*, had aim'd at kindling a general War; and not only by his Counsels prevented the Court of *Vienna* from hearkening to a Reconciliation, but irritated *France* by disturbing her Commerce, and insulting her Coasts. That the K. of *England* had violated the Convention of Neutrality enter'd into with *France*, for *Hannover* in 1741; and therefore his Most Christian Majesty could no longer avoid declaring War, without failing in the Protection he ow'd his Subjects, the Fidelity due to his Allies, and the Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of his Crown.

|| In answer to this, his Majesty in his Declaration justly observ'd, “ That the Commotions of *Europe*, succeeding the Death of the “ Emperor *Charles VI.* were notoriously known to be excited by “ the Intrigues of *France*, who had violated the Pragmatic Sanction she solemnly guaranteed, in consideration of the Cession of “ *Lorraine* by the Treaty of *Vienna* in the Year 1738. That the “ true Motive of the *French* King's Resentment against his Majesty, was the Assistance he had given the Q. of *Hungary*, in conformity to his Engagements, and the real Interest of his Kingdoms, which was to support the House of *Austria* against a “ Power that threaten'd its Destruction. That the Charge of “ violating the Treaty of Neutrality for *Hannover* in 1741, was “ groundless and injurious, that Treaty regarding the Electorate “ only, without any view to *England*. That since the Commencement of the War with *Spain*, *France* had all along acted a “ partial and unfriendly Part, by sending her Fleets into the *American* Seas to favour and protect the *Spaniards*, and injure us “ in those Parts. That his Squadron in the *Mediterranean* had o-
lish'd

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lish'd in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with the usual Formalities, amidst the loudest Acclamations of the People ever perhaps express'd on the like occasion.

Let us now return to the Proceedings in *France*, and examine the Nature of that Armament which gave us such an Alarm ; for, however some of our Weekly Journalists were pleas'd to treat the intended Invasion as chimerical, nothing was in reality more serious than the Danger which then threaten'd us. I shall, therefore, give an account of the Expedition of the Squadron from *Brest* that was design'd to favour the Descent of the Troops they had assembled on the Coasts of *Flanders* and *Picardy* ; and shew how this formidable Project, on which they built such vast Hopes, came to be defeated.

The *French* Squadron, consisting of 23 Men of War in two Divisions,* sail'd from *Brest*, *January* the 26th, O. S. under the Command of M. *de Roquefeuille*, whose Instructions were, to prevent the Junction of the *English* Squadrons equipping at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*. He had also Orders, when he came off the Isle of *Wight*, to discover the Force of our Fleet at *Spithead*, and if he found a proper Opportunity to attack them, without hazarding his Squadron, not to neglect it. The *French* Admiral, after being join'd between *Ushant* and the *Land's End* by some Ships from *Rochfort*, enter'd the *English* Channel on the 3d of *February*, and continued beating up with contrary Winds and bad Weather till the 17th ; when he came a-breast of the Isle of *Wight*. Here he sent out a Frigate for Intelligence, from whom learning that there were no *English* Ships at *Spithead*, he concluded that Sir *John Norris* was for Safety retir'd into *Portsmouth* Harbour ; whereas that

“ penly interpos'd in favour of the *Spanish* Fleet, and prevented
“ ours from attacking it. That the repairing the Fortifications
“ of *Dunkirk*, contrary to Treaty, and the avow'd Reception of the
“ eldest Son of the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown, in *France*,
“ as well as the Invasion design'd in his favour, would serve as
“ lasting Monuments to Posterity, how little Regard the *French*
“ Court paid to the most sacred Engagements, when their Obser-
“ vance thwarted her Interest, her Ambition, or her Revenge.”

* The first Division consist'd of the *Superbe* of 76 Guns, M. *de Roquefeuille*, Admiral ; the *Juste* and *Neptune* of 74 ; the *Lys* of 70 ; the *Fleurion* and *Elizabeth* of 64 ; the *St. Lewis* of 60 ; the *Triton* and *Mercury* of 54 ; and the *Venus* of 26.—The second Division ; the *Dauphine*, M. *Barcil*, of 74 Guns, Commodore ; the *St. Michael* and *Mars* of 66 ; the *Constance* of 60 ; the *Argonaute* and *Parfaite* of 46 ; and the *Medea* of 26 ; besides 3 or 4 light Frigates.

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Anchor at
Dungeness

escape
from Sir
J. Norris.

Admiral had got the Start of him by two days, having the 14th failed for the *Downs*, where he was joined by the Men of War from *Chatham*. Under this Mistake M. de Roquesfeuille continued his Course, detaching M. de Bareil in the *Dauphine*, with four Men of War, to *Dunkirk*,* in order to hasten the Transports with the Troops on board. On the 22d at Night the *French* Admiral came to an Anchor with his Fleet off *Dungeness*.† On the 24th, in the Morning, a Frigate he had sent a-head for Information, made the Signals of discovering a numerous Fleet coming from the *Downs*, which was indeed Sir John Norris, with his whole Squadron, tiding it round the *South Foreland*; but the Tide failing, he was obliged to veer, and anchor two Leagues from the *French* Fleet; of which, had it not been for this Disappointment, he had probably given a good Account, as by their own Confession his Force was far superior to theirs. However this be, the *French* Admiral calling a Council of War, it was resolved unanimously§ to avoid an Engagement, to weigh anchor at Sunset, and get back to *Brest* as well as they could. The succeeding Storm greatly favour'd their Intention, the Wind, which blew at N. E. carrying them at the Rate of four Leagues an Hour under a Mizen Sail only; so that by next Morning they were got as far as *Portland*, where they were separated by a thick Fog, and at last reach'd *Brest* in a very disorderly manner, and shatter'd Condition. Sir John Norris, thus disappointed of attacking the Enemy, tho' in his Sight, on the 27th of *February* return'd to his Station in the *Downs*, after detaching Sir Charles Hardy with the three-deck

* These were the *Mars*, *Constance*, *Argonaute* and *Venus*.

† *Dungeness* is a steep Promontory on the Coast of *Kent*, about 18 Miles S. W. of *Dover*, and 8 E. of *Rye*, on which is a Light House.

§ The Resolution was, "At Sunset to weigh their Anchors a-peak (i. e. with all the Cable hove in except the Depth of Water) and to remain till the Tide made at seven at Night; when the Admiral should put up his usual Lights, and get under sail, firing a Gun; that each Ship should follow his Example, and doubling the Bay to the West, get out to Sea, and make the best of their Way without regarding the Line of Battle."—At this time it was a dead Calm, which, had it continued, had been their Ruin; for their Fleet was embay'd, and Sir John Norris at Anchor in the Offing: but at Seven in the Evening, when their Anchors began to loosen with the Tide, the Wind came about to N. E. a stiff Gale, and quickly increased to a Storm, to which they owed their Preservation.

Ships to *Portsmouth*, where they could ride with greater Safety.

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1744

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The Dispersal and Return of this Squadron render'd ineffectual the vast Preparations made at *Dunkirk*, *Calais*, and *Boulogne*, for a Descent on our Coasts, which, as has been already said, it was intended to cover. To forward the Embarkation, an Embargo had been laid on all the Ships in those Ports, where a Body of 15,000 Troops were assembled to be in readiness on the first Signal. Count *Saxe* was design'd to command these, and to have under him the Prince of *Monaco*, and M. *de Matignon*, as Lieutenant Generals. Many *Scotch*, *Irish*, and *English* Gentlemen,\* in the Pretender's Interest prepared to assist in this Expedition, and (if their own Accounts are to be depended on) waited only the Signal of the Revolution they hoped for in *England*; but if they relied for Success on this Foundation, they met a sensible Disappointment, such Precautions being taken at home, as, if there was any concerted Scheme for an Insurrection (which is not unlikely) effectually prevented its Execution. However, at the very time the *French* Fleet appeared on our Coasts, it is certain above 7000 of those Troops were actually put on board at *Dunkirk*, with great Quantities of Arms and warlike Stores. But the same Storm which saved their *Brest* Fleet, so greatly damaged the Transports in which this Embarkation was made, that they were render'd incapable of putting to Sea, several being drove a-shore, and their Men lost.† Thus was this formidable Project disconcerted.‡ The *French*

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\* Amongst these were the E. Marischal of *Scotland*, *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; Brother to the E. of *Derwentwater*, and several others engaged in the Rebellion in 1715.

† Four hundred Officers and Soldiers, most of the Regiment of *Monaco* perish'd on this Occasion. Seven Ships, and four Blanders being shipwreck'd in *Dunkirk* Road, and all the Crews lost. Near a thousand Men saved were carried sick to the Convents.

‡ Of this Design, the Author of the *Perseis* gives this remarkable Account—"Nothing had been neglected to secure the Success of so grand an Enterprize. The *French* and *Spanish* Fleets were order'd to sail from *Toulon*, in hopes to bring Admiral *Matthewes* to an Engagement, and give their *Brest* Squadron time to get out. This last was design'd to come round the Channel, and take on board the Troops intended for the Descent. Secrecy (the Life of great Affairs) was so well kept, that the Commanders of this Fleet did not know the Place of their Destination, till the Moment they set sail. The same Precaution was used to gain a considerable Party in *England*. The second  
Generals

Account  
of the In-  
vasion in

1744

Remark,

Generals return'd to *Paris*, and the young Prince-Adventurer, in whose favour this Diversion was designed, obliged to reserve Himself and his Fortune for a more favourable Opportunity.

One cannot pass by this Affair without remarking how often the best-laid Designs of the Enemies of our Religion and Liberties have been frustrated not only by the Unanimity and Vigour of the Nation ; but by the manifest Protection of Providence, and its visible Interposition in our Favour. Every one knows the Fate of that formidable *Armada* fitted out by *Spain* about the End of the 15th Century, which kept *Europe* some Years in suspense where the Storm would fall. The Preparations for this Design were astonishing, and nothing neglected to insure its Success. A large Body of veteran Troops were assembled on the *Flemish* Coast by the Prince of *Parma*, one of the greatest Generals of the Age he lived in, and ready to embark. Yet how soon was this impending Cloud dispersed by the Bravery of our Admirals, and the Winds which fought in our Favour ? The Invasion meditated by *France* in 1692. in favour of K. *James II.* met the same unlucky Fate. Their Fleet was beaten by the brave Admiral *Ruffel*, and 13 of their capital Ships\* destroy'd and burnt on the Coast of *Normandy* ; a Loss they could not soon repair. In 1708, *France* renew'd the same Design with the same ill-success ; for though *Lewis XIV.* notify'd the Expedition to all the neutral Courts of *Europe*, with such an Air of Confidence as shew'd how sure he was of its not miscarrying ; and tho' the Enterprize was well-timed, the *Scots* being generally disgusted at the Union, and the Government having but little Strength in that Country ; yet Sir *George Byng*,

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" Division of the *Brest* Squadron, arrived safely in the Road of  
 " *Dunkirk*, where the Embarkation was to be made. In short,  
 " every Thing seem'd favourable, when a Tempest arising, in a  
 " few Hours dispersed these vast Preparations, and render'd the  
 " Scheme abortive. These sort of Enterprizes require great Dis-  
 " patch, especially in the Winter, when the Inconstancy of the  
 " Seasons makes the Moments precious. They were not expedi-  
 " tious enough in *France*, or, to say the Truth, they could make  
 " no more haste than they did ; for, notwithstanding the exact  
 " Orders issued, some Transports not being able to reach the Pla-  
 " ces of Rendezvous at the appointed Time, several Days of fair  
 " Weather were lost. This delay not only defeated the Attempt,  
 " but occasion'd the Loss of some Vessels and many Men.

\* Two of these, the *Royal Sun* of 104 Guns, and the *Admirable*  
 of 102, were burnt under Cape *de Wick* by Sir *Ralph Delaval*.

getting

getting up with the *French* Fleet as soon as they appear'd on the Coast of *Scotland*, seasonably forced them to abandon their Design, and it was not without Difficulty that the Pretender then escaped, and got safe back to *Dunkirk*. In short, I believe, from the whole Series of our History it will appear, that when the Nation is united and unanimous, *Britain* has nothing to fear from foreign Invasions; and that they have never been successful, but when they took Advantage, and received Strength from our intestine Troubles.

Account  
of the In-  
vasion in  
1744

Let us now return to the Proceedings of Parliament :  
Dec. 7. *Henry Archer*, Esq; Member for *Warwick*, moved the House of Commons for an Amendment to the Land-Tax Bill, " by laying a Duty of 8 s. in the Pound on all " Places and Penfions.\* The Motion was supported by Sir *Francis Dashwood*, Mr. *Vyner*, and Mr. *Fazakerley*; and opposed by Mr. *Winnington*, Mr. *Scrope*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esq; but the Question being put, it passed in the Negative, by a Majority of 42.

Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs in  
1743  
Motion  
for a dou-  
ble Tax on  
Places.

The Arguments used for the Motion were, " That as " Taxes fell so heavy on the landed Interest, it was but " reasonable the Courtiers should bear their Part of the " Burthen. That this Bill would not only serve all the " Purposes of a Place Bill, by lessening the Value of im- " mense Salaries; but also gain the Affections of the Peo- " ple, by shewing them their Governors bore a Share in " their Distress. That it was well known the Perquisites " of some Places far exceeded the Value of their stated Sa- " laries. That there was no Reason Statesmen should " wallow in Ease and Luxury, without any Sense of the " publick Calamity; or contributing to the national Ex- " pence. That lucrative Posts had of late been so prodi- " giously multiplied and augmented both in Number and " Value, that this Tax would produce a considerable Sum. " That to suppose no Man would serve the Public but on " extravagant Terms, was to suppose all Mankind aban- " don'd and corrupted to the last Degree. Besides this " Argument would prove too much; for, if public Spirit " was entirely lost, no Men were fit to be employ'd at the " Public Expence." — In answer to this it was alledged, " That the Servants of the Publick ought to be encourag-

Arguments  
for it.

against it.

\* In this Motion the Judges Salaries, and all Places under 50 l. a-year were to be excepted.



Parliamentary  
Affairs in  
1744

Motion against  
corresponding  
with the  
Pretender's  
Sons.

“ ed and rewarded. That it was ridiculous to suppose  
“ Men of Learning and Capacity would accept of Posts  
“ under the Government on such disadvantageous Terms,  
“ as to have their Salaries double-tax'd. That besides, this  
“ Tax, if laid, would be far from answering the End pro-  
“ posed, or producing the Sums expected from it. That  
“ Innovations of this Kind were dangerous ; nor was this  
“ a Time for trying new Experiments. That if Money  
“ was wanted, an equal Collection of the Land-Tax, (at  
“ present very unequally and partially raised) would sup-  
“ ply a much greater Sum, than the Method now pro-  
“ posed.”

April 24, a Bill being sent up from the Commons to the Lords for making it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the *Pretender*, a Motion was made by Lord *Hardwick*, (the Speaker) to insert a Clause, “ for extending the Treason to the Posterity of the Offenders, “ during the Lives of the *Pretender's* Sons ;” and that the Bill, thus amended, should be sent back to the Commons for their Concurrence and Approbation.\* This Motion was supported by the Duke of *Newcastle*, the E. of *Gholmondeley*, and the Lords *Carteret* and *Ilchester* ; but was opposed by the Duke of *Bedford*,† and the Lords *Talbot* and *Harvey*. After a long and learned Debate, the Question was carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority ; against which a Protest was enter'd sign'd by 18 Lords.

In order to understand the Nature of this Motion clearly, it is proper to take Notice, that as the Law before stood, by the Act of the 7th of *Q. Anne* there was a Proviso, *That after the Decease of the Pretender, and at the End of three Years after the Succession to the Crown, on the Demise*

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\* This Amendment, when sent back to the Commons was strenuously opposed by Lord *Strange*, Lord *Guernsey*, *Alexander Hume Campbell*, *Norborne Berkeley*, and *William Pitt*, Esq; the Gentlemen who had moved for, and proposed the Original Bill.

† This noble Peer used the following remarkable Expressions —  
“ Your Lordships cannot be surpris'd, that I am alarmed at this  
“ Clause. I, whose Family has so lately suffer'd the Deprivation  
“ of its Rank and Fortune by the Tyranny of a Court. I, whose  
“ Grandfather was cut off by an unjust Prosecution ; and whose  
“ Father was for many Years condemn'd to see himself robb'd of  
“ the Rights of his Birth, which were at length restored to him  
“ by more equitable Judges. It is surely reasonable, my Lords,  
“ that I should oppose the Extension of Penalties to the Descen-  
“ dants of Offenders, who have myself scarce escaped the Blast of  
“ an Attainder !

of

*of the Queen, shall take Effect, no Attainder for Treason shall extend to the disinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right or Title of any Person, other than the Offender during his natural Life only:* But the Clause propos'd was to extend the Forfeiture of Title and Estate for ever.

Parliamentary  
Affairs in  
1744

The Arguments urged for this Amendment were, — Arguments on both Sides.  
 “ That the imminent Danger the Nation was in from the  
 “ *Jacobites*, render'd some further Securities requisite.  
 “ That this Party was grown so numerous and formidable,  
 “ by the Encouragement they received from Abroad, that  
 “ a Clause of this kind was necessary to restrain their At-  
 “ tempts. That at a time particularly of such real Ap-  
 “ prehension, too much Precaution was at least an Error  
 “ on the right Side.” — To this it was reply'd, “ That  
 “ the Notion of the Increase of *Jacobitism* was a Chimera  
 “ formed by the Ministry to serve their own Purposes.  
 “ That the Loyalty of the People was manifest, from the  
 “ Tenor of the numerous Addresses from all Parts of the  
 “ Kingdom. That the Amendment propos'd was an Inva-  
 “ sion of public Liberty. That Obedience in Subjects, and  
 “ the Prince's Confidence in their Affection were reciprocal  
 “ Duties, and binding only in Proportion as they mutual-  
 “ ly subsisted on each side. That so much Suspicion and  
 “ Jealousy on the Part of the Crown seem'd an unjust  
 “ Diffidence in the Love of the People, the only true Ba-  
 “ sis of Publick Security. That the Multiplication of pe-  
 “ nal Laws was already too greatly felt; but that the ex-  
 “ tending them to Posterity was cruel and intolerable.  
 “ That no Man ought to be subjected to Punishments  
 “ who never deserv'd them. That the Clause propos'd  
 “ was contrary to the Law of Nature, the Rules of com-  
 “ mon Equity and Justice, and the Precepts of Religion,\*  
 “ as it involved the Innocent with the Guilty, and was  
 “ indeed only calculated to serve particular Views, and to  
 “ advance ministerial Power.”

Jan. 29. a Motion was made by *Humphrey Sydenham*, Esq; seconded by *Edward Gibbon*, Esq; for bringing in a Bill to make Parliaments annual; but the Question was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 32.

The Grants from the Committee of Supply for the current Service of this Year amounted to no less than Grants for the Year  
 £. 6,283,537 1744.

\* The Fathers shall not be put to Death for the Children, neither the Children for the Fathers: Every Man shall be put to Death for his own Sin. *Deut. xxiv. 16.*

Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs in  
1744

To answer which, the Committee of Ways and Means made the following Provisions :

|                                                                    |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| By the Land Tax for the Year 1744                                  | £ 2,000,000 |
| The Malt Tax                                                       | 750,000     |
| From the <i>East India Company</i> for }<br>renewing their Charter | 1,000,000   |
| * { By Annuities at 3 per Cent.                                    | or 200,000  |
| { By a Lottery,                                                    | if 600,000  |
| By the Coinage                                                     | 36,000      |
| From the Sinking Fund                                              | 1,000,000   |
|                                                                    | <hr/>       |
|                                                                    | £ 6,586,000 |

So that the Surplus in the Supplies this Year amounted to near 300,000 *l.* But it must be observed, that tho' by the Grants there seemed to be but six Millions and a half raised, yet in fact there were near Ten.† For three Millions and a half were paid into the Sinking Fund in perpetual Taxes; and tho' there was a Million borrow'd from that Fund, yet the Surplus-Duties, not valued, nearly made that Sum good.

State of  
the nation-  
al Debt.

By a State of the national Debt taken in *December 1744*, it amounted to 53,679,247 *l.* of which 2,800,000 *l.* had been increased within the Year; that is, since *Dec. 1743*. A surprizing Consideration, and which might afford a large Field for Reflection. In the first seven Years of *Q. Anne's* Reign, while we maintain'd a War against the united Power of *France* and *Spain*, the Sums granted by Parliament according to the highest Estimates, fell short of 33 Millions, which was less than five Millions a-year at a Medium; whereas the Grants for the last seven Years rose to 37 Millions,† tho' the first two Years we had no War, and the four following only a naval War with *Spain*, the wea-

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\* The Subscription for these two Articles, amounting to One Million eight hundred thousand Pound, was filled in one Day; a Proof of the Zeal and Readiness of the trading Interest, to support the Government at a time of threaten'd Invasion.

† *Dr Davenant*, a celebrated political Writer (who has considered this Matter in its full Extent) is of Opinion that whenever Matters were carried that Length, that the annual Supplies should amount to five or six Millions, the Nation would then be on the Point of Bankruptcy and Ruin.

‡ Of which ten Millions (including the Navy Debt) were increased from *Dec. 1740*, to *Dec. 1744*. that is, we were actually involving ourselves in Debt at the Rate of two Millions and a half annually.

kest

keft Branch of the House of *Bourbon*. It would seem incredible, were it not for the undeniable Power of Numbers, that the breaking the combined Strength of that ambitious Family, should be effected with less Expence, than was now lavish'd without gaining by Land or Sea one signal or distinguishing Advantage.

Parliamentary  
Affairs in  
1744

On the 13d of *April*, his Majesty came to the House of Peers with the usual State, and acquainted both Houses by a Speech from the Throne, "that the Designs of *France* for an Invasion had been follow'd by a Declaration of War on their Side. That he had on his Part declared War against the *French* King, and made the proper Requisition to his Allies, particularly the *States General*, to fulfill their Engagements on this Occasion. He concluded with thanking the Commons for their seasonable and ample Supplies at this critical Juncture; hoping that by this means, and the powerful Assistance of her Allies, *Great Britain* would be able to withstand and defeat the destructive Projects of that Power, which had so long aspired to *Universal Monarchy*." To this Speech both Houses returned dutiful Addresses; assuring his Majesty, "of their firm and chearful Support and Assistance in all his Measures for the national Safety, and the Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*."

His Majesty's  
Speech.

In *May* his Majesty after passing the Acts ready for the Royal Assent,\* closed the Session with a gracious Speech, "in which he informed them of the vast Preparations of the *French*, on the side of *Flanders*, which evidently manifested to all *Europe* the destructive Views of that Crown. He told them, that the *States General*, pursu-

Session  
closed.

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\* The principal Acts passed this Session were—the Malt Act—Act to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act for six Months—Act relating to Vagabonds and Houses of Correction—Act relating to Overseers of the Poor—Act for erecting a Fund for the Children and Widows of Ministers in *Scotland*—Act for granting a Million from the Sinking Fund—Act for repealing the Duties on Glass-Beads—Act for making it High Treason to correspond with the Pretender's Sons.—Act for the Encouragement of Seamen—Act for enlightening the Streets of *London*—Act to prevent counterfeiting the Stamps on Linnen—Act to regulate the Price and Measure of Coals—*Westminster Bridge* Act—Act for making navigable the River *Dee*—Act relating to Walles and Marshlands—Act for permitting the Importation of foreign Goods in *British Bottoms*—ten Road, and 28 private Bills; one of which last was for dissolving the Marriage of the Duke of *Beaufort* with Miss *Scudamore*.



Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs in  
1744

" ant to his request, had agreed to furnish the Succours  
" stipulated by Treaties. He ended with assuring them,  
" that the Supplies granted should be strictly applied to the  
" Ends for which they were given, and that, in such a  
" manner, as should be most for the Honour and Interest  
" of *Great Britain*." — After which the Lord Chancellor by the King's Command prorogued the Parliament to the 21st of *June*, and by different Prorogations it continued in Recess till the End of the Year.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Let us now take a View of the Affairs abroad. The preceding Campaign had ended very advantageously for the Queen of *Hungary*. She had not only recover'd *Bohemia*, and conquer'd *Bavaria*; but after forcing the unhappy Emperor to sue for a Neutrality, had by her victorious Arms entirely driven the *French* out of *Germany*. In short, she now threaten'd no less than to carry the War into their Territories, and make ample Reprisals for the Losses she had sustain'd. The brave Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, who had the close of last Year return'd to *Vienna* cover'd with Laurels, receiv'd in *January* a Reward equal to his Merit and Valour, by espousing the Archduchess *Mary Anne*, only Sister to the Q. of *Hungary*. Their Nuptials were celebrated with great Magnificence\* at the *Augustine* Church, in presence of her Majesty, the Grand Duke her Consort, Brother to the illustrious Bridegroom, and the whole Court. To honour this Ceremony, the Grand Duke (as joint-Sovereign of the Order) created 14 Knights of the Golden Fleece,† and the Queen made a grand Promotion of general Officers.‡

Marriage  
of Prince  
Charles. of  
Lorraine

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\* This Prince was in a *Spanish* Dress, with a Mantle of Cloth of Silver, attended by the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, wearing the Collar of the Order. The grand Duke follow'd in a Suit of Cloth of Gold, and after him the Queen leading the Bride.

† This Order was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, at *Bruges*, in 1430, on his Marriage with *Isabella* of *Portugal*. The Collar is composed of Flints emitting Fire with this Motto, *Ante ferit quam Flamma micat*; to which is appended a *Golden Fleece*, to shew how much *Flanders* was then enriched by the Staple of *English* Wool. Since *Philip V.* ascended the Throne of *Spain*, this Order has been conferr'd by that Branch of the H. of *Bourbon*, as well as by the H. of *Austria*.

‡ Those were, of Infantry 2 Field Marshals, 3 Lieutenant Field Marshals, 9 Majors General, and 8 Brigadiers. Of Cavalry, one General, three Lieutenants General, nine Majors General, and eight Brigadiers.

On

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

On the 24th of *January* this exalted Pair set out for the *Austrian Netherlands* (the Government of which was assign'd them by her Majesty) taking their way by the Court of *Dresden*, where they were received with all the Marks of Distinction due to their Rank. Soon after their Arrival at *Brussels*, his Highness leaving his Consort to reside there, set out to take upon him the Command of the *Austrian Army* on the *Rhine*, which was assembled in *May* in the Neighbourhood of *Heilbron*, where the Prince arrived about the End of the Month; and, after reviewing his Troops, made the necessary Dispositions for executing the Design he had in view of passing the *Rhine*, and carrying the War into *Alsace*. But before we enter on the military Operations which follow'd, it is proper to relate some matters necessary to be cleared up, the better to understand the Conduct of the Powers interested in the War.

he arrives  
on the  
Rhine.

In *May 1743*, his Imperial Majesty had by means of *Pr. William of Hesse Cassel*, address'd himself to the King of *Great Britain* to bring about a Peace between him and the Court of *Vienna*, declaring at the same time that he left his Affairs wholly in his Hands, intreating only that the Conditions might not be prejudicial to his Honour and Dignity, whatever they might be to his Interest. These Offers were repeated on the 2d and 16th of *June*, and continued without Interruption, on the part of the Emperor, till his *Britannic Majesty's* Arrival at *Aschaffenburg*. The Answer given on the King's Behalf was, "that at present  
" his *Britannic Majesty* could enter into no Negociation;  
" but if the Emperor would return to *Frankfort*, he would  
" then do all in his Power to serve him. On this Assurance that Monarch came immediately back to that City, where Prince *William of Hesse* repaired soon after; and being vested with full Powers, carried the following Propositions to his *Britannic Majesty* then at *Hanau*.

I. That his Imperial Majesty would dismiss the French auxiliary Troops, in consequence of which he only intreated  
II. That at the same time those Troops evacuated the Empire, the Austrians should evacuate the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, and his other hereditary Dominions, which should be restored to him. That the Allied and French Armies on the Maine should quit their Posts on the German Side of the Rhine, by which means the Empire might be restored to the Condition it was in just after the Decease of the Emperor Charles VI.

Emperor's  
Propositions  
to the  
King of  
Gr. Britain

III. That as his Imperial Majesty's Territories were ruined by the War, some Expedient should be found for procuring him a monthly

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

a monthly Subsidy for the Support of his Dignity, and the Maintenance of his Army, till by the good Offices of the mediatorial Powers, his Affairs were put in a settled Condition.

IV. That the Emperor would leave to those Powers and the Imperial Dyet, the Care of regulating his Claims to the Succession of the House of Austria, and procuring a general Peace.

V. That a general Amnesty be agreed upon on both Sides, and the Prisoners of War on each side exchanged.

To these Proposals deliver'd by Prince *William*, my Lord *Carteret*, by a Letter dated July 7, gave the following Answer in the King's Name :

“ That his *Britannic* Majesty was highly obliged to the  
“ Prince for the Propositions he had communicated, and  
“ equally desirous of seeing a general Peace restored, and  
“ to give the Emperor the greatest Marks of his Friend-  
“ ship ; but that he was bound by Treaty to act in Con-  
“ cert with the Queen of *Hungary*.\* That this Princess,  
“ in the mean time, did not seem averse to a Reconcilia-  
“ tion with the Emperor; provided he would previously  
“ cause the *French* Troops to evacuate *Germany*. Yet  
“ that he himself (my Ld *Carteret*) durst not venture, for  
“ fear of abusing his Highness's Confidence, to promise  
“ the Restitution of *Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*.  
“ All he had Power to say was, that the K. of *Great Bri-*  
“ *tain* would do all in his Power to obtain the Emperor  
“ Satisfaction as soon as the *French* Troops had evacuated  
“ the Empire.”

Tho' my Lord *Carteret*'s Answer was far from being satisfactory, it did not alter the Emperor's pacific Views. This Monarch trusting his *Britannic* Majesty would not forget his past Services,† was willing to intrust his Interests

\* Count *Cobentzell*, the Queen's Minister, in a Letter from *Brühl* (a Seat of the Elector of *Cologne*) dated Sept. 27, 1743, writes thus — “ Prince *William* of *Hesse* was here Yesterday, and  
“ expressed a great Desire of seeing a Peace establish'd between  
“ your Majesty and the Elector of *Bavaria* ; upon which I read  
“ that Part of your gracious Rescript to me of the 14th, (relating  
“ to your Orders to Baron *Bernclau* about the Elector's Treas-  
“ ures) to the Elector of *Cologne*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, and  
“ Duke *Theodore*, who all three commended it highly, and Prince  
“ *William* in particular acknowledged, *It was not possible to act*  
“ *with greater Magnanimity.*”

† This was the Emperor's dissuading *France* in 1741, from invading the Electorate of *Hannover*.



in his Hands. He therefore, by Prince *William*, expressed  
 “ his Acknowledgments for the King’s kind Intentions in  
 “ his favour; but hoped that the Dismission of the Aux-  
 “ liary Troops granted him by *France*, would not be in-  
 “ sisted on, till something was determined with regard to  
 “ his Propositions. At least his Imperial Majesty expect-  
 “ ed that the sending away the *French* Troops out of Ger-  
 “ many, and the Restitution of his hereditary Countries,  
 “ should go hand in hand.” At last, after many Confe-  
 “ rences, the following preliminary Articles of Accommoda-  
 “ tion were drawn up, and agreed on, *July 15*, between Pr.  
*William* and *Ld Carteret*.

Foreign  
 Affairs in  
 1744



I. *The Emperor shall dismiss the French Troops, and en- engage they shall evacuate Germany.* Prelimina-  
 ry Articles

II. *He will without Delay, in conjunction with his Britan- nic Majesty, form a Confederacy between the States of the Empire, and the Maritime Powers, for the Publick Good, in order to engage France to consent to a solid and durable Peace.*

III. *As by this Step his Imperial Majesty forfeits all his Hopes of Succour and Support from France, and his patrimo- nial Estates are so consumed and wasted by the War as not to furnish him an honourable Revenue, a monthly Subsidy shall be allow’d him (to commence a Month after the Signing of this Treaty) and be continued till a Method can be found of concert- ing with the States of the Empire, the means of making a Pro- vision for their Head, suitable to his Rank and Dignity.*

IV. *As the Q. of Hungary cannot be brought to consent to restore Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, till she is satisfy’d with regard to the Emperor’s Pretensions on the Succession of the House of Austria, his Imperial Majesty agrees to renounce for himself and his Successors all Claims on this Head.*

V. *As soon as this Act of Renunciation is solemnly passed, the Queen shall restore all the Emperor’s hereditary Dominions without Exception or Delay.*

VI. *The Queen shall acknowledge the Emperor, in Quality of Head and Chief of the Empire; and in return his Imperial Majesty shall own her as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and use his Interest with the States of the Empire to revive the Vote for Bohemia in the Electoral Colledge, suspended at the last Dyet of Election.*

VII. *The better to establish a solid Peace, a general Amnes- ty shall be proclaim’d on both Sides, all Confiscations and Seque- strations annulled, and all Hostages and Prisoners of War re- leased.*

These



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Separate  
Article.

These Articles were to have been sign'd next Day, and till it could be communicated to the Courts concern'd, the following separate Article was agreed on :

*That his Imperial Majesty, in agreeing to the foregoing Articles, as the Basis of an Accommodation between him and the Queen of Hungary, depended on his Britannic Majesty for their being faithfully executed ; and as he put an entire Confidence in him, the King in return promised to serve him with all his Interest, and engaged to procure him further Advantages. In Earnest of which he was willing to advance him immediately 300,000 Crowns, viz. 100,000 on signing this Act, and the Remainder in two equal Payments of 20 and 40 Days. His Britannic Majesty also promised to use his good Offices with the Q. of Hungary, that the Emperor's Electoral Dominions should be favourably treated.*

The next Day (June 16) instead of signing the Articles, the *British* Minister sent Prince William, the following Declaration :

Ld Carteret's Declaration.

“ That the King of *Great Britain*, tho' he entirely approved both the preliminary and separate Articles, could not determine the signing of them till he had caused them to be communicated in *England*, and could know how far the Regency would approve them as the Basis of an Accommodation. That he was unwilling to abuse the Emperor's Confidence so far as to engage for what he might be perhaps unable to perform. That his Majesty did not doubt but the Project would be approved in *England*, in which case the Signing would only be retarded for fifteen Days. In the mean time, as a Proof of his Friendship, the King was willing to pay the first Sum of 100,000 Crowns, which should be reckon'd as nothing, in case the Project was disapproved in *England*; otherwise it should be deducted from the 300,000 Crowns stipulated by the separate Article.”

The Emperor, in the Situation he then was, was obliged to be contented with this Answer, and to wait the Return of the Courier dispatched to *London*. Lord Carteret, in the mean time, pressed the Emperor to accept the 100000 Crowns offer'd, which that Monarch was willing to do, provided the Court of *London* would promise to engage that of *Vienna* to cease all Hostilities and Exactions in *Bavaria*. But this Condition was not relish'd, and it was soon after seen, that the *British* Minister grew more cool with regard to the Preliminaries agreed on.

The

Affairs in  
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The Courier at last return'd (*Aug. 1, 1743*) and the *Ld Carteret* acquainted Prince *William* by Letter, "That the Plan was disapproved by the Ministry in *England*, who were of Opinion, it was better, till the Accomplishment of a general Peace, to leave the Burthen of supporting his Imperial Majesty on the Court of *France*, who would soon be tired of the Expence: That the Emperor had not yet disengaged himself from the Court of *Verfailles* but by Words: That, however, his true Interest would be, to throw his Affairs into the Hands of his *Britannic* Majesty without Reserve, since his only Resource lay in the Terms that *England* could procure for him."

This unexpected and indeterminate Reply broke off the Negotiation: At least Prince *William* of *Hesse*, perceiving himself amused, and probably thinking himself not well treated, absolutely refused to intermeddle farther. Yet the Emperor, willing to make another Effort, offered Lord *Carteret*, by his Minister the Baron *de Haslang*, "That for the sake of Peace, he would allow the strong Towns of *Bavaria* to be garrison'd by neutral Troops, and renounce all Pretensions to the *Austrian* Succession. That he would consent to the assembling a neutral Army in the Empire, to which he would join 15000 of his Troops: That he would withdraw his Garrisons from *Philipsburgh* and *Fort Kehl*, which Fortresses should be guarded by the Troops of the Circle of *Swabia*: And that he would abide by the Judgement of the Maritime Powers; provided his hereditary Dominions were restored to him." But all these Offers were rejected, or rather remained unanswered till the Treaty of *Worms* was sign'd, which put an End to all Thoughts of an Accommodation.

Such is the Account the *Imperial Court* publish'd of the Treaty of *Hanau*: Whether it was really sincere, or whether Prince *William* himself was not deceived by his Desire of becoming a Mediator, is difficult to determine. It is not, indeed, improbable, that the Emperor, tired out with a ruinous War, and deprived of the means of supporting his Dignity, might be willing, on any Terms almost, to purchase Ease and the Restitution of his hereditary Dominions. Be this as it will, 'tis certain, the Stiffness of the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*, in rejecting Terms so seemingly moderate and equitable, proved in the End of Advantage to the Emperor, who found means from hence not only to strengthen his Alliance with *France*, but even in *Germany* to raise a powerful Confederacy in his Favour. With this View, on the 21st of *May 1744*. a Treaty was

Remark;

Treaty of  
Frankfort.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

sign'd at *Frankfort* between his Imperial Majesty, the King of *Sweden* (as Landgrave of *Hesse Cassell*,) the K. of *Prussia*, and the Elector Palatine, consisting of the following Articles :

I. *The high Allies engage themselves to preserve the Constitution of the Empire, according to the Treaty of Westphalia, to support the Emperor in his Rank and Dignity, and endeavour to restore the Peace of Germany.*

II. *They will use their good Offices with the Q. of Hungary, to induce her to acknowledge the Emperor, to restore his hereditary Dominions, and give up the Archives of the Empire\* at present in her possession.*

III. *The contracting Powers guarantee to each other all their respective Territories and Possessions whatever.*

IV. *They agree to leave the Disputes as to the late Emperor's Succession to the Decision of the States of the Empire.*

V. *In case of an Attack made on any one of them, the rest shall fly to his Succour, and not lay down their Arms till full Satisfaction be obtain'd from the Aggressor.*

VI. *The King of Poland, the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop and Prince of Liege,† shall be invited to accede to this Treaty.*

These were all the Articles‡ publish'd of this famous Confederacy, which, as we shall have occasion to observe, once more turn'd the Scale against the Q. of *Hungary*; and instead of restoring the Peace of *Germany*, served only to kindle up a-fresh the Flames of War in that unhappy Country.

In *April* the King of *France*, who had hitherto acted only as an Auxiliary to the Emperor, declared War against the Q. of *Hungary*. The Substance of his Manifesto was, "That when his Majesty first assisted that Monarch, he

French  
King's  
Declara-  
tion of  
War a-  
gainst the  
Queen of  
*Hungary*.

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\* These had been secured at *Vienna* on the Emperor's Death.

† The two last Princes were Brothers to the Emperor, and consequently could not but approve a Treaty made for his Support.

‡ The Q. of *Hungary* in her Answer to the Emperor's Manifesto asserted there was a separate Article, of which she publish'd the Contents. By it the K. of *Prussia* engaged to conquer *Bohemia* for that Monarch, who, in return, was to yield him all that Part of it lying East of the *Elbe*, and to guarantee him in the Possession of it and *Silesia*. But the Emperor, by his Ministers at foreign Courts, solemnly deny'd this or any other separate Article, tho' the Event scarce left room to doubt the Truth of it.

“ had

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744.

Queen's  
Answer.

Campaign  
on the  
Rhine.

“ had no Intention of entering as a Principal into the  
“ Quarrel ; but as this Princess was obstinately deaf to all  
“ Terms of Accommodation, and seemed bent to carry  
“ the War into the Territories of *France*, his Majesty  
“ could no longer continue his Moderation, &c.

To this the Queen (in her Counter-Declaration published in *May*) reply'd, “ That it was notorious to the World  
“ how manifestly *France* had broke thro' the most solemn  
“ Engagements with regard to the *Pragmatic Sanction* :  
“ That immediately on the Emperor's Death she had not  
“ only spirited up different Pretenders to lay Claim to his  
“ Succession, but even endeavour'd to arm against the  
“ Queen the *Ottoman Porte*, the common Enemy of *Chri-*  
“ *stendom*. That she had, by her Intrigues, kindled up  
“ a War in the North, in order to prevent the Czarina  
“ from giving the House of *Austria* any Assistance ; while  
“ her numerous Armies overspread *Germany*, and carried  
“ Desolation thro' the Queen's hereditary Countries. That  
“ therefore her Majesty, having by the divine Blessing on  
“ her Arms, driven these perfidious Invaders out of the  
“ Empire, thought herself justify'd in carrying the War  
“ into *France*, in order to reduce that ambitious Power  
“ within due Bounds, and obtain for herself not only a  
“ Compensation for her past Losses ; but a Security against  
“ all future Attempts.”

While these Things were forming in the Cabinet, the  
Armies already assembled on the *Rhine* were preparing to  
take the Field. Count *Seckendorff* lay with a Body of  
12,000 Imperial Troops, encamped under the Cannon of  
*Philipsburgh*, where he had a Bridge over that River, by  
which he kept a Communication open with *Alsace*.  
Yet tho' this Position was a plain Indication of what fol-  
low'd, and that he secretly acted in Conjunction with M.  
*Coigny*, the Emperor continued still to profess his strict Ad-  
herence to the Neutrality he had enter'd into. In the  
mean time, Prince *Charles* was making the necessary Dis-  
positions for executing the Project he had before meditated  
of passing the *Rhine*, the Banks of which were defended by  
the *French* from *Philipsburgh* almost as low as *Mentz*. His  
Highness's Design was to penetrate into *Alsace*, where  
he might not only subsist his Army at the Enemy's Cost,  
but was sure of giving a powerful Diversion to the *French*  
in the *Low Countries*. In order to secure the Success of  
this Project, he made several Motions with his Army, which  
he divided into different Detachments the better to amuse  
and alarm the Enemy. *June* the 26th, 4000 *Hungarians*



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Austrians  
pass the  
Rhine.

posted at *Stockstadt*, made themselves Masters of the Isle of *Heron* (which lies on the *Rhine* a League above *Oppenheim*;) with inconsiderable Loss, except that of the brave Col. *Mentzel*,\* who fell a Sacrifice to his own Temerity. This feint Attack drew the Attention of the *French* Generals on that Side, and obliged Count *Seckendorff* hastily to decamp from *Philipsburgh* on the 29th, (after breaking down the Bridge over the *Rhine*) in order to join Marshal *Coigny*. In the mean time General *Bernclau*, with a strong Detachment from the *Austrian* Army, having crossed the *Maine* at *Costheim*, turned off to the Right, and on the 30th of *June*, at Night, passed the *Rhine* without Opposition a little below *Mentz*. The *French* Marshal, on the first Notice of this March, had dispatched M. *Montal*, a Lieutenant General, with 20,000 Men towards *Worms*; but he came too late. The same Day General *Nadasti*, with 16000 Men, having under him Lieutenant Colonel Baron *Trenk*, with his Pandours, passed the *Rhine* successfully at *Schreck*, while two other Divisions did the same, the one at *Weissenau*, the other at *Ketsch*. This was the more easily effected, as that Part of the River, which lies between *Spires* and *Philipsburgh* is full of Islands, and the Banks woody and marshy; so that the *Austrians* found little Opposition, but from three Regiments of Imperial Horse, who were presently broke by the Pandours, and pursued to their Camp, which they abandon'd with Precipitation. On the 1st of *July*, Prince *Charles* having Notice of Gen. *Nadasti*'s Passage, sent him a strong Reinforcement under the Pr. of *Waldeck*, who came seasonably to his Support; for the next Day Marshals *Coigny* and *Seckendorff* had advanced to

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\* This enterprising Partisan, at the Close of an Entertainment, given by General *Bernclau* to the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, would needs signalize his Zeal by mounting the Parapet on the W. Side of the Island, and from thence braving the *French* posted on the opposite Shore: Of three Shot levelled at him, one hit him in the Belly, of which Wound he died next Morning at *Stockstadt*. He was the Son of a common Camp-Surgeon, and rose by Degrees to the Rank of a Major General. He first carried Arms in the *Polish* Service, from whence he enter'd into that of *Russia*, and attended Count *Munich*, both at the Siege of *Dantzick*, and in his Expedition against the *Turks*. On the Recommendation of this General M. *Mentzel* was twice sent by the late Czarina with a Commission to *Kuli Kan* in *Persia*, who solicited him to enter into his Service. He left a Wife at *Vienna*, to whom he had been married two Years, and to whom he bequeathed two Millions of Florins, accumulated by his Successes in War.

Germer.

*Germerheim*, but finding the *Austrian* Generals too strongly posted, and the Country being woody and full of Defiles, they thought proper to retire, in order to assemble their whole Force under the Cannon of *Landau*.\* M. *Montal*, who now found himself inclosed between General *Nadaſti* at *Schreck*, and Gen. *Bernclau*, who was advancing from *Worms*, by a timely Retreat along the Mountains, secured himself, and rejoin'd the *French* Army. Pr. *Charles* having thus happily effected his Point, crossed the *Rhine* with the Remainder of his Army, and at the same time detach'd Gen. *Nadaſti* towards *Lauterburgh*, to take Possession of the Lines which the *French* had abandon'd.

On the 4th of *July*, his Highness encamp'd at *Rhinezaubern*, from whence he sent Count *Preysing*, and the Prince of *Brunswick Wolfenbottle*, with three Regiments of Foot and four of Horse, to support General *Nadaſti*. These Generals, on their Arrival at *Lauterburgh*, found that M. *Genſac*,† the *French* Governor, had capitulated, the Garrison of 1700 Men being to march out without Arms, and engaging not to serve against the Q. of *Hungary* for one Year.‡ After the Reduction of this Place, Gen. *Nadaſti* advanced to *Weissenburgh*, and made the Garrison of 300 Men Prisoners of War. Here the *Austrians* found a Booty of 112 Carriages laden with Provisions. But they had scarce taken Possession of the Place, when the *French* and *Imperial* Armies appear'd in fight for its Relief. Though Gen. *Nadaſti* saw the Superiority he had to engage with, he resolv'd to make a Stand. Three Regiments of Horse, which form'd the Enemies Vanguard, were repuls'd with considerable Loss; but being sustain'd by their whole Force, and the two Marshals renewing the Attack in different Places, the *Austrian* Commander was oblig'd to yield, and make his Retreat to Prince *Charles* in the best manner he could, having gain'd great Reputation, by sustaining with 12,000 Men, for a whole Day, the Efforts of the com-

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Gen. Na-  
daſti takes  
Lauter-  
burgh.

Bloody  
Action at  
Weissen-  
burgh.

\* *Landau* is a strongly fortify'd and large City of *Alsace*, on the River *Queich*, ten Miles N. of *Weissenburgh*, and 15 W. of *Spire*.

† This Officer was sentenced to lose his Head, but the King mitigated the Punishment into 12 Years Imprisonment. The Author of the *Perſeis* says, he found means afterwards to justify himself, and was restored to his Rank in the Army.

‡ Here the *Austrians* found a vast Magazine, containing four hundred thousand Rations of Hay, several thousand Trusses of Straw, 14,000 Sacks of Oats, 4000 of Meal, and 100 of Rice, the whole estimated at 400,000 Florins.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Gen. Bern-  
clau joins  
Pr. Charles

bined Army, which consisted of above 40,000. This Action was, by all Accounts, one of the most obstinate and sanguinary that ever happen'd, the Fire continuing on both Sides without Intermision for 7 Hours, and the Slaughter being terrible.\* The Loss was variously computed, as is usual on such Occasions. The *Austrians* reckon'd that of the *French* and *Bavarians* at 3000 killed, and as many wounded; and their own at 1200 in all. A Battalion of the *Hungarian* Regiment of *Forgatsch*, being surrounded in *Weissenburgh*, were, after a noble Resistance, made Prisoners of War. However, tho' the two Marshals thus recover'd the Lines of *Lauterburgh*, they did not think proper to maintain their Ground; for the next Day (*July 6*) they retired again, and took Post at *Hagenau*, in order to intrench themselves behind the *Motter*. In the mean time Gen. *Bernclau*, advancing from *Mentz*, found the *French* at his Approach had abandon'd *Worms* and *Spires*; in the last of which Places the *Austrians* found a good Booty.† Having join'd Prince *Charles* at *Lauterburgh*, he was again on the 13th of *July* detached towards *Fort Lewis*,‡ and the next Day made himself Master of two advanced Redoubts belonging to the Place; but as the *French* had found means to throw a good Reinforcement into it, it was not thought adviseable to undertake the Siege in form. On the 17th of *July*, General *Nadasti*, with a Body of *Hungarians*, seised the important Post of *Werdt*. From thence to the 26th, the Prince was greatly retarded in his Operations by the Inundation of the *Rhine*, which render'd the ways impassable. But the Floods at length abating, on the 27th he decamped from *Drimbach* in four Columns, and marched with such Diligence, that by next Morning he reached the *Motter*, in order to attack the *French* Lines: But the Al-

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\* The Action lasted from Sun-rise to Sun-set, and was rather a Butchery than a Battle; for the Powder being fired away on both Sides, the Troops attacked with Sword and Bayonet, hand-to-hand; so that the oldest Officers present own'd they never had seen the like. The Imperialists refused Quarter from the *Austrians*, as the *Pandours* did from the *French*. Letter from an Officer.

† Consisting of 14 Waggon and 12 Carriages laden with Provisions and Goods, the military Chest with 70,000 Florins, 18 Chests of Baggage, with 578 Gallons and 4200 Bottles of Wine of different Sorts.

‡ A strong Fortrefs erected by Order of *Lewis XIV.* on a Plan of *M. Vauban*. It lies in an Island surrounded by the *Rhine*, just opposite to *Rastadt*, ten Miles E. of *Hagenau*, and Midway between *Philipsburgh* and *Strasburgh*.

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Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744who takes  
HaguenauFrench K.  
arrives at  
Lisle.

lied Generals, who had early Intelligence of his Motions, not chusing to hazard an Engagement, had sent off their heavy Baggage the preceding Day, and retired towards the *Sobr*, which River they crossed the 28th, and posted themselves at *Lampertheim*, in order to cover *Strasburgh*. Thus Pr. *Charles* took Possession of *Haguenau*, by which he became Master of the *Lower Alsace*. From hence he sent out two Detachments, one towards *Philipsburgh*, to cut off the Communication with *Strasburgh*; the other to *Dachberg*, to secure the Passes between *Lorrain* and the *Higher Alsace*. In the mean time, another Body surpriz'd *Saverne*,\* which they plunder'd, and laid all the flat Country as far as the *Queich* under heavy Contributions. In this Situation we shall leave the two Armies to trace the Progress of the *French* in *Flanders*, in the Affairs of which Country these Successes of Prince *Charles* occasion'd a sudden Alteration.

The Plan of War which *France* had laid down for this Campaign, was to have kept on the defensive in *Alsace*, while she turn'd her chief Force against *Flanders*. With this View the King set out on the first of *May* from *Paris*, and arrived at *Lisle* on the 12th.† On the 15th, he review'd his Army, which was assembled in the Neighbourhood of that City, and consisted of 120,000 Men, provided with a Train of Artillery of the most formidable kind.‡ This Monarch soon convinced the World, he meant not to sit inactive with so great a force. On the 17th, Marshal Count *Saxe* seiz'd *Courtray*, *Harlebeck*, and *Warneton*, after which he took Post at *Pont d'Espiere*, in order to cover the Siege of *Menin*,|| which was invested by his most Christian Majesty on the 18th. The Garrison of 1600

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\* *Saverne*, or *Zaberne*, lies on the *Sobr*, in *Lower Alsace*, 18 Miles N. W. of *Strasburgh*, and is the Residence of the Bishops of that See. The Cardinal *de Roban*, the present Prelate, has built here a magnificent Palace for himself and his Successors, and furnish'd it nobly. Prince *Charles* was so generous to give Orders it should not be touched.

† He was attended by his favourite Ladies, and a very splendid Court.

‡ Consisting of 160 Pieces of heavy battering Cannon; with 100 Field Pieces and Mortars, 40 of which threw Bombs, called *Cominges* of four or five hundred Weight

|| *Menin* is but a small Town in *Walloon Flanders*; yet the Fortifications are reckon'd the Master-piece of *Coeborn*, one of the greatest Engineers of his Time. It was one of the *Dutch Barrier Towns*.

Men



Aoreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Takes  
Menin.

Ypres.

Fort  
Knocke  
and Furnes

Motions of  
the Allies.

Men, under the Baron *d'Echteren*, made as vigorous a Defence as could be expected; but the Attacks were carried on by the Besiegers with such Vigour and Application, and the Fire they made, especially from their Mortars, so incessant and terrible, that on the 5th of *June*, the Governor was obliged to capitulate; and obtained Leave to march out with the Honours of War.\* Immediately after, the Count *de Clermont* was detached to invest *Ypres*,† before which Place the Trenches were open'd on the 7th of *June*, the Besiegers employing no less than 120 Cannon, and 40 Mortars, against the Works. On the 12th at Night, they carry'd the cover'd Way Sword-in-Hand; which obliged the Garrison to abandon the Lower Town, & on the 14th the Pr. of *Hesse Philippsdahl*, who commanded in the Place, surrender'd on honourable Terms. Three days after Fort *Knocke* was yielded up by the Baron *de Hompesch*, to the D. of *Boufflers*, who had invested it. On the 28th of *June* the *French* laid Siege to *Furnes*,|| which held out only till the 5th of *July*, when the Baron *de Schwartzemburgh*, the *Dutch* Governor, obtain'd a favourable Capitulation. On the 29th of *June*, the *French* King made his Publick Entry into *Dunkirk*, where we shall leave him to observe the Motions of the Allied Army, which was in no Condition to oppose the rapid Progress of his Arms.

The Allied Troops assembled about the Beginning of *May* in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*. Had the Quota's to be furnish'd by the respective Powers been complete, it would have consisted of 76,000 Men, and might have done some Service; but this Number was far from being effective.‡ The *English* and *Hannoverians* were commanded by General *Wade*, the *Dutch* by Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and the *Austrians* by the Duke of *Aremberg*,§ who had

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\* It is remarkable, that when this Town surrender'd to the D. of *Marlborough* in 1706, the Governor, who had made a weak Defence, demanding Leave to march out through the *Breach*, the Duke answer'd, *he thought it would not be adviseable for him, unless he had Ladders.*

† *Ypres* was another of the *Dutch* Barrier Towns, lying on the River *Yperlee*, 25 Miles S. E. of *Dunkirk*.

|| *Furnes*, is a small Town near the Sea, ten Miles E. of *Dunkirk*. Its chief Manufacture is Linnen Cloth.

‡ These were to be 22,000 *English*, 20,000 *Dutch*, 18,000 *Austrians*. and 16,000 *Hannoverians*.

§ This Nobleman had forty thousand Pounds granted him by the British Parliament for his Services the preceding Year.

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the nominal Command of the whole Army. About the End of *May*, having received some small Reinforcements, they decamped in order to take Post near *Oudenarde* behind the *Schelde*. As this Camp was naturally strong and advantageous, it plainly appeared, that the allied Generals had no View but to keep on the defensive; while they had the Mortification to see the Enemy, in a few Weeks, recover Towns, which in the last War it required whole Months to wrest out of their Hands. All this time Marshal *Saxe*, with an Army of Observation, consisting of 20 Battalions, and 28 Squadrons, lay posted behind the *Lys*, between *Ghent* and *Courtray*, while the Duke of *Harcourt* commanded a flying Camp of 6000 Men on the side of *Maubeuge*.\* About the middle of *July* a strong Detachment from the *French Army* seiz'd the important Post of *Belem*, which commanded the Canal between *Bruges* and *Ostend*, and consequently cut off the Communication between our Army and that Port, which it was of the last consequence to preserve. This obliged General *Smiffaert*, who had landed with the 6000 *Dutch* sent from *England*, to use great Precautions in his March to join the Allied Army, which he happily did, tho' a Body of 15,000 *French* lay within two Leagues of *Bruges*, purposely to intercept him. General *Ginkel* also about the End of *July*, arrived in the Camp with a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men from *Holland*.— Thus stood matters, when Advice came of Prince *Charles* having passed the *Rhine*, and enter'd into *Alsace*.

French detach 30000 Men to the Rhine.

It was at *Dunkirk*, that the *French Monarch*, elated with his new Conquests, received this disagreeable Piece of News. The Dispositions made by Marshal *Coigny* for the Defence of that Province, and the secret Assurances of the King of *Prussia's* speedily declaring for the Emperor, render'd the Account at first incredible. But repeated Expresses confirming it, it became necessary to take the quickest Measures for preventing the ill consequences of so unexpected an Event. It was, therefore, immediately resolved to detach a Body of 30,000 Men in two Columns from the Army in *Flanders*, to the Assistance of Marshal *Coigny*. Orders were also sent to Marshal *Belleisle*, who commanded on the *Moselle*, and to the Duke of *Harcourt*, to dispatch all the Troops they could spare, for the Defence of *Alsace*. All these different Corps were directed to make forced Marches, in order to arrive seasonably enough to stop the

\* *Maubeuge* is a very strong Town in the Province of *Hainault* on the *Sambre*, 12 Miles from *Mons*.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

French K.  
arrives at  
Metz.

falls dan-  
gerously  
ill.

Progress of Pr. Charles. On the 19th of July the French King set out from *Dunkirk* for the *Rhine*, and on the 4th of August arrived at \* *Metz* in *Lorraine*, where he made his Entry with great Pomp,† and on the 7th was complimented by the Velt Marshal *Schmettau*, whom the King of *Prussia* had sent to inform him of his Resolution of declaring for the Emperor. As his Majesty no longer doubted but this Step would oblige Prince *Charles* quickly to repass the *Rhine*, so the Joy he conceived from this News had nearly proved fatal to him‡; for the next Day he was seized with a Fever, which in a few days brought him so low, that his Recovery was despaired of.§ The Alarm this sudden Event gave the French Court is not to be expressed. The Queen, her Children, and all the Princes of the Blood flew from *Paris* to pay their last Duties to the dying Monarch. The good Bishop of *Soissons*, his Almoner, took this occasion of representing to him the Errors of his Life in such a manner, that his Majesty order'd the favourite Ladies|| who had attended him in his Journey, to retire from Court. But we shall soon have occasion to see, that if this Fit of Penitence was sincere, it was but of short Duration§.

As the French Army in *Flanders* was considerably weakened by the large Detachments sent to *Alsace*, the allied Generals became in their turn superior in the Field. Ac-

\* *Metz* is a considerable City on the *Moselle*, the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, of which M. *Belleisle* was then Governor. It lies 150 Miles E. from *Paris*.

† Four thousand Burghers lined the Streets under Arms, clothed in Blue trimm'd with Gold. Two Troops of Horse in Scarlet richly laced with Gold, led the Cavalcade, which passed under two triumphal Arches. As the King passed by the *Jew Quarter*, who are very numerous here, their Deputies presented him a Melon of Gold enamelled, the Stem and Leaves composed of Emeralds, and the Seeds represented by Diamonds and Rubies; the whole valued at 100,000 Crowns.

‡ It was said his Majesty toasted *Health to his good Brother of Prussia* (who, he said, would give Peace to *Europe*) till he lost his own.

§ He received extreme Unction, and all the Sacraments the *Romish* Church administers to dying Persons.

|| The Dutches of *Chateau-Roux* and her Sister the Dutches of *Lauranguais*.

§ These two Lines were humorously applied on this Occasion.

*When the Devil was sick, the Devil a Monk would be,  
When the Devil was well, the Devil a Monk was he.*

cordingly

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744Motions of  
the allied  
Army.advances  
to Lisle.

cordingly, on the 20th of *July*, they pass'd the *Schelde*, in order to draw Count *Saxe* to an Engagement. But they had to deal with too wary and experienced a General. Instead of accepting the Offer, he kept close in the strong Intrenchments he had thrown up behind the *Lys*, having in his Front the Town of *Courtray*, in which he had a strong Garrison. In this Position he was reinforced by the Count *de Clermont*, who commanded a separate Body on the Side of *Newport*; so that his Army amounted to 60,000 Men. On the 4th of *August*, the allied Army, (consisting of 69 Battalions, and 112 Squadrons) passed the *Schelde*, and advanced towards *Helchin*, encamping in two Lines between *Hauterive* and *Avelghem*, where a Council was held; in which, considering the advantageous Situation of M. *Saxe*, it was judged unadvisable to attack him. It was therefore resolved to make a Diversion by entering *French Flanders*. With this View the Army moved to the left, and defiling in sight of *Tournay* on the 7th of *August*, took post the following day at *Cisoign* near *Lisle*, encamping on the Ground, where the *French* Army had assembled the Beginning of the Campaign. Here they foraged unmolested for several days, and laid the open Country under Contribution.\* Count *Saxe*, however, took care to throw a Reinforcement into *Lisle*, the Garrison of which Place was, on the first Approach of our Army, so weak, that it was believed we might have carried the Place, had we attempted to besiege it. But the Truth rather was, that we had no Artillery equal to such an Undertaking.† The Allied Ge-

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\* It was said the Duke of *Aremberg* employ'd a good Part of these Sums to repay himself for the Damages his Estates in *Hainault* had suffer'd last Year from the *French*.

† The *French* acted a Farce in Derision of this Expedition. In this Piece *Scaramouch* asks *Harlequin* (who personates an *English* Officer) *Where he is going?* He replies, *to the Siege of Lisle, which he will take in five Days.* Then the Dialogue goes on:

*Scar.*] You have no Cannon.

*Harleq.*] Odsso! I forgot that; but no matter, one *Englishman* will beat five *Frenchmen*.

[*Soon after Harlequin enters with a wooden Arm and Leg*]

*Scar.*] Well, Mr. *Harlequin*, what are you now?

*Harleq.*] I am a Lieutenant General; we have got the Day! but its a confounded thing, the *French* Dogs that we beat have run away with all our Horses.

*Scar.*] Strange, indeed! Supply yourselves from the *Dutch* and *Hannoverians*; they dare not use theirs.



Foreign  
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1744  
Allied Ge-  
nerals dif-  
fer in Opi-  
nion.

Armies go  
into Win-  
ter Quar-  
ters.

nerals were besides greatly divided in their Opinions; for when it was proposed in the Council of War to invest some strong Place, in order to draw the *French* General out of his Lines, it was reply'd, *He was too wise to be deceived so; that it was not our Business to undertake Sieges, or to attack the French Army, but to march forwards, and lay the Country under Contribution.*—When it was moved to make a Diversion in the Dutchy of *Cleves*,\* the Duke of *Aremberg* opposed it, alledging, *that this would set Count Saxe at Liberty to take the Field again.*—On the contrary, the Duke advised to send a Detachment of 20,000 Men towards the *Moselle*; but Marshal *Wade* and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau* were of Opinion, *the Time for this was past; and that it was better to see what Prince Charles would do, now the King of Prussia had enter'd Bohemia, and regulate their Motions by his.* Thus after encamping some days in Sight of *Lisle*, where they made a general Forage unmolested, the Allied Army broke up the End of *September*, to return to their former Camp on the *Schelde*, the heavy Baggage being sent away to *Ghent*. The *French*, who shew'd an Inclination to attack them in this Retreat, durst not attempt it. However, Count *Saxe* having soon after received several Reinforcements, quitted his Lines, sending out several flying Detachments, who ravaged the District of *Waes*,† and levied Contributions to the Gates of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, by way of Retaliation for their Losses in *French Flanders*. But on the Approach of Lieut. General Count *Chanclos* with a strong Body, these Parties presently retired. Soon after, the Rains coming on, and the Army growing sickly, the allied Generals thought fit to canton the Troops in their Winter Quarters.‡ The *French* Marshal follow'd their Example, having first abandon'd *Courtray*, the Fortifica-

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*Harleg.*] Well! Huzza Boys! I shall be General of the *English* soon

*Scar*] Hold a little, Mr. *Harlequin*! It is true, you have got a wooden Leg and Arm; but you want yet one main Qualification for the Post you mention.

*Harleg*] Pray what's that?

*Scar*] Why you must have a *Wooden Head*.

\* Belonging to the K. of *Prussia*, who had now declared for the Emperor.

† A small Country of *Flanders*, the chief Towns are *St. Nicholas* and *Rupelmonde*.

‡ The *English* Horse guards and Horse went to *Brussels*, the Dragoons and Foot to *Bruges* and *Ghent*.

tions

tions of which he demolish'd. So ended a Campaign, in Foreign Affairs in which, except a few slight Skirmishes, nothing happened of Consequence, and the Issue of which did us no Honour. It seemed, indeed, unaccountable, we were no better able to improve the visible Advantage we had by the Inferiority of the *French* Army, after the large Detachments they had sent to the *Rhine*,|| where it is now time to see what passed this season. 1744

If the first Successes of Prince *Charles* in *Alsace*, disconcerted the vast Projects of the Court of *Versailles*, and prevented the *French* from over-running *Flanders*, his Highness in his turn received as sensible a Check from the unexpected Irruption of the K. of *Prussia* into *Bohemia*. It appears, indeed somewhat surprizing, that the Court of *Vienna* (appriz'd as it was of the Treaty of *Frankfort*) should think of invading the Territories of *France*, while the Queen's Dominions were left so manifestly exposed. Whatever were the Motives of this Step, it might, if Providence had not interposed, have proved very fatal to the Common Cause. The *Prussian* Monarch had for some Months been making such military Preparations as drew the Attention of all *Europe*. His Finances were in good Order, and his Troops inferior to none for Courage and Discipline.\* His late Conduct of the K. of *Prussia*.

|| So early as *June* 10, the Court of *Vienna* found means to communicate to our Ministry the Particulars of the Treaty of *Frankfort*, concluded about three Weeks before; so that previous to Prince *Charles's* passing the *Rhine*, we had Notice of this Convention; and could not but have a just Apprehension of its Consequences. Yet tho' we paid 150,000 *l* for that Passage the Day after it was known here, we could not then be ignorant he would be obliged to repass it. At the same time this Step of the Prince was so far from encouraging the *Dutch* heartily to join us, that on the contrary, it served to confirm them in their Sentiments of a Neutrality.

\* Baron *Pollnitz*, speaking of these Troops, says — “ I never saw Men march with such Order and State, or perform their Evolutions with such wonderful Skill and Exactness. All the Soldiers are young, of an equal Stature, and so neatly dressed, they might pass for Officers. They are well paid, not suffer'd to swear or game, and obliged to attend divine Service regularly on Sundays, each according to his own Religion. They are exercised every Day for two Months in the Spring, and one in Autumn. The Uniform of their Foot is *Blue*, that of the Horse and Dragons *White*, and their Hussars *Red*. The Colours, which are the same in every Regiment, are *White*, with the King's Device, viz. A Black Eagle flying towards the Sun, with

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Conquest of *Silesia*, as well as his Acquisition of *East Friesland*, had added considerably to his Strength, and made every Power justly apprehensive of so enterprizing a Neighbour. No body as yet could penetrate the Design of so formidable an Armament; for it was in vain to sound the Intentions of a Prince, who was no less a *Politician* than a *Hero*, and who never disclosed his Views till the Moment of Execution. In short, tho' the Cloud was apparently gathering, it was not easy to conjecture where the Storm would fall. His Minister at the Court of *Vienna* had in *April* given fresh Assurances to the Q. of *Hungary*, "That she needed to take no Umbrage at any Part of the King his Master's Conduct, his Majesty being firmly resolved to observe the Treaty of *Breslaw*." The same Assurances were repeated to the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers at *Berlin*; yet there seemed even *then* some Reasons to believe that these Declarations were not quite sincere;† and that this Monarch was under secret Engagements with *France*. However, to avoid the Importunity or Jealousy of foreign Ministers, or perhaps to have better Leisure to meditate the Execution of his Plan, this Prince in *May* took a Journey to *Pyrmont*, under Pretence of drinking the Waters. But on the first Notice of Prince *Charles* passing the *Rhine*, he return'd to *Berlin*, and thinking it no

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"this Motto, *Nec Soli cedit*. The Kettle Drums and Trumpets of the Horse are all Silver."

† When the Apprehensions of an Invasion from *France* appeared well grounded, the Earl of *Hyndford* made, in his Majesty's Name, a Requisition to the K. of *Prussia*, for the Succours stipulated by Treaty; to which that Prince reply'd, "That he was ready in case the King of *Great Britain* was first attack'd, not only to furnish the ten thousand Men required, but to assist him at the Head of thirty thousand Men in Person, for the Defence of *Great Britain*: But as the K. of *France* pretended not to be the Aggressor, but the Party attack'd, his *Prussian* Majesty could take no Step till he examined the Reasons on both Sides." — When the same Embassador, at the King's Return from *Pyrmont* in *July*, renew'd his Demand, all the Answer he could obtain was, "That, according to the most equitable Rules, the Obligation of a stipulated Succour ought only to exist, when the allied Country was in Danger of Invasion or Attack, but the K. of *Prussia* could not persuade himself that the Electorate of *Hannover* was in that Danger; since his *Britannic* Majesty had withdrawn his Troops from thence, to put them in the Pay of a foreign Power, for such *England* was with regard to *Germany*."

longer



longer time to dissemble, about the End of *August* he enter'd *Saxony* at the head of a formidable Army,\* demand- ing of the Regency of that Electorate a free Passage. At the same time General *Marwitz*, with a separate Body of 20,000 *Prussians*, advanced thro' *Silesia* to *Bohemia*. The Regency at *Dresden* had dispatched a Courier to *Warsaw*, where his *Polish* Majesty then was, to know his Pleasure on so critical an Occasion. This Prince justly alarmed at a Step† of which he foresaw the ill Consequences, sent back positive Orders, not only to refuse the Passage, but to repel Force by Force. But his Commands came too late; for the *Prussian* Monarch, without waiting for an Answer, had continued his March; so that the Regency of *Saxony*, not being able to dispute his Passage, were obliged to make a Virtue of Necessity, and to permit what they were in no Condition to refuse. Thus this Prince enter'd *Bohemia* without Opposition, where he publish'd a Manifesto, declaring, “his Intentions were only to re-establish the Peace of the Empire, and to support the Authority and Dignity of its Head; exhorting the Inhabitants to remain peaceable and quiet, promising them in that Case Protection and Security; but threatening no less than Fire and Sword in case of Opposition.” At the same time, in a Rescript address'd to his Ministers in foreign Courts, “he charged the Q. of *Hungary* with being the Occasion of his taking up Arms, by her Obstinacy in not acknowledging the Emperor, and her refusing to restore him his hereditary Dominions, as well as endeavouring to annul his Election, and drive his Troops out of *Germany*; adding, that his Honour, Glory, and Duty, as one of the Chief Electors of the Empire, would not suffer him to see its Head oppress'd; to prevent which he had entered into the League of *Frankfort*. That, however, he had no Intention to violate the Peace of *Breslau*, or to enter as a Principal into a War with the Queen, but only to act as an Auxiliary to the Emperor, and to esta-

Foreign  
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he enters  
Saxony.

& invades  
Bohemia.

his Mani-  
festo.

\* His Army consisted of 66,000 Men, commanded by the Pr. of *Anhalt Dessau*, and Velt Marshal *Schwerin*, with 60 Pieces of heavy Cannon and 30 Mortars.

† His *Polish* Majesty, when invited to accede to the Treaty of *Frankfort*, wisely reply'd, “That he did not think it convenient to approve a Convention, which, under Pretence of restoring the Peace of *Germany*, seem'd rather calculated to kindle up a new War in the Heart of the Empire.” The Event confirmed the Penetration and Judgment of this Answer.

“ blith



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

“ blish the Tranquility of *Germany*, by obliging that Prince  
“ cefs to a reasonable Accommodation with the Empe-  
“ ror, and to reftore him his Dominions.”

Pr. Charles  
repaffes  
the Rhine.

Tho' this Procedure of his *Pruffian* Majesty was an alarming Stroke to the Court of *Vienna*, yet the Queen of *Hungary*, on this Occafion, discover'd that Firmnefs and Magnanimity,\* which forms fo effential a Part of her high Character. However, as Count *Bathiani* who commanded in *Bohemia*, was in no Condition to oppofe fo formidable an Invaſion, Orders were diſpatched to Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* to repaſs the *Rhine*, and march directly to the Relief of that Country. But this was no eaſy Matter, the *French* Army in *Alſace*, by the Reinforcements it had received from *Flanders* and the *Mofelle*, being now ſuperior in its turn. The King of *Pruffia*, who was not ignorant of this, flatter'd himſelf either that the *Auſtrian* Army muſt be ruin'd in the Attempt, or fo harrasſed by the Enemy in its Retreat,† as would give him full Leiſure to effect the Conqueſt of *Bohemia*. But he ſoon found himſelf egregiouſly miſtaken. Prince *Charles* having in vain offered the Enemy Battle, on the 23d of *Auguſt* decamped, and the ſame Night happily re-paſſed the *Rhine* at *Bentheim*, with inconfiderable Loſs, tho' his Rear-guard was attack'd by the whole left Wing of the *French* Army, commanded by no leſs than three Marſhals of *France*; *Coigny*, *Noailles*, and *Belleiſſe*. After this glorious Retreat, the Prince continued his march without Oppofition to the *Danube*, where he laid the *Upper Palatinate* under heavy Contributions, in Revenge for the Elector *Palatine's* engaging in the Treaty of *Frankfort*, and joining his Troops to thoſe of the Emperor.

King of  
*Pruffia* be-  
ſieges  
*Prague*.

The King of *Pruffia* had by this Time reach'd *Prague*, which Capital he cauſed to be inveſted on the 2d of *September*, in Expectation of his heavy Artillery, which was on its way by Land, under Count *Haacke*, the *Auſtrians* having choak'd up the Channel of the *Elbe* below *Leutmaritz* to prevent the Enemy's bringing it by Water. On

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\* When Count *Dhona*, the *Pruffian* Miniſter at *Vienna*, communicated the King's Reſolution, this Princeſs reply'd; *Theſe Trials are not new to me: I have a good Cauſe, a gracious God, and Allies that will not forſake me. Your Maſter may act as he pleaſes.*

† The Project was for Count *Seckendorff* to have croſs'd with the Imperial Army at *Philipsburgh*, and ſo have put the Prince between two Fires.

the



takes it.

the 6th of *September* this General was vigorously attacked at *Beraun*, about nine Miles from *Prague*, by General *Festinitz*, and had been certainly defeated, if the King had not, on the first Notice of the Danger, sent a Body of 17,000 Men to his Assistance. On the 13th of *Sept.* the Trenches were open'd before *Prague*, in which General *Harsch* commanded with a Garrison of 16000 Men, chiefly *Militia*. The same Night Prince *Frederic William*, the King's Cousin, was carried off by a Cannon Ball, as he stood near the *Royal Battery*.† On the 14th, the Batteries of the Besiegers play'd furiously, and threw in such a Quantity of Bombs that many Houses were reduced to Ashes. They also set Fire to a Mill on the *Moldaw*, by which a Breach was open'd into the *Old Town*. The Governor seeing this, and being importuned by the Burghers, offer'd to capitulate, on Condition of retiring with his Garrison into the *Wisheradt*.\* But this Condition was rejected by the King, who insisted the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War. The Siege continued, therefore, to be briskly carried on, till the 16th, when the Governor seeing the Preparations made for a general Assault, thought fit to surrender at Discretion. On the 18th the Garrison† marched out, after laying down their Arms, and were conducted to the Places assign'd them. Thus, after six days Siege, his *Prussian* Majesty became Master of this important City. As the *Students* of the University had expressed a particular Zeal in defence of the Place, and were found in Arms when it surrender'd, the King caused them to be told, *That as he perceived by their Animosity against him, that they were sonder of War than Learning, he would take care to provide them proper Masters, by incorporating them with his Troops.* He also caused a Medal to be struck as a Trophy of his new Conquest. ||

† His Corpse was carried to *Berlin*, and interr'd with great Pomp.

\* This is a kind of Fortrefs on an Eminence in the *Old Town*, which may be called the Citadel of *Prague*.

† It consisted of four Battalions of regular Troops, and 20 of *Militia*, 800 *Waras dins*, 120 Hussars, and 150 Horse, making about 16,000 Men.

|| On one Side was a View of the City with this Legend, — *PRAGUE taken by his Majesty the K. of PRUSSIA, Sept. 16, 1744.* And in the Exergue, *For the third time in three Years.* On the Reverse was a Groupe of military Trophies, with two Lines in *High Dutch* to this Effect:

*By War, O LORD, make WARS to cease,  
And let this Conquest lead to Peace!*

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

His Pro-  
gress.

After the Reduction of *Prague*, in which he left a Garrison of 10,000 Men, with Part of his heavy Artillery, his *Prussian Majesty* advanced up the *Moldaw*. Lieut. General *de Nassau*, whom he detached before him on the 24th of *September*, made himself Master of *Tabor*, the Garrison of 2000 Men obtaining the Honours of War. On the 26th this General invested *Budweis*, which surrender'd on the 30th on the same Terms. On the 1st of *October* the Castle of *Frawenburgh* underwent the same Fate; and the next day his *Prussian Majesty* took the Town of *Teyn* by Composition; so that he was now in possession of all that Part of *Bohemia*, lying to the East of the *Moldaw*, which is much the largest Part of the Kingdom. But these rapid Conquests were of no long Duration; for *Pr. Charles* having continued his March from the *Danube*, through the *Upper Palatinate*, on the 2d of *October* enter'd *Bohemia*, and join'd General *Bathiani* near *Merotitz*. Yet it may be question'd, if these two Generals would have been able to check the Progress of the *Prussian Monarch*, if the Court of *Dresden* had not at this critical Juncture, declared openly in favour of the distressed Queen.\* In consequence of this, the Duke of *Saxe Weissenfels*, with a body of 24,000 Men,† enter'd *Bohemia*, and join'd *Pr. Charles*, who by this powerful Succour became superior to his Enemy.

K. of Po-  
land de-  
clares for  
the Queen.

Nothing could be an Event more favourable to the Court of *Vienna*, nor more disadvantageous to the King of *Prussia*. This Monarch, who saw all his vast Projects on the Brink of Disappointment, loudly complain'd both of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Dresden*. He accused the *French Generals* for suffering *Prince Charles* quietly to repass the *Rhine*, when they might have so easily prevented it. With regard to the latter, *M. Wallenrodt*, his Minister at *Warsaw*, declared, *That the War in Germany being excepted from the Case of Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, his Prussian Majesty could regard the Junction of the Queen's Troops with Prince Charles in no other Light*

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\* In *December 1743* preceding, a Convention had been signed between his *Polish Majesty* (as *Elector of Saxony*) and the Queen for the mutual Guarantee of their Dominions. By this the Contingent to be furnish'd by the Queen was 2000 Horse, and 4000 Foot. That of the King 4000 Horse, and 8000 Foot. This Succour was now increased to 24,000, in consideration of a Subsidy of 50,000 *l* paid by the Court of *London*.

† The Duke's Army consisted of 16 Battalions and 20 Squadrons, making 6000 Horse, and 18000 Foot.

than as an open Hostility and Act of Aggression; and that therefore he wash'd his Hands of all the Mischiefs it might occasion. To this the King of Poland reply'd, That nothing could justly restrain him from entering into such Engagements as he thought necessary for his own Security: That it seemed strange the K. of Prussia should blame him for granting a small Number of Troops as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, while he himself, at the Head of so large an Army, acted openly as an Auxiliary to the Emperor. That the March of his Army thro' Saxony by Force, contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, and even against his Polish Majesty's Consent, ought rather to be consider'd as an Act of Hostility and Violation of Territory: That therefore he judg'd himself fully authorised in what he did, and rely'd on the Justice of his Cause, and the Assistance of his Allies.

The combined Army, making near 90,000 Men, passed the *Muldaw* on the 18th of *October* at *Worlitz*. This Motion obliged the K. of *Prussia*, who lay encamped between *Tabor* and *Budweiss*, with about 70,000 Men, to think of retiring behind the *Elbe*, in order to keep open the Communication with *Prague*. The Prince and Duke, who kept close to his Heels, came up with him near *Benischaw*, where an Engagement was expected, and the rather as the King made a Feint of attacking the Allies; but this was only to hide his real Intention; for on the 25th of *October*, at Night, he cross'd the River *Sazawa* over four Bridges, directing his March to *Koningratz*, in order to retire behind the *Elbe*. By this Position he hoped to maintain his Ground in *Bohemia*, and cover *Silesia*, from whence only he could draw his Supplies. As the allied Generals perceived his Views, it was resolv'd, on the 14th of *November*, to attempt the Passage of that River. In pursuance of this Determination, the combined Army began its March, and on the 19th arrived at *Tchelitz*, where they found the opposite Banks of the *Elbe*, guarded by four Battalions and three Squadrons of *Prussians*. General *Schulemburgh* entering the River with eleven Companies of *Austrian* Grenadiers, 2000 Foot, and the *Croats*, after a short Dispute, put this Detachment to Flight, and open'd a Passage for the whole Army to follow. The K. of *Prussia*, who was posted at *Kollin*, where he had received a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men from *Silesia*, no sooner heard of this unexpected Misfortune, than he continued his Retreat with the utmost precipitation; sending at the same time Orders to the Garrison at *Prague*, to evacuate that Capital. This they did on the 28th with such Confusion, that after plundering

Campaign  
in Bohe-  
mia.

Pr Charles  
passes the  
*Elbe*.

K of Prus-  
sia retires



ing the Place of every thing valuable,\* they destroy'd above 20,000 Arms of all sorts, throwing several Cannon, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions into the *Muldaw*.† The *Austrians*, who enter'd the City at one End, while they quitted the other, made about 2000 Prisoners, sick and wounded, who were left behind. The rest, to the Number of 6 or 7000, continued their Route by *Leutmaritz*, pursued and harrassed by the *Hussars* and *Croats*, till after great Fatigues, and with the Loss of most of their Baggage, they escaped into *Silesia*,‡ for which Province the main Body of their Army had continued its March in five Columns, by *Trautenau* and *Brandau*, with such Haste, that sometimes they proceeded 56 Hours without Halting. Thus ended the Expedition into *Bohemia*, from which the King of *Prussia* had promised himself such great Advantages; but which ended disgracefully for him in the Ruin of one of the finest Armies|| had ever taken the Field. This Monarch, after putting his Troops into Winter Quarters in *Silesia*, return'd to *Berlin*.§ The allied Generals follow'd his Example, cantooning their Troops in *Bohemia*, *Lusatia*, and *Moravia*, so, as to be in readiness to assemble early the succeeding Year.

The Success of the Queen's Arms in thus recovering *Bohemia*, was in some measure ballanced by her Losses in *Bavaria* and on the *Rhine*. Prince *Charles* had no sooner

\* They exacted from each Convent and Monastery 10,000 Florins, from each House of Note 1000, and from each Tradesman's House 100, besides Plunder.

† Thirty Cannon and 18 Mortars were recovered by the *Austrians*. Amongst the former were the 7 fine Brass Pieces, cast at *Berlin* by *Frederick I.* called the *Seven Electors*.

‡ This Corps attempted to pass thro' *Saxony*, but were opposed and forced to retire.

|| Of 70,000 Men the King brought into *Bohemia*, it was computed he lost one Half by Desertion and Sickness, or kill'd or made Prisoners in slight Skirmishes, without ever coming to a Battle or any decisive Action. So that *France*, who paid him a Subsidy of 24 Millions of Livres for this Diversion, made but a bad Purchase.

§ The Author of the *Perseis* speaks of this Campaign thus. "The K. of *Prussia*'s Retreat was the more precipitate, as on the one hand, he dreaded being forced to a Battle with a superior Enemy, and on the other, was desirous to secure *Silesia*, which was threatened on the Side of *Hungary*. Such was the Issue of an Enterprize, which the Friends of the House of *Austria*, treated as a Piece of Knight Errantry, but which, perhaps might have merited another Name, if the K. of *France*'s Illness had not disconcerted the Projects of the Courts of *Berlin* and *Versailles*."

quitted

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Campaign  
in Bavaria.

Count  
Secken-  
dorf reco-  
vers Ba-  
varia.

Emperor  
enters Mu-  
nich.

quitted the Banks of the *Danube* to march to the Defence of *Bohemia*, than Marshal *Seckendorff* having provided himself with a Train of Artillery from the Fortres of *Philipsburgh*,\* and being reinforced by a strong Detachment from the *French Army*, under Count *Segur*, on the 10th of *September*, advanced to *Hailbron* on the *Neckar*, near which Place he was joined by 5000 *Palatine* and 6000 *Hessian* Troops granted to the Emperor by Virtue of the Treaty of *Frankfort*. His Army being thus increased to 50,000 Men, he continued his March towards *Bavaria*. On the 14th of *September* the Vanguard of his Army, under the Count de *St. Germain*, raised the Blockade of *Rothsburgh*, which had been for three Months closely invested by an *Austrian* Detachment under Col. *Bachofen*. Soon after the Count de *Piosasque* made himself Master of *Donawert*, the *Austrian* Garrison retiring to *Northeim*. Count *Seckendorff* leaving an Imperial Garrison here, divided his Army, sending a Part of it to invest *Ingolstadt*, while, with the other, he continued his Route to *Munich*. Gen. *Berenclau*, who commanded for the Queen in *Bavaria*, finding himself too weak to oppose the Imperialists, abandon'd that Capital, which the Emperor enter'd on the 22d of *October*, to the great Joy of his Subjects. On the 26th this Monarch left *Munich*, to put himself at the Head of his Army encamped at *Eberspergh*. The next Day the Town of *Wasserburgh* surrender'd at Discretion. *Burkhausen* was taken by Assault on the 28th, and the Garrison of 3000 Men made Prisoners of War. Soon after the *Austrians* quitted *Brunau* and *Straubingen*, after destroying the Fortifications of the latter Place. General *Bernclau's* View in this was to retire behind the *Inn*, in order to cover *Austria*, and secure *Passau*. This City he re-inforced with a strong Garrison, so that tho' his Imperial Majesty appeared before it, and summoned Cardinal *Lamberg*, the Bishop, to admit a neutral Garrison, that Prelate answer'd, that as the *Austrians* were in Possession, it was not in his Power to embrace the Proposal. The Season being too far advanced to think of besieging so strong a Place, the Emperor, after dispersing his Troops into Winter Quarters, return'd to *Munich*, where his Consort and Family arrived from *Frankfort*, Dec. 17. But this unhappy Monarch did not long live to enjoy the Consolation of possessing his Dominions, so often lost, and so lately recover'd.

\* The Emperor had demanded a Train of Artillery of the City of *Frankfort*, but they excused themselves on Account of their Neutrality.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Campaign  
on the  
Rhine.

M Coigny  
invests Fri-  
burgh.

Siege of  
Friburgh.

The *French* King's Illness at *Metz*, which spread a general Consternation, not only amongst his own Subjects, but thro' all the Courts of his Alliance, at length took a favourable Turn. The Strength of his Constitution carried him thro' the Danger,\* and his Recovery was celebrated thro' *France* with the most extraordinary Marks of Rejoicing ever known.† In the mean time, as the *French* Army in *Alsace*, which had passed the *Rhine* at *Fort Lewis* in *August*, made no Motions to follow *Pr. Charles* of *Lorraine*, it was a while uncertain which way they designed to turn their Arms. But it soon appeared that they did not mean to rest inactive, but design'd to conquer the *Brisgaw*, and the other Territories belonging to the House of *Austria* on that Side. *M. Coigny*, after possessing himself of *Brisac*, *Rotweil*, and *Villingen*, without Opposition, on the 21st of *September*, invested the strong and important City of *Friburgh*, for which Siege the *French* had made incredible Preparations.‡ General *Damnitz*, who commanded in the Place with a Garrison of 9000 Veteran Troops, neglected nothing to make a good Defence. On the 27th of *September* his most Christian Majesty set out from *Metz*, and on his Arrival at *Strasburgh*, order'd a considerable Largess of Corn to be distributed to the People of *Alsace*, whom, in Consideration of their late Sufferings, he exempted from Taxes for three Years. On the 11th of *October*, he arrived in the Camp before *Friburgh*, attended by the Marshals *Belleisle*, *Maillebois*, and *Noailles*, the *Prussian* Velt Marshal *Schmettau*, and the *Saxon* and *Palatine* Ministers. Tho' his Army consisted of 80,000 Men, the Siege was one of the most obstinate and bloody known for many Years, the *Austrians* disputing resolutely every Inch of Ground. In short, by their frequent Sallies, constant Fire, and numerous Mines, they made a dreadful Havock amongst

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\* The King on this Occasion rewarded *M. Du Moulin* his first Physician with the Order of *St. Michael*, and a Pension of 12,000 Livres. *M. de la Peyronie* his first Surgeon was made a Counsellor of State, with a Salary of 6000 Livres.

† The Expences of the Illuminations, Feasts, Balls, and other publick Rejoicings at *Paris*, thro' the Kingdom, and amounted to above 20 Millions of Livres.

‡ There were 180 Pieces of Cannon of different Bores, 82 Mortars, 120,000 Cannon Balls, 42,000 Bombs, some weighing 500 lb. and 200,000 Fascines, besides 18,000 Peasants they employed in the Trenches, in Order to turn the Course of the River *Treyscheim* which ran before the Town.

the

it surrenders.

the Besiegers. On the 19th of Oct. however the *French*, under Count *Lowendahl*, attacked the Cover'd-way, which they carried after a hot Dispute, tho' with the Loss of 4000 Men. At last, their Bombs having almost reduced the Town to a Heap of Ruins,\* the 5th of *November*, the brave Governor, after a gallant Defence of 45 Days open Trenches, hung out the White-Flag, and capitulated to retire with the remainder of his Garrison (making 4500 Men) into the Castle,† 'till the Return of a Courier, who should be sent to *Vienna* for the Queen's Orders, for which End a Suspension of Hostilities should be granted for 15 Days. But the Answer which came back, not being satisfactory, *November* the 28th, the Garrison was obliged to yield Prisoners of War, tho' General *Damnitz* received from the *French* King all the Praises due to his distinguish'd Fidelity, Merit, and Courage.‡

During the Siege Count *Clermont*, who commanded a seperate Detachment, after raising vast Contributions in the *Brisgaw*, reduced the *Forrest Towns* belonging to the *Q.* of *Hungary*, to submit to the Emperor. But attempting to make himself Master of *Bregentz*, a small Town on the Lake of *Constance*, he met so vigorous an Opposition from the Peasants, who took up Arms, and barred up all the Passes with huge Trees felled for that Purpose, that he was obliged, with considerable Loss and Disgrace, to desist and quit the Enterprize. So ended the Campaign on this Side, the *French* Monarch, after the taking of *Friburgh*, returning to *Paris*, where he was received with much Joy. Soon after M. *Maillebois*, according to his Orders, took

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\* The *French* fired duringt he Siege 102,036 Cannon Shot, and 11,084 Bombs, that is above 2000 Cannon Shot and 300 Bombs a Day.

† The Case was this. Gen. *Damnitz* was perswaded to go to the *French* Camp, to treat with the King about the Surrender, and was promised by the 4 *French* Marshals honourable Terms, if Count *Hackerbath*, who commanded in the Castle, would deliver them up at the same Time. Upon this verbal Assurance, he put the *French* in Possession of the Gates, who then insisted the whole Garrison should be made Prisoners of War as Hostages for the *French* Garrisons of *Egra*, &c. which had been sent to *Hungary*.

‡ The *French* were reckoned to have lost in this Siege 18,000 Men. They took here 62 Colours and Standards, which were pompously carried to the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*. They also found here 200 Brals Cannon, 100 Iron, 70 Field Pieces, 200 Mortars, 20,000 Cannon Balls, 8000 Bombs, 30,000 Grenadoes charged, 800,000 lb. weight of of Powder &c.



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Affairs in  
1744

French  
take Win-  
ter Quar-  
ters on the  
Rhine.

Post with a Body of 60,000 Men along the *Rhine*, from *Mentz* as far as *Dusseldorp* and *Bonne*, cantoning his Troops in Winter Quarters in the Estates of the three Spiritual Electors. It was in vain these Princes protested against this Step.\* So little regard was paid to their Remonstrances, that the Elector of *Mentz* was forced to admit a *French* Garrison into his Castle of *Konigstein*,† and the other Princes were obliged patiently to see their Dominions wasted and oppressed by a Power they were in no Condition to oppose. The Territories of the *Electoꝛ Palatine*, and of *Hesse Cassel*, (belonging to the King of *Sweden*) were more favourably treated on account of the Alliance between those Princes and the Emperor.

Affairs of  
Hungary.

The Queen of *Hungary*, on the K. of *Prussia*'s first Invasion of *Bohemia*, had summon'd an Assembly of the States of the former Kingdom at *Presburgh*, where she repaired in Person the Beginning of *August*, and was received by the Nobility and People with the highest Marks of Loyalty and Affection. On the 11th of *August* the Dyet was open'd, and after three Days Deliberation on the Circumstances of the Kingdom, a general *Insurrection*‡ was unanimously resolved in favour of the Queen, and circular Letters ordered to be issued by the *Palatine* to that Effect. This loyal Example was follow'd by the Nobility of *Lower Hungary* assembled at *Buda*, on the 26th of *August*. In return for this Zeal the Queen granted her Subjects two Requests highly agreeable to their Wishes.

I. *A free Liberty of exporting Corn, Wine, and Cattle, the chief Produce of the Kingdom, into other Countries.*

II. *To the Protestants of Hungary the undisturbed Exercise of their Religion.*

In *October*, Count *Palfi*, the *Palatine* of that Kingdom, assembled a Body of 30,000 Troops on the Confines of *Si-*

\* The Ministers of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, *Wurtzburg*, *Constance*, *Hannover*, *Treves*, *Bamberg*, *Worms*, *Sax-Gotha*, and *Darmstadt*, protested against this Step of M. *Maillebois*, as contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, and to the Capitulations of the reigning Emperor *Charles VII.*

† This Prince was thus hardly treated for his Refusal to accede to the Treaty of *Frankfort*, as well as the Elector of *Treves*, who positively persisted in adhering to a strict Neutrality.

‡ So in *Hungary* they call, what the *Poles* stile their *Universalia*, i. e. When all the Nobility are obliged to mount a Horseback and take the Field in Person.



*lesia*, who, by their Incurfions, not only kept the *Pruffians* in continual Alarm on that Side, but contributed alio to check their Progreſs in *Moravia*, where their Huſſars had committed horrible Exceſſes. ||

The Queen was ſo touched with the Duty of this Nobleman, who notwithstanding his Age and Infirmities, thus expoſed his Perſon in her Cauſe, that ſhe ſent him a Horſe with rich Furniture, a Sword ſett with Jewels, and a Diamond Ring of great Value, with the following ſhort but gracious Letter under her own Hand :

FATHER PALFI,

REceive this Horſe, worthy of being mounted by the moſt faithful of my Hungarians. Uſe this Sword to defend me againſt my Enemies, and wear this Ring as a Token of my Affection.

MARIA TERESA.

In *January* the Court of *Vienna* ſuſtained a great Loſs by the Death of Count *Khevenhuller*,\* one of the greateſt Generals of his Age. He had learn'd the Art of War under Prince *Eugene*, with whom he lived in the moſt entire Friendſhip and Confidence. Like that renown'd Hero, he conſider'd the Practice of Arms as a Science built on eſta bliſh'd Maxims, and govern'd by certain Rules. Nor was his Character as a Politician inferior to his Reputation in the Field ; ſo that his Loſs could not but be regretted by a Princeſs ſo true a Judge of real Merit.

Occurences in Germany

Death of Count Khevanhuller.

The *Danube* in *March* overflow'd its Banks in ſo terrible a Manner as to occaſion great Damages in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*. The Floods, in particular, roſe ſo high in the Neighbourhood of *Vienna*, that the Suburbs of that City were laid entirely under Water, and the Inhabitants being driven to the uppermoſt Stories of their Houſes, were ſupply'd with Proviſions by Boats ſent to their Relief.

Inundation of the Danube.

|| Particularly at *Tribau*, where they tortured the Magiſtrates and other Inhabitants to diſcover their Money and Effects, raviſh'd the Women and Maidens, and burnt and deſtroyed all that they could not carry off.

\* He died at *Vienna Jan. 15, 1744*. Aged 60. He was of a noble Family, being hereditary High Steward of *Carrinthia*. He held beſides the Poſts and Dignities of Field-Maſhal, Governor of *ſclavonia* and *Sirmia*, Knight of the *Golden-Fleece*, Counſellor of State and Conferences, Governor of *Vienna*, Vice Preſident of the Aulic Council of War, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

Foreign  
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We have already taken Notice how her *Hungarian Majesty*† had, on her Sister's Marriage with Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, conferr'd on this illustrious Pair the Government of the *Low Countries*. This Princess, who arrived at *Brussels* the Beginning of the Year, had by her amiable Virtues, and mild and prudent Administration, so endeared herself to her new Subjects, that it was with infinite Regret they beheld her snatched away by Death in the Flower of her Age.\* Her untimely Fate was a sensible Stroke to the Queen, as well as to the brave Prince *Charles*, her Consort, whom Honour called from her Arms so soon after their Nuptials, and who left her so fatal a Pledge of their mutual Endearments.†

Death of  
the Prince  
of East-  
Friesland.

The End of *May* died at his Palace of *Aurich*, the Prince of *East Friesland*,‡ who being the last of his Family (having no Male Issue) the King of *Prussia*, by Virtue of a Claim founded on a Family Convention,|| took immediate Possession of that Country; no inconsiderable Accession to his increasing Power! However secretly the *States General* might dislike this Monarch's becoming a nearer Neighbour on this Side, they were in no Condition to dispute his Pretensions, especially as the Emperor had granted him the Investiture. Indeed his *Britannic Majesty*, who had Pre-

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‡ This Year the Queen invited M *Van Zwieten*, Professor of Physic at *Leyden*, to be first Physician to her Person at *Vienna*, with an Appointment of 15,000 Florins a Year, and 5000 for his Table.

\* This Princess was in the 26th Year of her Age. Her Death annulled that Clause in the Queen's Contract of Marriage with the Grand Duke, by which the Emperor *Charles VI.* directed, "That in case his eldest Daughter had no Issue male, and her Sister had, the latter should succeed to his whole Succession, in exclusion to the Daughters of the former."

† She died at *Brussels Dec.* the 5th. after ten Weeks Illness, contracted by unskilful Management after the Delivery of a dead Child.

‡ The County of *East-Friesland* or *Embden*, is about 40 Miles over from N. to S. and 30 from E. to W. It belongs to the Circle of *Westphalia*, and was made a Member of the Empire by *Charles V.* In 1453, Count *Ulrich* the Governor, obtained the Grant of its Sovereignty from *Frederick III.* and it continued in his Posterity till this Time

|| By this Agreement (which is common in *Germany*) between the Houses of *Brandenburgh* and *East-Friesland*, the eventual Succession, in case of Failure of Heirs Male, devolved reciprocally to each other.

tenfions

tenfions to this Succellion, perhaps equally well grounded, protested by his Ministers at the Imperial Dyet, againft this Step of the King of *Pruffia*, who, on his Side, little regarded any thing of that Sort, while he remained in actual and undifturbed Poffeffion.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744.

In *October* died at his Capital, aged 65, of an Apoplexy *and of the*  
*Leopold de Firmian*, Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. § This Pre-  
late was indebted for his Elevation, to the Divifions of his Archbi-  
shop of  
Chapter, who chofe him on account of his Age and Infir-  
mities; but, like Pope *Sixtus V*, he no fooner got Poffeffion of *Saltz-*  
burgh.  
of the Chair, than he threw away his Crutches, and disco-  
ver'd, to the great Difappointment of his Electors, a ftrong  
and vigorous Conftitution. He was a haughty, referved,  
and auftere Prince, difficult of Access, and paff'd moft Part  
of his Time in Retirement, and Hunting, his favourite Di-  
verfion. His fevere Treatment of his Proteftant Subjects  
gives no great Idea of his Capacity or Goodnefs.\*

In *June*, the Count *de Telfin*, Ambaffador Extraordinary Marriage  
from the King and Senate of *Sweden*, arrived at *Berlin*, in of the Pr.  
order to demand the Princefs *Ulrica*, † Sister to his *Pruffian* Royal of  
Majefty, for the Prince Royal, Succellor of that Kingdom. Sweden  
On the 18th of the fame Month, the Nuptials were with the  
celebrated with uncommon Magnificence in the *Knights-* Princefs  
*Hall* of the Palace, ‡ which on this Occafion was illuminat- *Ulrica of*  
*Pruffia*.

§ This Prelate fucceeded the Count *de Harrach*, a generous and  
munificent Prince. The Archbishop of this City is a Sovereign  
Prince of the Empire, whose Territories extend from N to S. 50  
Miles, and from E to W. 70. His Revenues are eftimated at  
1,600,000 Florins, chiefly arifing from his Salt Mines, the moft  
confiderable in *Germany*

\* About the Year 1735, above 22,000 of the Natives of this  
Archbifhoprick abandoned their Country on Account of Religion,  
and took Shelter in other Countries, particularly *Pruffia*, where  
they were well received.

† This Princefs was born *July 24*, 1720, fo that fhe was now 24.

‡ The Royal Palace at *Berlin* was begun by *Frederick I* King  
of *Pruffia* in 1699 The Edifice is noble and grand, tho' it wants  
Regularity, being finifhed on different Plans. The Apartments  
are fpacious and well lighted, having fine Cielings, and rich Furni-  
ture. The Tables, Stands, Luftres, Chandeliers, Screens, Looking-  
Glaflies, Frames, Couches, and Arm Chairs, being all of folid Sil-  
ver exquisitely wrought, fo that the Value of the Plate alone is  
eftimated at 3,000,000 of Crowns. In the *Knights'-Hall*, parti-  
cularly, is a Beaufet which takes up one entire End of the Room;  
with Cifterens, Bafins, and Vafes of Silver gilt, of an extraordinary  
Size. Here was alfo a moft magnificent Cabinet of Amber, but



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ed with several thousand Wax-lights, and honoured with the Presence of the whole Court. The Prince of *Prussia*, second Brother to the King, as Proxy to the Bridegroom, espoused the Princess, who was dressed in Cloth of Silver, having a Coronet of Diamonds on her Head. The Ceremony was performed under a Canopy of Crimson Velvet, richly embroider'd, and fringed with Gold. At the Exchange of Rings there was a triple Discharge of the Artillery on the Ramparts, after which follow'd a grand Supper at eight Tables of 50 Covers each; that at which the Royal Family sat being serv'd with a splendid Sett of Gold Plate, reckon'd the most exquisite Work of the Kind in *Europe*. The King, on this Occasion, conferr'd on Count *Tessin* the Order of the *Black Eagle*. On the 25th of *June* the Princess set out with a noble Retinue for *Stralsund*, in order to embark for *Sweden*. This Match may be regarded as another favourable Event to the K. of *Prussia*, from the visible Influence it soon procured him at the Court of *Stockholm*.

Duke of  
Wirttem-  
burgh as-  
sumes the  
Regency.

In *February* the Emperor having, at the Request of his *Prussian* Majesty, granted a Dispensation of Age to the young Duke of *Wirttemburgh*,|| to assume the Reins of Government, the King presented this Prince, (who had been educated at his Court) the *Diploma* with great Ceremony, and particular Marks of Affection. He also made very considerable Presents to the young Duke's Ministers,\* who soon after set out for *Stutgard*, in order to take the Administration of his Estates, and the following Month

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the late K. of *Prussia* made a Present of it to the Czar *Peter I.* who had it transported to *Russia*.

|| This Dutchy is large, being about 70 Miles in Diameter. It has *Baden* to the W. the *Palatinate* on the N. and *Saxonia* to the S. and E. The Soil is fertile, and the Forests full of Game. It was erected into a Dutchy in 1465, by the Emperor *Maximilian*, in favour of *Eberard* Count of *Bentelsbach*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. The Duke is one of the most considerable Princes in *Germany*, and keeps a splendid Court.

\* To the Baron de *Roeder*, the Duke's Master of the Horse, the King gave his Picture set with Diamonds, valued at 10,000 Florins; to the Baron de *Mantolici*, Master of the Household to the Duke's Mother, his Picture in a Ring beneath a Brilliant, valued at 4000 Crowns; to the Baron de *Lapski*, the Duke's Governor, a Gold hilted Sword; to Baron *Koller*, the Duke's Secretary 1200 Crowns; and to the Barons *Schenk*, *Ufchskull*, and *Schomberg*, his Gentlemen, each a gold Snuff Box. The Count de *Truchses*, the Emperor's Commissary, had a Diamond Ring of 4000 Florins.

he

he married the Princess *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of the Foreign Margrave of *Brandenburgh Bareith*.†

In September, the E. of *Holderness* having been appointed his *Britannic Majesty's* Envoy to the Serene Republic of *Venice*, was, in his Journey to *Italy*, stopp'd near *Nurembergh* in *Franconia*, by a Party of Imperial Hussars. But the Count *de St. Germain*, one of the Emperor's Generals, being acquainted with the Affair, on his Excellency's signing a Declaration sent him, § order'd him to be released, and gave him an Escort, which conducted him safe to *Nurembergh*. Foreign Affairs in 1744 E. of Holderness arrested.

An Accident of much the same Nature, which happened in *December*, was attended with more serious Consequences, and raised warm Disputes amongst the Politicians and Civilians. Marshal *Belleisle* had after the Siege of *Friburgh* received Instructions from the *French* Ministry to concert the Operations of the ensuing Campaign with the Courts of the Alliance of *Frankfort*. Having for that End settled Matters with his Imperial Majesty at *Munich*, this General, attended by the *Chevalier* his Brother, set out for *Cassel*, where having conferr'd with Prince *William*, the Landgrave Regent, he dismissed his Escort, and continued his Journey to *Berlin*, imagining he had only a neutral Country to pass through. By a Mistake of his Guides,\* on the 20th of *December*, he was conducted to *Elbingrode*,† a Village in the Forest of *Hartz*,‡ but dependant on the Electorate of *Hannover*. Here while he stopp'd at the Post-Office to take fresh Horses, the Bailiff of the Place, understanding a *French* General of Distinction was there, came and demanded his Passports; and finding him unprovided with any, made him and his Retinue Prisoners of War.|| Seizure and Detention of M. Belleisle.

† This Family, like that of *Obnsbach*, is a Branch of the Royal Family of *Prussia*. The Aunt of this Princess is now Queen Dowager of *Denmark*.

§ By this the Earl promised, that if the Emperor should declare him a Prisoner of War, he would submit to that Condition.

\* The Guides seeing the *Prussian* Arms over the Door of the Post-Office, thought the Place belonged to the K. of *Prussia*.

† This Village lies on a narrow Slip of Land, running out into the Territories of *Brandenburgh*. The next Stages on each Side, viz. *Ellerich* and *Halberstadt*, belong to the K. of *Prussia*.

‡ A mountainous Tract full of Woods and Mines, in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, extending from the River *Leyne* to the *Selke*: The King has a fine hunting Seat here, called the Castle of *Gobr*.

|| It is said the Bailiff was attended by 30 or 40 Hunters or Boors well armed, and that on the Marshals attempting to draw his Sword

The

Foreign  
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he is  
brought  
over to  
England.

The Marshal, by Orders from the Regency of *Hannover*, was at first closely confined, and with his Brother conducted to *Osterode*, § till his *Britannic* Majesty's Pleasure was known. On the Return of an Express sent to *London*, they were removed to *Stade* on the *Elbe*, where they were embarked for *England*, and after a tempestuous Passage of thirteen Days, landed at *Harwich*, from whence they were brought to *Windsor Castle*, and treated with all the Distinction and Regard due to their Rank and Birth, being elegantly entertain'd by the chief Nobility and Courtiers. Our Ministers, at their first Conference with the Marshal denied that the Cartel of *Frankfort*, (on the Benefit of which he insisted) was in Force; but the next Day the Duke of *Newcastle* informed him by Letter, "That the " *Cartel* did exist; but that his Majesty thought he was " not comprehended in it." The Courts of *Versailles*, *Munich*, and *Berlin*, highly resented this Arrest of the Marshal's, and complain'd of it as a Violation of the Law of Nations. || In the mean time, this Nobleman and his Brother continued Prisoners on Parole in *England*, till the following Year, when his Majesty going abroad, was pleased to refer their Case to the E. of *Stair*, *Ld Cobham*, and General *Wade*, who being of Opinion, that both he and his Brother were comprehended in the Cartel of *Frankfort*,\* and the Marshal engaging for the Discharge of the *English*

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he said. "Sir, these Men are all Hunters, who never miss their " Mark, and if you draw—they fire." On which he surrendered. But others affirm neither he nor his Brother had Swords, or offer'd the least Resistance.

§ The Marshal wrote from *Osterode* to the Regency of *Hannover*, acknowledging himself a Prisoner of War, and claiming the Benefit of the Cartel.

|| Several Pamphlets were wrote on this Occasion on both Sides, the Arguments of which would be too tedious to enumerate here. It is certain that *Grotius*, *Wicquefort*, and the best Writers who have treated this Subject, all agree, "That the Privileges of Embassadors only exist between the Prince that sends, and the Prince " they are accredited to, but that with Regard to other Powers, " they are only to be considered as private Persons." — But the Truth was that the Marshal pretended to no Character of this Sort, but constantly insisted on his Right to be released by Virtue of the Cartel.

\* This Cartel was settled in *July* 1743, between the E. of *Albemarle*, and Lieut. Gen Count *Chanclos* on behalf of the King of *Great Britain*; and the Count de *Segur* and the Duke de *Pequigny*, appointed by M. *Noailles*, on the Part of *France*.

and



and *Hanoverian* Troops Prisoners in *France*, in *August* 1745, Foreign Affairs in 1744  
 he and his Brother were released, and honourably conducted to *Dover*, where they embarked for *Calais*.† This Nobleman not only punctually kept his Word, but expressed a very grateful Sense of the Civilities he received in this Country.‡

In *November* the Princess *Amelia*, only Daughter of Pr. *William* of *Hesse Cassel*, died suddenly in the 23d Year of her Age, greatly lamented; and the following Month the Princess *Mary* her Sister-in-Law, Daughter to his Majesty, was safely deliver'd of a Prince.

While *Germany* beheld herself plunged a-new in the Calamities of War, the Kingdoms of the North began to taste the Sweets of Tranquillity and Peace. The Czarina, who by the Adoption of the young Prince of *Holstein Gottorp*, and the Peace of *Abo*, had both secured the Succession of her Throne, and the Repose of her Subjects, now beheld herself respected and courted by all the Powers of *Europe*. But tho' this Princess discover'd no Inclination to take Part on either Side, yet pursuant to an Invitation made her by the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, she acceded to the Treaty of *Breslaw*. The Beginning of *February*, her Majesty set out with her whole Court from *Petersburgh* for *Moscow*, where soon after arrived the Princess of *Anhalt Zerbst* and her Daughter,§ who in *August* following was solemnly betrothed to the Imperial Prince of *Russia*, after being baptised according to the Rites of the *Greek Church*. Affairs of Russia

† Where he was received at his landing by the Governor and Garrison under Arms, and saluted by the Cannon on the Ramparts. He presented the Captain of the Yacht with a Gold Snuff-Box, and gave a Gold hilted Sword to Captain *Drury* of the Guards who attended him to *Dover*, and 50 Guineas to the Yacht's Crew.

‡ Many Conjectures were formed as to this Journey of the Marshal's, some supposed his View was to examine the Passes, in order to facilitate the projected Invasion of *Hanover*, and for that Purpose he had several Engineers disguised in his Retinue. Others imagin'd his Seizure a political Feint, that by being carried Prisoner to *England* he might bring about a Peace. The Event shewed that these were mere Conjectures.

§ This Princess embraced the *Greek Religion*, and took the Name of *Catherine Alexewna*. The Empress, on this Occasion, presented her a Stomacher set with Jewels to the Value 300,000 Rubles, and honoured her and her Mother with the Order of *St. Catherine*.

In



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Disgrace  
of the  
Marq de la  
Chetardie

In *June* her Imperial Majesty made a Foot Pilgrimage to the Monastery of *Troitzza*.<sup>\*</sup> As it was during this Progress, the Disgrace of the Marquis *de la Chetardie* happen'd; it will not be unnecessary to give some Particulars relating to that Affair. This Nobleman had arrived at the Court of *Russia* about the End of the preceding Year, tho' as yet he had assumed no public Character, nor obtained any Audience as Ambassador. The reason of this was, the Difficulty *France* made of acknowledging the Czarina as *Sovereign Autocratrix*, or Empress of all the *Russias*, a Title granted her by the other Powers of *Europe*, and by which the Emperor *Charles VII*, had lately recognis'd her.<sup>†</sup> However, tho' the Marquis had not presented his Credentials; he was well received at Court, and by the Ministers; but only on the footing of a private Nobleman. When the Czarina set out for *Troitzza*, the Marquis had used all his Endeavours for Permission to attend her, as he had done the Year before, but was refused; because he now wanted that public Character, with which he was then invested. Whether his Resentment for this seeming Affront led him to talk with too much Freedom, or whether he was indeed guilty of the indirect Practices laid to his Charge, the Empress had scarce left *Moscow*, when the Marquis perceived in the cold and distant Behaviour of the Ministry, the Symptoms of his approaching Disgrace. On the 15th of *June*, a Chamberlain of the Court arrived Express from *Troitzza*, with an Order from her Majesty for him to depart the Capital in 24 Hours, and the Empire as soon as possible. In vain he remonstrated his Innocence, and entreated Leave to see either the Empress or her Ministers. The Notification given him was attended by an Officer with a Guard, who the next Morning conducted him to *Riga*, from whence, after being detain'd some Days, he was suffered to proceed to *Dantzick*. The Empress, by a Rescript addressed to her Ministers abroad, informed the respective Courts of *Europe*, of her Motives for this Procedure. In this, she charged the Marquis with "entertaining an illi-

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<sup>\*</sup> *Troitzza* is a famous Monastery dedicated to St *Sergius*, 36 Miles N. of *Moscow*, and much frequented by the *Russian* Pilgrims. The Czarina, at this Visit, made the Convent a Present of a rich Cope embroidered with Pearls, having on it the Representation of that Saint in a Star of the Order of St *Andrew* set in Diamonds.

<sup>†</sup> The Marquis *de la Chetardie* had endeavoured to dissuade the Baron *de Neuhaus*, the Imperial Minister, from this Recognition.

“licit and treasonable Correspondence with foreign Courts, Foreign  
“as appear’d by his intercepted Letters; and with fo- Affairs in  
“menting a Conspiracy, by means of the *Russian* Clergy, 1744  
“to overturn the Government, and change the Ministry.”

This sudden Disgrace of the Marquis was the more extraordinary, as during his last Embassy this Nobleman had received such valuable and distinguishing Marks of Favour, See Vol. I.  
many of which, especially the Order of *St. Andrew*, he was p. 342.  
obliged to restore before his Departure.

July 26, the Peace between *Sweden* and *Russia* was Peace pro-  
proclaim’d at *Moscow* with great Solemnity, and the Em- claim’d at  
press received the Compliments of the Senate and Nobility Moscow.  
on that occasion. She took this Opportunity to shew her  
Clemency, by recalling the Counts *Charles* and *Gustavus*  
*Biron*, Brothers to the late D. of *Courland*, and Gen. *Bis-*  
*mark*, their Brother-in-Law, who had all been banish’d to  
*Siberia* in the last Reign. She also released Baron *Schonberg*,  
who had been imprison’d for Mismanagement in his Of-  
fice of Director General of the Mines, and restored him  
the Order of *St. Alexander*, of which he had been deprived.  
She granted to the Children of the Countess *Anne Beslu-*  
*cheff* and M. *Lapuchin*, the Estates forfeited by the Treason  
of their Parents.\* The same Month the Senate publish’d  
an *Ukase*, or Decree, declaring, “That the young Prince  
“*Iwan* had no Right or Pretensions to the Throne of  
“*Russia*, and consequently that the Oath of Fidelity to  
“him was illegal and void; and directing that all the  
“Copies of it should be † collected together, and burnt;”  
which was executed accordingly.

In *August* the Empress, in order to accomplish a Vow Czarina’s  
made at her Accession to the Throne, set out from *Mos-* Journey to  
*cow* on a Pilgrimage to *Kiow*, § where she was received with Kiow.  
great Demonstrations of Joy by the Inhabitants, to whom  
in return she granted several Privileges. || Here she gave  
Audience to Count *Fleming*, whom the King and Senate of

\* They were condemn’d for being concern’d in the *M. de Bot-*  
*tas* Affair. See Vol. I. p. 340.

† Four Waggon-Loads were burnt at *Moscow* pursuant to this  
Edict.

§ *Kiow* the Capital of the *Ukraine*, lies on the River *Boristhenes*,  
or *Nieper*, 400 Miles S. E. of *Warsaw*. It was once the Seat of  
the *Russian* Empire, but is much decay’d — It is however an E-  
piscopal See, has a University and 10 Churches, of which 4 are of  
the *Roman Catholic*, and 6 of the *Greek* Communion.

|| Her Retinue consisted of 4000 Persons, and 20,000 Horses  
were posted along the Road for the Service of the Court.

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Affairs in  
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*Poland* had sent to compliment her in their Name.\* On her Majesty's Return to *Moscow* in *October*, Count *Rosenberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Q. of *Hungary*, was graciously received by her, the Affair of the Marquis de *Botta* being happily accommodated to the Satisfaction of both Courts.†

Project for  
discover-  
ing a new  
Passage to  
China.

This Year several Merchants settled at *Petersburgh*, as well Natives as Foreigners, obtain'd the Empress's Permission to form an associated Company for discovering a Passage by the Sea of *Tartary* to *Japan* and *China*. A Project that has often been attempted but hitherto without Success.

Conduct  
of the Cza-  
rina.

My Lord *Tyrawley*, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the *Czarina*, arriv'd at the *Russian* Court early this Year, and was received with particular Marks of Distinction. His Commission was, to make a Requisition of the Troops stipulated as Succours by the late Treaty between the two Crowns. But tho' the Empress gave Orders for a considerable Body to assemble in *Courland* and *Livonia*, who were often said to be ready to march under General *Keith*, the *Russian* Ministers in *August* excused themselves on account of the Lateness of the Season. This evidently shew'd how little her Imperial Majesty was inclined to interpose in the Affairs of *Europe*, otherwise than by her good Offices. Like our celebrated *English* Queen, (her Namesake) this Princess kept fair with all the different Powers around. Having extricated herself with Glory from a War as unjustly declared against her, as it was weakly conducted, she apply'd her Care to cultivate the Arts of Peace, and placed her Grandeur in the Happiness of her People. By this Means she was not only beloved at home, but respected abroad. The neighbouring Princes courted her Friendship in Proportion to their Hopes or Fears from her Power. Even *Kuli Kan*, the formidable Tyrant of *Persia*, sent this Year a pompous Embassy, and presented her a Part of the immense Treasures he had acquired by the Conquest of *Indostan*.‡

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\* She presented this Nobleman with a Gold Snuff Box, having her Picture in it set with Diamonds, and a magnificent Set of Furs.

† The Marquis was to be banish'd to *Gratz* in *Styria* during the *Czarina*'s Pleasure, who was so generous to interpose with the Queen of *Hungary* for his Release.

‡ The Plunder this Conqueror got from the Great Mogul at *Delly*, in Money and Jewels, was prehaps the greatest ever yet known, it being computed at above 230 Millions Sterling. An



Sweden, which by the Treaty of *Abo* had not only settled its Succession, but gain'd a powerful Support in the Friendship and Alliance of *Russia*, had now nothing to fear but from his *Danish* Majesty, who continued still armed, and seem'd unwilling to give up his Pretensions. At last Count *Tessin* succeeded so well in his Negotiations with the Ministry at *Copenhagen*, that an Accommodation was concluded between the two Crowns on the following Terms.

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1744  
Sweden.

- I. That a good Intelligence and Harmony be restored between the two Nations.
- II. That both Sides shall immediately disarm by Land and Sea.
- III. That Denmark shall renounce all her Pretensions to the Succession of the Crown of Sweden.
- IV. That Sweden shall religiously observe all her Engagements contracted with Denmark by the Treaty of 1734.

Peace with  
Denmark

The Peace of the North being thus happily restored, the *Russian* Troops sent to the Assistance of *Sweden*, were in *July* honourably dismissed,\* the King making considerable Presents to their Generals.†

Count *Tessin* having finish'd his Commission at the Court of *Denmark*, was in *June* sent to that of *Berlin*, in order to demand the Princess *Ulrica*,‡ Sister to his *Prussian* Majesty, for the Prince Royal of *Sweden*. About the same time his *Swedish* Majesty and that Prince set out from *Stockholm*, in order to make a Progress through the Western and Southern Parts of the Kingdom. In *August* the Princess, who had embarked at *Stralsund*, landing at *Carlescröon*, was

Pr. Royal  
of Swe-  
den's Mar-  
riage.

incredible Thing to such as are unacquainted with the Wealth of *India*, where the Riches of the World in a manner center.

\* The King gave them at their Embarkation a large Quantity of Oatmeal, 100 Oxen, 200 Tons of Beer, and 25 Tons of Brandy.

† His Majesty presented General *Keith* with 25,000 Crowns to be divided between him, Lieut. Gen. *Soltikoff*, and Majors Gen. *Stuart* and *Lapuchin*. The Prince Royal also gave Gen. *Keith* his Picture set with Diamonds, and he had from the King a Gold-hilted Sword, and a Gold Snuff-box. The other Generals had each a Gold Snuff-box wrought, and the inferior Officers Presents suited to their Rank.

‡ The first Overtures of this Match were made to his *Swedish* Majesty by the Princess Dowager of *Anhalt Zerbst*, Sister to the Prince Successor of *Sweden*, and Mother to the young Imperial Princess of *Russia*.



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met by her Royal Consort, and conducted to the Castle of *Droningholm*, where, on the 29th, this illustrious Pair received the Nuptial Benediction from the Archbishop of *Upsal*,|| in presence of the King, Senate, and the chief Nobility. About the Middle of *October* their Royal Highnesses made their Publick Entry into *Stockholm* with a Magnificence suitable to the Occasion.

In *November*, M. *Nolken*, the *Swedish* Minister at the Dyet of *Grodno*, presented a Memorial in favour of the Protestants of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, who had applied to his *Swedish* Majesty for Protection, as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Oliva*,§ in order to procure a Redress of their Grievances.

State of  
Denmark.

*Denmark* affords nothing remarkable this Year. The King, who prudently chose to wave his Claims rather than engage in an unequal War with *Sweden* and *Russia*, after disarming his Fleet, and reducing his Forces, gave his whole Attention to the Improvement of Arts and Manufactures, and the Encouragement and Extension of Commerce. Objects truly worthy the Study of a Prince, and which reflect a greater Lustre on his Character, than foreign Conquests, or all the visionary Wreaths of Fame.

Affairs of  
Poland.

See Vol. I.  
p. 361.

The Beginning of this Year the Divisions amongst the Grandees in *Poland* rose to such a Height of Animosity, as had like to have produced Consequences very fatal to the publick Tranquility. This was chiefly owing to a Quarrel between the two Houses of *Tarlo* and *Poniatowski* (already mention'd) which now grew more violent than ever. A new Accident served to increase the Flame. By a Sentence of the supreme Tribunal of *Poland* the Succession of the Dutchess of †*Bouillion* was adjudged to Prince *Radzeville*, General of *Lithuania*, on his paying 180,000 *Polish* Florins to Count *Tarlo*, Palatine of *Sendomir*, to whom it had been mortgaged for that Sum. But though the Prince offer'd to pay the Money, the Count, who was

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|| The Prince Royal of *Sweden* was born *March* the 14th, 1710, so that he was now in the 34th Year of his Age.

§ This Treaty was concluded in 1660; and restored the Peace of the *North*. By it, the Protestants of *Poland* were secured in the free Exercise of their Religion, under the Guarantee of the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

† The Lands in Dispute were no less than the hereditary Estates of *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*.

in Possession, refused to abide by the Sentence, or quit the Lands in question. As in this Country the *Great* regard themselves as independent of the Laws, each Party prepared to make good his Rights by the Sword. The potent Families of *Czartorinski* and *Poniatowsky*,\* openly declared in favour of Prince *Radzeville*, who by Force of Arms enter'd on Possession of Part of the Estate near *Leopold*. As the King's Absence helped to increase the Disorder, in *February* Cardinal *Lipski*, Bishop of *Cracow*, with several of the Senators, assembled near *Warsaw*, in order to bring about an Accommodation; but the Obstinacy of Count *Tarlo*, who would hearken to no Terms, render'd the Meeting ineffectual. These Commotions would probably have occasion'd much Bloodshed, had not the Death of this Nobleman prevented it. In a second Duel† he fought with Count *Poniatowsky* in *March*, he received a Stab in the Heart, of which he instantly died. His Antagonist was wounded in the Lungs, which tho' at first not thought dangerous, proved in a few Days mortal. Thus fell two of the greatest Men in *Poland*, unhappy Victims of that mistaken Honour, which hurries its Votaries blindfold to mutual Destruction.‡

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Divisions  
amongst  
the Nobility.

Bloody  
Duel.

In *February* an Insurrection broke out in *Lithuania*,|| occasion'd by the Severity and Exactions of the *Jews*,§ who

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\* Count *Poniatowsky* was Great Chamberlain to the Crown, and had been a zealous Partizan of K. *Stanislaus*, to whom he adhered while that Prince had any hopes left. But after the Surrender of *Dantzick* he found means to make his Peace with the present King, who received him into Favour.

† The *Polish* Duels are very different from ours, each Principal appearing on Horseback, and bringing a great Number of Friends well mounted and armed into the Field

‡ Count *Tarlo*, had in *January* challenged both Prince *Czartorinsky*, Vice-Chancellor of the Crown, and his Brother the Palatine of *Russia*. The first Lord, who was near-sighted, refused to accept the Challenge, but his Brother answered, that when the Count had decided his Quarrel with Count *Poniatowsky*, he would meet him half way. Count *Tarlo* had also challenged Count *Flemming*, so that he had two Duels on his Hands, when killed.

|| This Country was united to *Poland*, by the Election of *Uladislaus Jagello*, (the last Great Duke) to the Crown in 1386. It is almost circular, and about 250 Miles Diameter. The Soil is level and marshy, having many Lakes and Rivers well stored with Fish, with large Forrests, which yield Honey and Pitch, and are full of Game. The Air is cold, and their Winters very severe.

§ The *Jews* are very numerous through all *Poland*, where as in other Countries, they have the Art of enriching themselves.

had

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had farmed the Revenues of that Province, and who probably did not execute that Office with the greatest Lenity. At least the Peasants made their Rigour and Cruelty the Pretence for their taking Arms under the Leading of one *Woschilow*. Conducted by this Chief they committed great Disorders, massacreing all the *Jews* who were so unhappy to fall in their way, without Distinction of Age or Sex, not even sparing the Children, whom they only caused to be baptised before they put them to Death. But Prince *Radzevil* assembling a Body of Troops at last came up with and defeated them near *Kakizowa*. Their Captain being soon after taken, met the Punishment he deserved, and this tumultuous Revolt was quelled without doing farther Damage.

As these domestic Troubles render'd the King's Presence and the meeting of a general Dyet highly necessary, their *Polish* Majesties, with their whole Court, set out from *Dresden* the End of *May*, and arrived on the 2d of *June* at *Warsaw*, where they received the Compliments of the Primate of the Kingdom, and the chief Grandees. On the 29th of *August* his Majesty assembled the Senate in order to prepare Matters to be laid before the Dyet, and after having represented to that august Assembly the State of Affairs in *Europe*, as they then stood, he desired the Senators would give their Opinions freely on the Part it was proper the Republic should take. On this occasion it was, that Prince *Lubomirsky*\* expressed himself to the following Purpose: "The Kingdom and Republic of *Poland*, our dear Country, at present enjoys a sweet Repose, since the intestine Troubles, which began to arise and threaten fatal Consequences, have been appeased by his Majesty's Authority, and the Prudence of the Grandees. But Things look still over-cast abroad. Not only all *Europe* is in Agitation, but the Flames of War are already kindled on our Frontier. By the Invasion of our Neighbours our own Ruin seems prepared. Shall we with Indifference behold their Oppression, sit with our Arms folded till it becomes our Turn; and, after weakening our Allies, the Enemy advances to attack us?

Speech of  
a Polish  
Patriot.

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\* This Nobleman, who was Great General of the Crown, made all his Vassals in the County of *Cepus*, (a little Territory of *Upper-Hungary*, separated from *Poland* by the *Carpathian Mountains*) take Arms for the Queen, and several *Polish* Gentlemen followed the Example, and obtained Leave to serve as Volunteers in the *Austrian Army*.

"No!



“ No! *my brave Countrymen*, let us follow the Example of Foreign Affairs in  
 “ the chief Powers of *Europe*, let us arm. Let our No- 1744  
 “ bility take the Field,\* and let us shew the World the  
 “ Necessity the Republic is in of defending itself against  
 “ a dangerous Neighbour, who already ravages the Terri-  
 “ tories adjacent to our own.” — This Motion was se-  
 cended by the Palatine of *Lublin*, and approved by most of  
 the Senators present. It was no doubt just and suitable to  
 the true Interest of the Nation, as well as agreeable to the  
 Court, at this Time not a little dissatisfy’d with his *Prus-*  
*sian* Majesty, on account of his forcing a free Passage thro’  
*Saxony*, without waiting till it was granted him. Such fa-  
 vourable Dispositions in the King and Grandees gave great  
 Hopes of the approaching Dyet, which assembled at *Grod-*  
*no* about the End of *September*. But Disunion, the funda- Dyet as-  
 mental Evil of the *Polish* Constitution,† soon blasted all sembles at  
 Expectations of the Republic’s taking vigorous Measures Grodno.  
 for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*.

The chief Points laid before the Dyet for their Delibe-  
 ration were, *The Appointment of Commissaries to treat in the*  
*Name of the Republic with the foreign Ministers at the Dyet.*  
*The Cultivating a good Correspondence with Russia, and ac-*  
*knowledging the Czarina’s Title of Empress. The Regulation*  
*of the Passage of the Prussian Troops thro’ the Territories of the*  
*Republic. And the Convocation of the Universalia, or Dyet on*  
*Horseback.* But scarce were these Matters taken into Con-  
 sideration, when an unforeseen Accident broke up the As-  
 sembly in the utmost Confusion, in spite of all the Endeav-  
 ours used to prevent it. On the 5th of *November*, M.  
*Wilczewsky*, Nuntio for *Wisna*, rose up, and with great  
 Marks of Contrition declared, *That he had taken 350 Du-*  
*cats from the Agent of a neighbouring Prince,‡ in Part of a*

Corrupti-  
 on disco-  
 vered a-  
 mongst the  
 Members.

\*This is called the *Universalia*, that is, when all the Polish Gen-  
 try assemble on Horseback, which is seldom done but at the Election  
 of a King, or some extraordinary Occasion.

† The Deputies of the *Palatinates*, like the *Roman* Tribunes,  
 have a power by their single Negative, to stop the Activity of the  
 Dyet, so that no Business can proceed, till they wave their Op-  
 position. Thus the Time of the Session of their Dyets, being li-  
 mited to six Weeks, it often happens the Labour of a whole Session  
 is lost by the Caprice or Obstinacy of a single Member. This is  
 an original Failure, for which their Constitution admits no Cure.

‡ Mr. *Wallenrodt* the *Prussian* Minister to the Dyet, agreed to  
 give M. *Wilczewsky*, in case he broke up the Dyet, 3000 *Hunga-*  
*rian* Ducats, of which this Purse was Part. He was also promi-  
 sed a Lieut Colonel’s Commission in the *Prussian* Service, and that  
 much



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*much greater Sum promised him, in case that he could dissolve the Dyet; and throwing the Money, in a sealed Bag, into the Middle of the Assembly, he added, That he left it to their Disposal, being resolved not to betray his Country, nor defile his Hands with the Wages of Iniquity.* At the same time, he intreated the other Nuntios, who like him had been corrupted, to follow his Example, assuring them, he knew who they were, and would think himself in Duty bound to name them. This Confession, made with all the Tokens of Sincerity and Grief, had a visible Effect. The profound Silence which ensued discover'd a general Consternation and Surprize. At last one of the Nuntios of the Bench of *Russia* arose, and after bestowing the highest Encomiums on the laudable and generous Procedure of M. *Wilczewsky*, insisted he should name the corrupted Members, since they refused to confess themselves. This Motion was seconded by the other Nuntios, and one of them propos'd (as it was undoubtedly the *Prussian* Minister that was meant) the *Polish* Gentlemen in his Service should be arrested and examined; upon which, M. *Wilczewsky* own'd, "That it was indeed the Baron *de Wallenrodt* who had endeavour'd to corrupt him; but that as far as he knew, the *Polish* Gentlemen in his Retinue, were no ways concerned in the Affair, of which he gave a long Detail, relating how he came acquainted with that Minister, the Arts he had us'd to pervert him, and how, on his representing that the Design he propos'd could not be effected by a single Person, the Envoy nam'd several other Nuntios he had secur'd to his Party, with whom he desired M. *Wilczewsky* would concert the proper Measures for accomplishing the Design." This Speech occasioned a new Outcry, and M. *Wilczewsky* was loudly call'd upon to name the Criminals. He reply'd, "That if he must do so, he desired he might be allowed to give his Oath, that his Intention was not to accuse any of them; but only to nominate the Persons the *Prussian* Minister had nam'd to him." But this was refus'd, and at the repeated Instances of the Assembly, he was prevail'd on to go on. Having therefore recommended himself to the Protection of the King and Senate against all Insults, and declaring he was ready to sacrifice his Life and Fortune for the Honour and Safety of his Country, he nam'd nine\* of

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his Estate in the Electorate of *Brandenburgh* should be free from Taxes.

\* These were M. *Ketelinsky*, Nuntio for *Sandomir*; M. *Grod-*  
the

the Nuntios, as they had been named to him by M. *Wallenrodt*. He had scarce finish'd, when the Hall was filled with Clamour and Confusion; some crying out for Justice on the Traitors; others demanding they should quit the Assembly. At last the Heat abating a little, the Marshal of the Dyet observed, "That as M. *Wilczewsky* had protested to accuse no Body; but only to name such as the Prussian Envoy had named to him, it was but just to hear what those Gentlemen had to offer in their own Defence, nothing being more contrary to Equity and Justice, than to condemn Persons unheard." This was approved, and the nominated Nuntios were allow'd to speak. Five of them loudly protested their Innocence, absolutely denying the Fact, or that ever they had any Correspondence with M. *Wallenrodt*. Four others confess'd, "That he had tamper'd with them as to the Affairs of the Dyet, and promised them considerable Sums in case they could break it up. But they added, that they had acquainted the King with what passed, and that they had rejected his Offers.\* One of them† acknowledged, he had been seduced by *Sienensky*, a Canon of *Guesna*, to a Conference with *Hottman*, the Prussian Secretary, who, in Presence of the Priest, had offer'd him 2000 Ducats to get the Dyet dissolved. After the accused Nuntios had vindicated themselves, a warm Debate arose how the Dyet should proceed in so new and extraordinary a Case. Some were for having it judged immediately in the Chamber of Nuntios; others for referring it to the grand Tribunal composed of the three Orders of the States. On this occasion one of the Nuntios ask'd M. *Wilczewsky*, "What Part he acted in this Scene? Whether that of a Manager, Accuser, or Informer? He answer'd, That he pretended to none of those Characters, and was only to be regarded as the simple Relater of a Fact." On the 6th of November the Debate continued as hot as ever, the accused Nuntios demanding their Conduct might be enquired into; others intreating the King should be addressed to or-

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*zacky*, Nuntio of *Caliseb*; M. *Gowrousky*, Nuntio of *Podolia*; M. *Rogolinsky*, Nuntio of *Poznania*; M. *Harchy*, Nuntio of *Witpepsk*; M. *Wolpeck*, Nuncio of *Mozyr*; M. *Offolinsky*, Nuntio of *Nur*; M. *Tripolsky*, Nuntio of *Kiovia*; and M. *Jezewsky*, Nuntio of *Piok*.

\* These were M. *Ketelinsky*, and *Gowrousky*, who were promised 4000 Ducats each.

† Mr. *Wolpeck*.

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der the *Prussian* Minister to depart the Kingdom, having so manifestly violated the Law of Nations, and abused his Character. On the 7th of *November*, the Marshal proposed resuming the Deliberations on the State of the Nation, and the Augmentation of the Army, and to leave the Decision of the Affair of the accused Nuntios to a more convenient time. But the whole Assembly rejected this Proposal, insisting that the latter should be previously enquired into, in order to punish those Gentlemen if they were criminal, or clear them if innocent. These Contestations continued for ten Days so violent that nothing could be done; so that, in spite of all the Endeavours of the Court to moderate Matters, the Dyet broke up on the 16th of *November*, in the utmost Confusion, without coming to any settled Resolution as to publick Affairs. This obliged the King, two Days after, to hold a *Senatus Consilium*, in which it was provisionally decreed :

The Dyet  
breaks up  
in Confu-  
sion.

Resoluti-  
ons of the  
*Senatus*  
Concilium

I. *That the King, for the internal Security of the Kingdom, shall have the Power of summoning an extraordinary Dyet in convenient Time. As to the external Defence of the State, it shall be left to the Care of the Crown Generals.*

II. *The Ministers shall enquire into the Foreign Intrigues and Cabals lately discover'd, in order for the Criminals being discover'd, and punish'd according to their Demerit.*

III. *In case the extraordinary Dyet cannot be so soon assembled, the King shall order the Dyetines of Relation to be held as often as the Circumstances require.*

IV. *To preserve a good Harmony between the Republic and the neighbouring Powers, the Conferences with foreign Ministers, appointed by the Constitutions of 1726, shall be continued at Warsaw.*

V. *The Great Treasurer of the Crown shall have Power to contract for Arms and Ammunition for the Augmentation of the Army, and to issue the necessary Sums for that Purpose.*

VI. *That the King shall be intreated to assign M. Wilczewsky a Reward of 2000 Crowns for the Service he has done his Country, till a proper Opportunity offer of recompensing his Zeal.*

I shall only remark on this Transaction, that whether M. *Wilczewsky*, on this occasion, acted a real, or, as some say, an imaginary Part, it equally answer'd the Ends of those, whose Interest it was, that the Republic of *Poland* should take no Part in the War. At the same time it affords a convincing Proof of the Weakness of that Form of Govern-



Government, where the Opposition of a single Member can so easily defeat the best and wisest Measures concerted for the Public Good.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

The Dutchy of *Courland*, since the Deposition and Exile of the Duke of *Biron*, had continued in an unsettled State. In an Assembly of the States of this Dutchy held at *Mittau* in *August*, by a considerable Majority, their Throne was declared vacant. The Competitors were Count *Maurice* of *Saxe*, and the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbst*; but as the latter was supported by *Russia*, who for some Years past had disposed of this Sovereignty at pleasure, the former, whatever Interest he had among the Nobility, had small Hopes of Success. But as nothing further was done this Year with regard to a new Election, we shall pass on to the Affairs of *Holland*.

State of  
Courland.

The *Dutch*, however strongly solicited by the Courts of *Vienna* and *London*, to take vigorous Measures for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, as well as their own Security, continued still in the same lukewarm Disposition they had discover'd since the Commencement of the War. Indeed the *States General* did, in *March*, on the first Requisition of Mr. *Trevor*, the *British* Minister, send over 6000 Troops stipulated by Treaty, and also gave Orders for the 20 Men of War they were to furnish us by Sea, to be fitted out with all Expedition, in compliance with a second Memorial presented in *April*. But when his *Britannic* Majesty by Letter called on them, in consequence of the Treaty of 1678, to declare openly against *France*, they wrote a respectful Answer, "assuring him of their Zeal and Attachment, but excusing themselves from taking this Step, till by their good Offices they had try'd to bring about an Accommodation." However, as they could not but be greatly alarm'd at the early Preparations of the *French* in *Flanders*, their High Mightinesses in *April* invited the Marquis de *Fenelon* to a Conference, in which they expressed their Uneasiness and Apprehensions on this Subject; adding their Intreaties, that his most Christian Majesty would desist from, or at least defer his Design of attacking their *Barrier*. But as these Reimonstrances had no Effect, on the first Notice of the *French* King's Arrival at *Lisse*, to open the Campaign, the States sent Count *Wasse-naar Twickelo*, to repeat and enforce these Representations. This Minister had his Audience of that Monarch on the 26th of *May* at the Abbey of *Anchin*, between *Lisse* and

Affairs of  
Holland.

Conduct  
of the  
States Ge-  
neral.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Reasons  
for it.

*Tournay*, and received for Answer, "That his Majesty  
" could not possibly consent to the Suspension of Arms.  
" demanded, being determined to push the War with Vi-  
" gour, having already found, that his Moderation in de-  
" laying it, had been so far from promoting a Peace, that  
" it had render'd his Enemies more intractable." The  
King was as good as his Word. *Menin, Ypres, and Furnes*  
were taken in less than two Months, and the *Dutch* saw  
their Barrier invaded, without shewing any Inclination to  
oppose the Torrent, or rouse from their Lethargy. The  
*British* Minister in *August* by a strong and masterly Memo-  
rial, endeavour'd to invigorate their Counsels, and engage  
them to declare against the Common Enemy; nor were  
there wanting some amongst their best and wisest States-  
men,\* who saw the Necessity of breaking thro' that dan-  
gerous Neutrality they had hitherto adhered to: But all  
was in vain! The Majority of that august Assembly, in  
whose Hands the supreme Power of the Republic was  
lodged, continued of a different Opinion, and were not to  
be prevailed upon to alter their pacific Sentiments.† "The  
" States General (*says the Author of the Perseis*) were not  
" disposed to sacrifice their Troops in a Cause which Po-  
" licy and Circumstances, rather than Inclination, led  
" them to espouse. For this Reason, they neglected to  
" strengthen their *Barrier Towns*. Nevertheless they  
" complain'd loudly of the King of *France's* Attempts on  
" their Towns (as they called them,) and even threaten'd  
" if he persisted in these Hostilities, that they should be ob-  
" liged to declare openly. But this Monarch, though he  
" treated the *Dutch* Garrisons favourably, pursued his  
" Measures with Vigour, insisting, that he had the same

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\* Particularly M. Van. *Haaren*, one of the Deputies of *West-Friezland*, who in *April* made a noble Speech in the Assembly of the *States General*, for declaring War with *France*. Of the same Opinion was M. *Bentikn* one of the Deputies of the Province of *Holland*.

† In Answer to the Queen of *Hungary's* Remonstrances, the States insisted, "They had more than fulfilled their Engagements, and were not obliged either in point of Prudence or Interest, to run the hazard of making their Country the Seat of War, or sacrificing their own Safety for that of others.—That in short their Reason for avoiding a Rupture with *France* was, their Desire of keeping, by their Moderation, a Door open for an Accommodation. A Conduct, for which their Allies could never justly blame them."

" Right

“ Right to assist the *Emperor*, as they had to assist the Q. Foreign  
 “ of *Hungary*, Affairs in  
 1744

Indeed *France* had no sooner declared herself a Principal Affairs of  
 in the War, than it was visible she resolved to extend her France.  
 Conquests in the *Low Countries*, the Possession of which  
 has been always one of her principal Points in view. We  
 have already observed, that nothing could have prevented  
 her Progress in this Design, but the Interruption her Arms  
 received by Prince *Charles's* passing the *Rhine*. However,  
 in spite of this Diversion the Advantages she had gained this  
 Campaign were not inconsiderable. She had in *Flanders* en-  
 larged her Frontier with several good Towns. The Ac-  
 quisition of *Friburgh* gave her a fresh Footing in *Germany*,  
 and the Power of entering that Country again at pleasure.  
 Though her Arms were not so successful in *Italy*, she still  
 kept Possession of *Savoy*. Her Armies were numerous, and  
 well provided, and it was almost surprizing to think, how  
 (after the Losses she had sustain'd in the Empire, and the  
 vast Sums she had lavish'd in support of her vast and am-  
 bitious Projects) she was yet able to make such prodigious  
 Efforts for maintaining the Field.

The *French King*, soon after his Return to *Paris*,  
 thought fit to restore to favour the Dutcheß of *Chateau-  
 Roux*, his late Mistress, and her Sister the Dutcheß of *Lau-  
 ranguais*, who, during his Illness at *Metz*, had been banish-  
 ed the Court. But the former of these Ladies did not  
 long live to enjoy her Grandeur, being carried off by a high  
 Fever in the Flower of her Age, and leaving an immense  
 Fortune to her Sisters.\*

Death of  
 the Dut-  
 cheß of  
 Chateau-  
 roux.

Towards the End of the Year a Marriage was conclud-  
 ed between the *Dauphin* of *France*, then in his 17th Year,  
 and the Infanta *Maria Teresa*, second Daughter to the K.  
 Marriage of the  
 Dauphin.

† This Lady was Sister to Mademoiselle de *Mailly*, whom she  
 artfully supplanted in the King's Favour, and Widow to the Mar-  
 quis de *Tournalle*. She was pretty, and very fair; but proud, am-  
 bitious, and selfish. She took Care, before she yielded to the King,  
 to obtain such a Settlement as might secure her against all Events.  
 ‖ She died Dec. 18, in the 26th Year of her Age, having been  
 blooded 14 Times. It was greatly suspected she was poisoned.

\* By her Death, the Dutchy of *Chateauroux* reverted to the  
 Crown, except a Pension of 25,000 Livres she left between her two  
 Sisters. She bequeath'd the Dutcheß of *Lauranguais* all her Plate,  
 Jewels, and Effects of Value, of which her Laces alone were valued  
 at a Million of Livres.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744



Fire at  
Brest.

Campaign  
in Italy.

of *Spain*, aged 18; by which these two Monarchs of the House of *Bourbon* became more closely re-united. The D. of *Chatillon*, Governor of the young Prince,† fell into sudden Disgrace on this Occasion. He had claim'd the Honour of being sent Embassador to *Spain*, to demand this Princess; but being refused, had talk'd so indiscreetly as to lose the King's Favour.||

In *January* a terrible Fire happen'd at *Brest*, which consumed naval Stores to the Amount of 4 Millions of Livres, and greatly endanger'd the whole City.\* Luckily the Men of War in the Harbour received no Damage, though the Flames were so violent, they were seen for 12 Leagues round.§

Let us now turn our Views to *Italy*, where the War was this Year carried on with a strange Fluctuation of Successes. We left Count *Gages* the Close of last Year, in the Neighbourhood of *Fano*, where he took Winter Quarters. This able General in *February*, finding that Prince *Lobkowitz* was preparing to advance towards him, retired to *Pesaro*, where he made a Shew of intrenching himself, as if he resolved to maintain that Post. But, on the Approach of the *Austrian* Army, he suddenly decamped on the 7th of *March*, and continued his Retreat by *Sinigaglia*, towards the Frontiers of *Naples*; and having on the 18th pass'd the *Tronto* (which divides that Kingdom from the Ecclesiastical State) he took Post under the Cannon of *Pescara*. In the mean time the King of the *Two Sicilies*, who had for some time been assembling an Army, gave Orders to the Duke of *Viewville*, who commanded it, to join the *Spanish* General. Soon after his Majesty having establish'd a Re-

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† This Prince was born *May* 24, 1727. The Infanta *June* 11, 1726.

|| The Author of the *Perseis* gives this Character of the Duke. He was in the Decline of Life, difficult of Access, inflexible in his Resolutions, and asked no Favours; but otherwise a Man of great Worth from the Dignity of his Mind and Sentiments, and his singular Probity.

\* The Grand Magazine of 200 toises [1200 Feet] long was burnt to the Ground, with all the adjacent Offices. The Value of the Cordage, Sail-Cloth, Iron, and other Stores consumed, amounted to a Million of Livres, exclusive of the Tar, Pitch, Oyl, Sulphur, and Tallow.

§ This Year died at *Paris* aged 35, the *Russian* Ambassador, Prince *Cantemir*, Son to the Hospodar of *Walachia*, who lost his Dominions for siding in 1714 with Czar *Peter* I. against the *Turks*.

gency



gency for the Affairs of Government in his Absence, and sent his Queen to *Gaeta*, set out from *Naples* on the 25th of *March*, to put himself at the Head of the combined Army, and oppose the Progress of the *Austrians*. As this Step was a manifest Violation of the Neutrality he had promised the King of *Great Britain*, he publish'd a Manifesto in Vindication of his Conduct, in which he set forth: "That tho' in Compliance with his Engagements to his *Britannic Majesty* in 1742, he had sacrificed all the Ties of Duty and Tenderness which bound him to the King of *Spain*, his Father; yet his Moderation had neither been valued by the Courts of *London* or *Vienna*, as it deserved: That his Majesty, therefore, could not behold his Frontiers threaten'd with the Calamities of War without arming in his own Defence, and the rather as the Q. of *Hungary* made no Secret of her Intentions to invade his Dominions." As by this Junction, the *Spaniards* were pretty near equal to their Enemies, so the combined Army, in *June*, advanced to *Velletri* in the Pope's Territories, while that of the *Austrians*, under Pr. *Lobkowitz*, encamped at *Monte Rotundo* in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*.\* However disagreeable to his Holiness these military Guests were, he was in no Condition to get rid of them, tho' he took proper Care to secure his Capital by a good Garrison. Tho' the Armies continued in Sight of each other, nothing material happen'd for some time, except a few Skirmishes of no Consequence. As the *Spanish* Camp was advantageously situated, Pr. *Lobkowitz* thought it imprudent to hazard an Attack; but rather endeavoured to straiten the Enemy by cutting off their Supplies both by Sea and Land. Count *Gages*, on the other Hand, employ'd himself in rendering his Intrenchments inaccessible, surrounding them with deep Ditches, to secure them from the *Austrian* Horse. In the mean time, Count *Soro* and General *Gorani*, with a strong Detachment from the *Austrian* Camp, enter'd the Province of *Abruzzo*,† on the Side of *Ascoli*, and took the City of *Aquila* without Oppo-

Foreign Affairs in 1744  
King of the Two Sicilies declares for Spain.  
his Manifesto.

\* *June* 24, Prince *Lobkowitz* paid a Visit to his Holiness, who received him very graciously, presenting him a Watch set with Diamonds, a String of Beads of *Lapis Lazuli*, and a rich Gold Medal and Chain. The Pope also gave Medals of Gold and Silver to the *Austrian* Officers who attended him.

† The westernmost Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Capital is *Aquila* on the River *Pescara*, 60 Miles N. E. of *Rome*, and 90 N. W. of *Naples*.

fition.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

sition. Here they distributed a Manifesto of the Queen of Hungary's, in which she promised the *Neapolitans*, "not only the Restoration of their antient Privileges, but new Advantages, on condition of their shaking off the *Spanish* Yoke, and returning to her Obedience." But the Duke of *Viewville* advancing towards these Generals with a superior Force, they were obliged to retire to the main Army. On the 16th of *June*; General *Pestulazzi*, at the Head of a Body of *Croats* and *Irregulars*, attacked one of the advanced Posts of the *Spanish* Camp, which he carried, but his Men finding in it a great Quantity of Wine, drank to such Excess, that the following Night the *Spaniards* returning to the Charge, recover'd it, killing 400, and making that General with 600 Men Prisoners. From hence till *August*, the Armies kept their Position, being so near that they often cannonaded each other. However, Prince *Lobkowitz* having good Intelligence, that the Flank of the *Spanish* Camp lying next the Plain was carelessly guarded, formed the Design of surprizing it. For this End, on the Evening of *August* 10, as soon as it grew dark, he detach'd General *Brown* with 3000 Foot and 1200 Horse, with Orders to march in two Columns by two different Roads for the Enemy's Camp. This General arrived next Morning in Sight of *Velletri*,|| and, after a slight Resistance, forced his Passage into the City, from whence his *Sicilian* Majesty and the Duke of *Modena* very narrowly escaped.\* But the Detachments design'd to support him, not coming in time, and Count *Gages* preparing to surround him, Count *Brown* made a gallant Retreat, carrying off with him a prodigious Booty.§ The *Spaniards*, on this Occasion, lost about 3000 Men, three Regiments of Horse being entirely cut off.

Surprise of  
Velletri.

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† The Hill of *Madonna de l' Angelos*, three Quarters of a Mile from *Velletri*.

|| *Velletri*, a small but populous City of the Ecclesiastical State, 20 Miles E. of *Rome*, on the Sea Coast.

\* He was indebted for his safety to the Eagerness of the *Austrian* Soldiers in plundering, for while they were pillaging the House of the Marquis de l'*Hospital* the *French* Ambassador, that Nobleman had Time to waken the King and Duke, who lodged at the Palace of *Grimaldi*, and had scarce escaped thro' the Gardens to the Village of *Juliano*, when their Apartment was surrounded.

§ They got all the rich Equipages of Count *Gages*, the Duke of *Modena*, and other General Officers, together with above 1000 Horses, with their rich Furniture, besides disabling 1500 they could not bring away.

Count

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

Count *Mariani*, a *Neapolitan* Lieutenant General, with about 100 Officers and 700 Men, were made Prisoners, and twelve Standards, and three Colours taken. The Loss on the *Austrian* Side did not exceed 500, amongst whom was General *Novati*, who was made a Prisoner in the Town. This Action, however, produced no great consequences, unless to render the *Spanish* General more vigilant. In this Position both Armies continued till the end of *October*, with this Difference, that the Heats, which are very fatal to Strangers in that Country during the autumnal Season, occasion'd a terrible Mortality in the *Austrian* Army; whereas the *Spaniards* and *Neapolitans*, being more accusom'd to the Climate, suffer'd little.\* These Considerations; join'd to the Difficulty of subsisting in a Territory entirely drained and exhausted, obliged Prince *Lobkowitz* to meditate a Retreat. No very easy Design to execute in Sight of so experienced a General as Count *Gages*! However, his Highness having sent off his heavy Baggage, on the 11th of *November* decamped from *Faiola*, and marching under the Walls of *Rome*, passed the *Tyber* at *Ponte Molle*, which Bridge he had just time enough to break down behind him, when the Vanguard of the combined Army, which followed him, appeared in sight. But as it took them up some Days to repair the Bridge, the Prince gain'd time to continue his Route, by *Viterbo*, into the *Bolognese*. All that Count *Gages* could do, was to overtake Part of his Rear, under Count *Soro* at *Nocera*, who were obliged, after a short Resistance, to surrender Prisoners of War. The *Austrians*, as is usual on such Occasions, suffer'd greatly in this Retreat, both by Sicknefs and Desertion.† On the 14th of *November*, his *Sicilian* Majesty made his Entry into *Rome* on Horseback; and having been magnificently entertain'd by the Pope at the *Vatican*, return'd soon after to his Capital, where he was received with great Demonstrations of Joy. So ended the Campaign in those Parts of *Italy* for this Year.

Pr *Lobkowitz* retires.

As *France* was resolved to exert her utmost Efforts in favour of Don *Philip*, for whom she was greatly desirous of forming an Establishment in *Italy*; so she assembled early

\* Count *Gages*, it is said, being asked what Succours he depended on? Replied, My auxiliary Month of August is coming.

† Count *Gages* allowed 7 Sequins [about 3 Guineas] to every Deserter.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

French and  
Spaniards  
pass the  
Var.

force the  
Entrench-  
ments at  
Villa  
Franca.

enter Pied-  
mont.

for this End a considerable Army in *Provence*.† These Forces being join'd by the *Spanish* Troops who had wintered in *Savoy*, encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Antibes*. The Prince of *Conti*, who was appointed by the *French* King to command jointly with the *Infante*, being arrived from *Paris*, the combin'd Army passed the *Var* on the 28th of *March*, making themselves Masters of the Castle of *Apremont*, and several other Posts, in which they took about 200 Prisoners. The next Day the City of *Nice* made its Submission to the two Princes, who enter'd it without Opposition. In the mean time, the K. of *Sardinia* neglected nothing to defend himself against the Storm which threaten'd him. For this End he assembled an Army of 20000 Men near *Villa Franca*, and fortify'd his Camp with strong Intrenchments, which the mountainous Situation of the Country render'd yet more inaccessible. The Princes however, attack'd him on the 9th of *April*; and after a bloody and obstinate Engagement, having forced the Pass of *Villa Franca*, his *Sardinian* Majesty saw himself obliged to abandon that Place; and, embarking his Troops on board the *British* Squadron, retired to *Vado*. The Loss was considerable on both sides;\* but the Advantage remain'd visibly to the *French*, who, by this Action, became Masters of all the County of *Nice*. The Intention of the Princes was to penetrate by the Territories of *Genoa* into the *Milanese*; but Admiral *Matthews*, who lay with a strong Squadron on this Coast, having acquainted the Republic, *That if she suffer'd the combined Army to pass thro' her Dominions, his Britannic Majesty would regard it as a Breach of their Neutrality*; the Senate sent to the Princes to intreat they would abandon that Design. The Prince of *Conti* was of Opinion to attack the K. of *Sardinia* on the Side of *Piedmont*; and this Advice prevailed. The *Spanish* Troops, who had possessed themselves of *Oneglia* were recalled, and the whole combined Army defiled towards *Upper Dauphine*, in order to force a Passage on the side of *Chateau Dauphiny*. In the mean time, the K. of *Sardina*, who penetrated the Design of the Princes, took Care to re-inforce all the Posts

† Consisting of 37 Battalions of Foot, 6 Regiments of Horse, and two of Dragoons.

\* The Loss of the *Piedmontese* was computed at 2000 kill'd and wounded, and 1000 Prisoners; amongst whom, were the Marquis de *Susa*, natural Son to the late K. of *Sardinia*, and eighty Officers of Note. They also lost 80 Pieces of Cannon and eleven Colours. The *French* about 1500, and 500 Prisoners.



near that Fortrefs, in fight of which the Enemy appeared on the 19th of *July*. The *Baily de Givry*, † a French Lieutenant General, began the Attack with 9 Battalions; and after an obftinate Refiftance of five Hours, carried the Poft, tho' defended by the K. of *Sardinia* in Perfon. The combined Army bought this Advantage dear, it having coft them 150 Officers and 4000 Men; \* but then it was of vaft Confequence, as it open'd them an Entrance into *Piedmont*, where on the 26th the Princes caufed the Town of *Demont* † to be invested. As the Fortifications of this Place had been lately augmented, and it had a Garrifon of 1100 Men, it was expected it would have made a vigorous Defence. But the Garrifon were fo intimidated by an unforefeen and unexpected Accident, ‡ that they obliged the Governor to furrender at Difcretion. By the taking of this Fortrefs the Princes became Mafters of the flat Country of *Piedmont*, which they laid under heavy Contributions. ¶ The K. of *Sardinia*, having no Force fufficient to oppofe them, was obliged to poft himfelf at *Saluzzes*, in order to cover his Capital, not daring to hazard a Battle, the Loſs of which might have been attended with fatal Confequences. In the mean time, the combined Army advanced to form the Siege of *Coni*, § before which Place the Trenches were open'd on the 12th of *September*. Baron *Leutrum*, the Commandant, who had a good Garrifon, made an obftinate Refiftance; and as the Situation of the Town was in fome meafure inaccessible, the Siege was tedious and bloody, the *Piedmontefe* diſputing every Inch of Ground. In the mean time his *Sardinian* Majeſty having received a feaſonable Reinforcement of 10,000 *Auſtrians*, under General *Pallavicini*, reſolved to make a Motion for its Relief. For this End, he advanced with his whole Army towards the

Foreign  
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and take  
Chateau  
Dauphine.

The Prin-  
ces beſiege  
Demont.

Siege of  
Coni.

↓ This Officer died of the wounds he received in the Action.

\* The French were repulſed no leſs than three Times in this Attack.

† A ſtrong Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Piedmont* next *Dauphiny*.

‡ A red hot Bullet ſet Fire to an Apartment adjoining to the Powder Magazine, ſo that the Garrifon, apprehenſive of being blown up, ran to the Gates to ſave themſelves, and called on the Enemy to aſſiſt in extinguifhing the Flames.

¶ Above two Millions and a Half of *Livres*, beſides 9 Millions the Country raiſed to be exempted from Pillage.

§ A ſtrong Town and Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Stura* and *Gueſſa*, 11 Miles from *Foffano*, and 30 S. of *Turin*. The French beſieged it in 1691, but without Succeſs.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1744

~~~~~  
Battle of
Coni.

Siege raised.
fed.

Stura. As he knew the Enemy were superior in Cavalry, he chose his Ground so well as to render that Advantage of no Use to them. The Engagement, which happen'd the 19th of *September*, was very warm on both Sides, and continued till Night, when the King finding it impossible to force the Besiegers Entrenchments, retired in good Order to *Murassò*, his former Camp. The Loss was differently computed, tho' allow'd to be considerable on both Sides.* The heavy Rains, however, which follow'd, gave him the Opportunity of throwing 1000 Men and a Supply of Provisions into the Town, which gave new Life to the Garrison, and greatly discouraged the Besiegers, who from the Approaches of Winter, and the Peasants cutting off their Convoys, were reduced to great Extremity. The Princes, notwithstanding these Difficulties, having received a fresh Body of 8000 Men, under the Marquis *de Mirepoix*, persisted in their Resolution of reducing the Place; but on the 22d of *November*, the Chevalier *Soto*, finding means to get into it 600 Men, the next Night they alter'd their Mind; and, raising the Siege with Precipitation, retired towards to *Demont*, leaving their sick and wounded behind them. On the 24th his *Sardinian* Majesty, attended by his Son the Duke of *Savoy*, enter'd *Coni*, and honoured the gallant Defender of the Place with all the Applause his Services merited. The Baron had, indeed, kept his Word; for, when summon'd by the Princes to surrender, he replied, *He would consider of that Matter till next Year*. In the mean while, the Princes having blown up the Fortifications of *Demont*,† continued their Retreat with the utmost Precipitation into *Dauphiny*, being continually harried by the *Vaudois* and light Troops, who infested their Rear, and suffering so much from the Severity of the Season in that cold and mountainous Country, that their Army was almost totally ruined. Thus the King of *Sardinia*

* The *Piedmontese* lost about 3000 killed and wounded. The *French* and *Spaniards* about 2500, with 120 Officers. The Prince of *Conti* had two horses killed under him and received two Musket shot, one in the Thigh and the other on the Stomach, but as he was in *Curia*s he received no Damage, except a slight Contusion.

|| The *French* employed for this End, above 500,000 lb. weight of Powder found in the Magazines here. But they did not quite effect their Design, for four *Piedmontese* Grenadiers only of the Regiment of *Lombardy*, encouraged by the Promise of a Captain's Commission to each, desperately ventur'd amongst the smoking Ruines, and by cutting off 25 Trains, saved a great Part of the Works.

became

became again Master of *Piedmont*, which the Invaders were forced to abandon with Loss and Disgrace. The Remains of the *French Army* took up Winter Quarters in *Dauphiny*, as the *Spaniards* did in *Savoy*, of which Dutchy they still kept Possession, and ruined the People by the heavy Exactions they levied on that Country.†

Foreign
Affairs in
1744

The fatal Pestilence which had done so much Mischief at *Messina* and *Reggio*, began this Year to abate its Rage. In *January* the Physicians sent for from *Venice* to cleanse the former City, performed their Duty, and declared that the Danger of the Contagion was over. In *September*, indeed, it seemed to break out a-fresh at *Reggio*, but such Precautions were taken as prevented its extending itself further.

Plague a-
bates at
Reggio.

Upon his *Sicilian Majesty's* leaving *Naples* in *March*, he establish'd a Court, called the *Tribunal of Inconfidents*, who seized and proceeded rigorously against several Persons suspected to be in the *Austrian* Interest, and of forming Designs in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. The Government thought this Method necessary to awe a People noted for their Inconstancy, and Dissatisfaction with every Government, under which they long lived. In *July* the Consort of this Prince was deliver'd of a Princess at *Gaeta*.

New Tri-
bunal at
Naples.

The Regency of *Tuscany*, who had hitherto professed to observe a strict Neutrality between the Parties at War, thought it, however, necessary for their own Security, to form a Camp of Observation between *Cortona* and *Arezzo*. However, as they were wholly govern'd by the Orders they received from *Vienna*, no doubt, they secretly favoured the *Austrian* Side. On this Account, when Prince *Lobkowitz* retreated about the End of the Year from the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, and was pursued by the *Spaniards*, the Government at *Florence* granted his Artillery and heavy Baggage a Passage thro' their Territories. This, Count *Gages*

Conduct of
the Re-
gency of
Florence.

† They taxed the Dutchy at 14,000 Pistoles a Month, besides one third of the Land Rents, ten per Cent. on Houses, 25 Gold Crowns on every Title of Marquis, 15 for a Count, 10 for a Baron, and 5 for every Gentleman. Three-Pence a Month on every Cow, and Two-Pence for every Sheep, Hog, &c. with the Addition of a Poll Tax on the Inhabitants. The States of *Savoy* made great Remonstrances at *Madrid* against these excessive Burthens, but without Effect.

loudly

Foreign
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1744

loudly complain'd of, as a manifest Violation of their Neutrality ; but Proteſtations of this Nature, without Power to ſupport them, are ſeldom much regarded.

of the Ge-
noeſe.

The *Genoeſe*, on the contrary, tho' as yet intimidated by the *Britiſh* Fleet from declaring openly, were ſecretly attached to *France* and *Spain*. In this Diſpoſition they were probably confirmed by their Jealouſy of the K. of *Sardinia*, and their juſt Apprehenſions of the Loſs of *Final*, a Place of the utmoſt Conſequence to their Republic.* As about the Beginning of the Year the Troubles in *Corſica*† ſeemed, if not appeaſed, at leaſt ſuſpended, the Senate‡ in *February* recalled moſt of their Troops from that Iſland, in order to gariſon their Towns on the Continent, moſt of which they put in a good Poſture of Defence, eſpecially thoſe of *Savona* and *Final*. In *September*, the Increase of their military Preparations plainly ſhew'd ſomething more than ordinary was in Agitation ; for about this Time a Camp of Obſervation of 16,000 Men, with a Train of 20 Cannon was aſſembled on the Side of *Novi*. About the end of the ſame Month the Republic cauſed to be publiſhed at *Baſtia* in *Corſica*,§ a new Regulation for the Pacification of that Iſland, by which ſhe confirmed the Articles drawn up by the Malecontents for their own Security. We ſhall hereafter have Occaſion to ſee what Effects this Conceſſion produced.

Conduct
of the Ve-
netians.

The Republic of *Venice*, as it was leſs intereſted in the Commotions, which agitated *Italy*, continued firm to its

* See the Treaty of *Worms*. Vol I. p. 327.

† In *June*, however, the Male Contents of this Iſland held an Aſſembly at *Corte*, in which they iſſued a Declaration confirming and ratifying the Election of the Baron *de Neuhoſſ* in 1736, for their lawful Sovereign, by the Stile of the *Theodore I* and ſolemnly proteſting they would recognize no other Authority. This Act was ſigned by the Deputies of 22 *Pieves* or Communities. Indeed if the Affection and Choice of the People is able to confer a legal Right, few Kings could plead a ſtronger Claim, that this Adventurer.

‡ In *February*, Signior *Lorenzo Mari* was elected and inſtalled Doge of *Genoa*.

§ The Republick had frequent Cauſe to remember the ſaying of Prince *Lewis of Wirtemberg*, who when he returned with the Imperial Troops from *Corſica* in 1731, told the Senate. *The Iſland was not worth the Expence they were at, of keeping it in Subjection.*

Neutrality. To maintain this the better, the Senate took Foreign Care to put their Forces both by Sea and Land in a good Affairs in Condition. The Earl of *Holderness*, whom his *Britannic* 1744 Majesty sent this Year with the Character of Embassador Extraordinary to the Republic, tho' he was received with the highest Marks of Distinction and Respect, yet could not prevail on them to alter their pacific Sentiments, or induce them to take part in a War, which both Interest and Inclination led them to extinguish, rather than foment. The Beginning of the Year the Senate thought fit to suspend all Commerce by Land with *Tuscany*, on Account of the Infection in *Calabria*. In *November*, they did the same with regard to the Coast of *Dalmatia*, the Republic of *Ragusa*, and the Islands adjacent in the *Adriatic Sea*, on Account of the contagious Distemper, which discover'd itself in those Parts.

In *February*, his *Sardinian* Majesty, (pursuant to the IXth Article of the Treaty of *Worms*) was put in Possession of the Dutchy and City of *Placentia*, with all the other Districts yielded up to him by the Queen of *Hungary* in the *Milanese*. At the same time, the Regency of that Dutchy publish'd an Edict, ordaining all the Inhabitants of the Territories so yielded up, to acknowledge this Prince as their lawful Sovereign. The Pope, indeed, on account of a long dormant Claim of the Holy See,* enter'd his Protest against the *Sardinian* Monarch's taking Possession of *Placentia*; but as his Holiness had only the Thunders of the *Vatican* to support his Pretensions, they were not much noticed.

With regard to the *Swiss*, they continued to follow the Example of their Neighbours the *Venetians*, with this Difference, that the respective Cantons, who formed the *Helvetick* Body, according to their several Inclinations, allowed or refused the Powers at War to raise Recruits amongst them. In general the Popish Cantons seemed to favour

* *Paul III.* (before his Exaltation to the Chair) called *Alexander Farnese*, created in 1545 *Lewis Farnese* his Nephew, Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, to hold these Dutchies as a Fief of the Holy-See, paying a yearly Acknowledgment of 10,000 Crowns. As the Male Line of this Family extinguished in the Person of Duke *Francis*, who died *February* the 22d, 1726-7. The Pope alledged, these Territories were devolved to the See of *Rome*, whereas the Emperor insisted that these Dutchies, holding of the Empire, returned to him by Right of Investiture.

Foreign
Affairs in
1744

France and *Spain*; the Protestant Cantons, on the other hand, rather inclined to support the House of *Austria*. In *March* the Republick of *Geneva*, being freed from its Fears, by the *Spaniards* marching out of *Savoy*, dismiss'd the Troops sent by the Cantons of *Berne* and *Zurich* to its Assistance. In *September* the imperial City of *Constance*,* being threaten'd by the Motions of the *French* in the *Brisgaw*, applied for Succour to the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Basil*, who on the first Requisition sent a good Body of Troops to defend the *Rhine*, and oppose any Attempts that should be made to violate their Territories. Happy People! who while they peaceably enjoy their distinct Rights and Privileges, with the free exercise of their Religion, are ever ready on the first Alarm to unite as one Man to repel Invasion, and defend their common Liberties.

Affairs of
Spain.

The Court of *Spain* was this Year not wholly inactive. The King's Incapacity for Government, together with his ill State of Health, left the Queen at full Liberty to pursue her ambitious Projects, of which the principal one was to form a sovereign Establishment in *Italy* for her second Son *Don Philip*. The King of *Sardinia*'s Vigilance and Constancy had hitherto render'd the Design abortive. This truly great Prince, faithful to his Engagements, was deaf to all the Sollicitations of *France* and *Spain*; yet the Court of *Madrid*, notwithstanding the vast Expence of Blood and Treasure the War in *Italy* had cost her, continued inflexible in its Purposes. Exhausted as *Spain* (a Country not over well peopled) was of Men, new Levies were order'd, and in *March* 200 Men out of each of the 14 provincial Regiments of *Andalusia*, were sent to *Barcelona*. The Dukes of *Arcas* and *Berwick*, with several of the *Spanish*

* *Constance*, a free and Imperial City, situated on the Lake of the same Name, from whence the *Rhine* issues, lies 60 Miles S. W. of *Ulm*, 70 E. of *Basil*, and 30 N. of *Appenzel*. The Bishop is a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, and with the Duke of *Wirtemberg* Co director of the Circle of *Savabia*. This Place is famous for a general Council held here from the Year 1414 to 1418, in which three Anti-Popes were deposed, and *Martin V.* elected. Here also *Jerome* of *Prague* and *John Huss* (notwithstanding the safe Conduct granted them by the Emperor) were condemned and burnt for Heresy. At this Council assisted 4 Patriarchs, 29 Cardinals, 346 Archbishops and Bishops, 564 Abbots and Doctors, 10,000 Secular Princes and Noblemen, 1600 Barbers, 320 Minstrels, and 450 Harlots.

Nobility, set out about the same time from *Madrid*, to make the Campaign in *Italy* under *Don Philip*. This Year the Count *de Montijo* return'd from *Paris*, and was succeeded in his Post of Ambassador to the Court of *France* by the Prince of *Campo Florido*. In *April*, their Catholic Majesties with their whole Court removed to *Aranjuez** to pass the Summer.

Foreign
Affairs in
1744

Before their Departure an uncommon Affair happen'd at Court. The Count *de Villareal*, an *Andalusian* Nobleman, had on some Occasion insulted the Lady of the *Venetian* Ambassador, and even forgot so far his own Quality, and the respect due to the Sex, as to hit her a Box on the Ear. The King being inform'd of this Affront, condemn'd him in a Fine of 10,000 Ducats, and eight Years Banishment to *Oran* in *Africa*: But on the Ambassador's generous Mediation, his Majesty remitted the latter Part of the Sentence, saying, *He was equally ready to give his Excellency a Proof of his Clemency, and of his Justice.*†

Singular
Accident.

In *September* great Part of the celebrated Manastery of the *Escorial*‖ was consumed by Lightning, the Damage sustain'd by this Accident being estimated at half a Million of *Piastras*. Towards the Close of the Year, the Espousals of the *Infanta*, second Daughter to his Catholic Majesty, with the *Dauphin* of *France*, were celebrated with great Pomp at *Madrid*, and soon after this Princess set out with a splendid Retinue for that Kingdom.

Fire at the
Escorial.

* This Palace lies 21 Miles S. of *Madrid*, at the Confluence of the *Tagus* and *Zarama*, which surround the Park and Gardens. The Avenues and Groves, which were planted by *Charles V.* are now in their full Beauty. It's principal Ornaments are its fine long Walks and Avenues, excellent Brass Statues and noble Waterworks. There are also some good Paintings in the Apartments.

† The 11th of *August*, died suddenly at *Madrid* aged 65, Cardinal *Molina*, Bishop of *Malaga*, and President of the Council of *Castille*, the richest Post in *Spain*. He was promoted to the Purple by *Clement XII.* in 1737, at the Nomination of *Philip V.* and left an immense Fortune.

‖ The *Escorial*, 20 Miles W. of *Madrid*, is a stately Structure, erected by *Philip II.* in memory of his Victory gained at *St. Quintins* in 1557. It was begun in 1563, and finished in 1584. It consists of both a Royal Palace, and a Monastery adjoining to it, the whole being an exact Quadrangle, each Side taking up 250 Paces. The Monastery belonging to the Order of *St. Jerome*, is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*. The *Pantheon* or Chapel, where the Kings of *Spain* are interred is of black Marble, 35 foot in Diameter, and reckoned a Master Piece of Architecture, being richly ornamented with Gold and pretious Stones.

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Affairs in
1744

Affairs of
Portugal.

Statue
blessed.

Auto de
Fe.

Remark.

While most of the Powers of *Europe* were in some Degree or other affected by the Calamities of War, *Portugal* continued to enjoy Repose, and beheld her Commerce flourish under a King, who made the Happiness of his Subjects his greatest Care. The Treasures of *Brasil*,† which annually flow'd into the Ports of this Country, render'd it still more flourishing; and tho' with regard to Extent, this Kingdom was inconsiderable when compared to others, yet in point of Wealth it exceeded most.

In *Jan.* was perform'd at *Lisbon*, with great Parade, the singular Ceremony of conferring Benediction on the marble Statue of *St. John Neopumecene*,* which her *Portuguese* Majesty had erected on the Bridge of *Alcantara*. In *June* was held at *Lisbon* an *Auto de Fe*,§ in which seven Men and Women were burnt for *judaising*, several others differently punish'd, and six *Free Masons* condemn'd to the Gallies for refusing to discover the Secret of their Order. I place these two Occurrences together by way of Contrast, to shew the equal Mixture of Folly and Madness in that Superstition, which, while it pretended to convey an imaginary Sanctity into a Piece of Stone, made no Scruple of defacing the liv-

† In *January*, arrived at *Lisbon*, the Fleet from *Rico Janeiro*, having 368,556 *Crusades* in Gold for the King, and for the Commerce 1,863,350 *Crusades* in Coin, 9,200 *Octaves* of Gold Dust, and 1,237 *Octaves* of wrought Gold.

* This Saint, the great Patron of the *Bohemians*, was Almoner and Confessor to the Consort of the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, who being jealous of her, applied to *Neopumecene* to reveal her Confessions. This he refusing to do, the Emperor caused him to be drowned at *Prague*, in the River *Muldarw*. He was canonis'd in 1721. His Statue in Brass, as big as the Life, is erected on the Bridge at *Prague*; and the Devotion paid him in that Country runs to such Excess, that in *Bohemia* scarce a Church is without a Chapel dedicated to him, or a Bridge without his Statue. All Ranks of People wear his Image about them, fastened to a Straw colour'd Ribband. His Body being removed from the Church of *Dain*, in the old Town, is now inshrin'd in the Cathedral at *Prague*, in a Tomb of Silver gilt, surrounded with Silver Lamps and other rich Presents made him, by Persons on Account of the Miracles wrought in their Favour.

§ The *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* call by the Name of an *Act of Faith*, the barbarous Executions of Persons condemned by the Inquisition, (which they as ridiculously term the *Holy Office*) In these Processions, all the *Grande*s and Nobility assist, and even the Majesty of crown'd Heads is prostituted to countenance the most shameful Cruelty and Murder.

Pollnitz
Vol. I.

ing

ing Image of God, by sacrificing to the Flames innocent Victims for their religious Belief.

In March, two Men of War sailed from *Lisbon* for the *East Indies*, having on board the Marquis de *Castello Novo*, appointed Viceroy of *Goa*, in the room of the Marquis de *Lourical*, who died there last Year, as also Father *Laurence de Santa Maria* constituted Archbishop of that City, and Primate of the *Indies*.†

This Year his Holiness consecrated at *Rome*, for his *Portuguese* Majesty, the most magnificent Chappel for Materials and Workmanship ever built. The Inside was entirely composed of *Jasper*, *Granite*, *Agate*, *Porphyry*, and the richest Kinds of oriental Marble, enriched and heighten'd with Ornaments and Mosaic Work in *Lapis Lazuli*, *Amber*, *Mother of Pearl*, and *pretious Stones*. The Capitals of the Pillars, the Frizes, Cornices, Architraves, Festoons, and Statues, were of Brass gilt, or solid Silver. But the greatest Singularity was, that all the Pieces which composed this sumptuous Edifice were so contrived, as to be taken asunder, and transported to *Lisbon*, where it was design'd to be placed by the King in the Church of *St. Roche*, belonging to the *Jesuits*, a religious Order, which, of all others, has, since its Establishment, best found the Art of raising its Grandeur by flattering the Ambition, or improving the Weakness of the Princes of this World.

It is now time to return home, and see how our War with *Spain* and *France* was prosecuted by Sea, the Element on which *Britain* is best qualify'd to shew her Strength; and on which, if that Strength be duly exerted, she is certainly superior to every other Nation.

Soon after the Breaking out of the War with *Spain*, a Squadron was fitted out under Commodore *Anson*, with a View of distressing the Enemy in those Parts, where they were weakest, particularly in the *South Seas*; and so by seizing their Treasures, deprive them of the means of hurting us. As this Gentleman return'd to *England* this Year, we shall give a brief Account of his memorable Expedition,

† In *January* died at *Lisbon*, aged 61, the Count de *Ericeyra*, a *Portuguese* Nobleman of a distinguished Character for Virtue and Learning, being an able Officer, a great Statesman, and a fine Poet. He was Director of the Royal Academy of History in that City, and Fellow of the *Royal Society* at *London*. He has published several Pieces, particularly an excellent Translation of *Boileau's Art of Poetry* into *Portuguese Verse*.

Foreign
Affairs in

1744

New Vi-
ceroy sent
to Goa.

Extraordi-
nary Cha-
pel.

Naval Af-
fairs.

Anson's
Voyage
round the
World.

Naval
Affairs in
1744

He sails
from Spit-
head.

1740.

Arrives at
St. Cath-
arine's

1741.

which we have hitherto deferr'd speaking of, that we might bring the whole of it under one View.

On the 18th of *September* 1740, this gallant Commander sailed from *Spithead* in the *Centurion* of 60 Guns, attended by four Men of War, a Sloop, and two victualling Ships.* This little Fleet, completely mann'd, and fully provided for twelve Months, had on board 500 Marines and Invalids, commanded by Col. *Cracherode*. On the 26th of *October*, after a tedious Passage, occasion'd by contrary Winds, the Squadron anchored in *Funchal Road*, at the Isle of *Madeira*, where they took in fresh Provisions and Wine. Here Capt. *Norris*, Commander of the *Gloucester*, left him to return to *England*, on a Pretence of Illness, tho', if we may judge from his Conduct afterwards, his Motive for so doing flow'd from a quite different Cause. On the 4th of *November* the Commodore weigh'd from the *Madeiras*, and on the 6th made *Palma*, one of the *Canary Isles*. On the 16th the *Indistry*, one of the Victuallers left him (her Contract expiring in that Latitude) and proceeded to *Barbadoes*. On the 28th he cross'd the Line to the Southward; and on the 17th of *December* discover'd the Coast of *Brazil* bearing W. S. W. high Land, and woody. The same Day he anchor'd at the Isle of *St. Catherine*,† where his Men growing sickly, he wooded and water'd for a Month, erecting Tents ashore to refresh and recover his Invalids. On the 18th of *January* (1741) he sailed from hence, and on the 22d lost Sight of the *Pearl*. On the 13th of *February*, he was a-breast of *Cape Blanco*, on the Coast of *Patagonia*, and on the 17th was rejoin'd by the *Pearl*, who on the 31st of *January* had lost her Commander Capt. *Kidd*; and seven Days after had been chased by a Squadron of five *Spanish* Men of War, from whom she narrowly escaped.* *February* 18th, the Commodore an-

* The *Gloucester* of 50 Guns, Capt. *Norris*; the *Severne* of 50, Capt. *Legg*; the *Pearl* of 40, Capt. *Mitchell*; the *Wager* of 20, Capt. *Kidd*; the *Tryal-sloop* of 8 Guns, Capt. *Murray*; with the *Anne*, and *Indistry* Pinks, Victualling Tenders.

† The Isle of *St. Catherine*, though possessed by the *Portuguese*, lies on the Coast of *Paraguay*, in 27. 30. S. Lat. It is mountainous and woody, tho' the Soil is not incapable of Improvement, if the Inhabitants were but industrious. The chief Provisions to be got here, are Hogs and Fowls, but their Beef is bad. The Weather is excessive hot here, and attended with frequent Thunder and Lightning, both very violent.

* This was Don *Pizarro's* Squadron sent in pursuit of them, whose Fate is related Vol I. p. 144.

chored

chored at Port *St. Julian*,† where he continued till the 27th, and got a small quantity of Salt; but could find no Water, nor any other Refreshments. From hence he stood to the Southward, passing on the 4th of *March* so close to the Streights of *Magellan*, that they could plainly discern the Opening. On the 6th they coasted along the Shore of *Terra del Fuego*, which afforded a dismal Prospect of high craggy Hills piled on each other, and cover'd with Snow, intermix'd with deep and horrid Valleys, having neither Trees nor Verdure. On the 7th, he passed the Straits of *le Maire*,‡ into the *Great Southern Ocean*. On the 9th and 10th he met with strong Gales and a prodigious Swell from the West, which, with a louring dark Sky, were Indications of their approaching Distress; for, from this Time to the End of *May*, they met with such continued Storms and dreadful Seas, as exceeded all Description. In these frightful Surges, their Ship, tho' a fourth Rate, was toss'd and bandy'd about like a Wherry. Their Decks were almost continually under Water. They were scarce able to carry any Sail; and to heighten their Sufferings, the Scurvy made such Havock amongst them,|| that they had scarcely Hands sufficient in Health to work the Vessel. On the 10th of *April* they lost Sight of the *Pearl* and *Severne*, whom they saw no more.§ On the 23d the Commodore also lost Sight of the Remainder of his little Squadron, and proceeded on his Course alone. On the 8th of *May* he made the Coast of *Patagonia*, being high Land cover'd with Snow. He also saw several Islands, one of which he took for the Isle of *Socorro*, appointed for the Rendezvous of the Fleet in the *South Seas*. On the 10th, not liking this Coast, he sailed

† Port *St. Julian*, lies in Lat. 49. 10. S. The Harbour is only capable of receiving small Vessels. The Country about it, is level, barren and uninhabited, affording nothing worthy Notice. Here it was Sir *Francis Drake*, in his memorable Voyage round the World in 1577, condemned and executed Mr. *Doughby*, for a Conspiracy to murder him, and ruin the Expedition.

‡ So called from *Jacob le Maire* of *Amsterdam* the 6th Circumnavigator of the Globe, who discovered this Passage in 1615. These Streights lye due S. and N. are about 6 or 7 Leagues broad, and 7 or 8 long. They lie in Lat. 55. S.

|| They lost 7 or 8 Men a Day with it, so that sometimes 2 or 3 Dead Bodies were seen at a Time floating about the Decks, for want of help to through them overboard.

§ These Ships designedly left them, and returned to *England*, after touching at *Rio Janeiro* in *Brazil*.

Naval Affairs in
1744

arrives at
Juan Fernandez

is join'd by
his Ships

for the Isle of *Juan Fernandez*, and on the 18th discover'd the Isles of *Chiloe** bearing E. S. E. On the 30th they saw the high Land of *Chili*† bearing East at a vast Distance, and on the 11th of *June* happily anchor'd in the great Bay of *Juan Fernandez*, where the same Afternoon they were join'd by the *Trial Sloop*. Here the Commodore immediately erected Tents for the Recovery of his Sick, to which the good Air and Plenty of Greens and Fish they found here, not a little contributed. On the 26th of *June* the *Gloucester*, another of their Squadron, appear'd off the Harbour; but by contrary Winds could not get in till the 23 of *July*, in a very weak Condition, her Crew being by Sickness reduced to 56 Men; nor had the *Centurion* suffer'd much less.‡ It was however lucky for them they arrived no sooner, for (as they afterwards discover'd) a strong *Spanish* Squadron had waited for them at this Island all the Month of *May*, and sailed from hence but a few Days before their coming in.¶ On the 16th of *August*, to their great Joy, the *Anne* Pink came in, having most of their Provisions on board. This Vessel had put into a small Harbour on the Coast of *Chili*, where they found Plenty of Swans, and other wild Fowl; so that the Crew were in good Health. On the 8th of *September* they saw at Sea a Sail bearing N. E. and perceiving by their Glasses, she was not *English* built, the Commodore in the *Centurion* weigh'd his Anchors, and stood in pursuit of her, but lost her.

* A Cluster of Isles on the S. Coast of *Chili*, well inhabited and subject to the *Spaniards*.

† *Chili* is a large Country of S. America, bounded on the N. by *Peru*, on the E. by *Tucuman* and *Terra Magellanica*, on the S. by the latter, and on the W. by the great *South Sea*, or *Pacific Ocean*. Its length from N. to S. is 1260 Miles, and its breadth from 120 to 360. The Air on the Coast is healthy and temperate, but towards the Mountains cold. The Soil is fertile in Corn, Fruits, and Wine. The principal Commodity is Gold.

‡ The *Centurion's* Crew were reduced from 513 to 210, of whom 130 were useless when they put in here.

¶ The Viceroy of *Peru*, having Intelligence of their Design, from Don *Pizarro* at *Buenos Ayres*, had pursuant to the Advice of that Admiral, fitted out 3 stout Ships of 50, 30, and 20 Guns, double manned, who arrived at *Juan Fernandez* in *May*, and continued there till *June* 6th, when imagining the *British* Squadron put back, at last they sailed for the Coast of *Chili*. This was a well laid Scheme, for had they remained but five Days longer, the *Centurion* was in so weak a Condition, she must have fallen a Prey to them.

However

However, continuing his Cruise, on the 12th of September at five in the Morning, he made a Sail to windward, whom at Noon he came up with and took. She was called the *Nostra Signora di Bona Carmella*, of 500 Tons, Don Manuel Zamora, Master; bound from *Callao* in Peru, to *Valparaiso* in *Chili*. Her Cargo consisted of Sugar and Bale Goods, with some Dollars, Jewels, and Plate, to the Value of about 18,000 *l*. Her Crew amounted to 67 Men, among whom were 13 Passengers of Note. The next Day the Commodore return'd to *Juan Fernandes*,* where having fitted up the Prize (the Command of which he gave to Mr. *Saumarez*, his first Lieutenant) he burnt the *Anne* Pink, condemn'd as unserviceable. On the 21st he sailed from that Island with the *Trial* Sloop, and *Carmella* Prize, detaching Capt. *Mitchell*, in the *Gloucester*, to cruise off *Payta*. On the 24th the *Trial* took a Spanish Ship of between 5 and 600 Ton, called the *Nostra Signora di Arinzazie*, laden with Sugar and Bale Goods, and about 4000 *l*. Value in Specie and wrought Plate. This Vessel the Commodore fitted up by the Name of the *Trial's* Prize, giving the Command to Capt. *Saunders*, who took her, and ordering the *Trial* Sloop to be burnt. On the 1st of October, they saw the high Land of *Valparaiso* in *Chili* bearing N.E. distant about 14 Leagues. On the 8th they made the high Land of *Choapa*, and over it the lofty Mountains of the *Andes*.† The 21st the high Land of *Morro Quemado* bore

Naval Affairs in
1744

takes his
first Prize

second
Prize

|| *Callao* is the Port of *Lima*, the Capital of *Peru*, from which it lies two Leagues distant.

§ *Valparaiso*, a Town and Port of *Chili*, where Goods are landed for *St. Jago*, the Capital, from which it is 72 Miles W.

* There are two Isles of this Name, the Greater and the Less, about 20 Leagues distant from each other, and 105 from the Mainland of *Chili*. They are uninhabited, and on that Account, much frequented by the Privateers who cruise in these Seas, because all Ships bound from *Panama* and *Peru* to *Chili*, sail this Way. The Greater Isle is about 13 Leagues in Compass, and extremely delightful, the Hills being covered with Groves of Myrtle and other Trees, intermix'd with green Valleys, adorned with clear Springs of excellent Water, which yield a romantic Prospect. The Island abounds with Goats, Wild Dogs, Cats and Rats, and the Bays yield plenty of Fish, especially Seals and Sea Lions.

† The *Cordillera des Andes*, is a high Ridge of Mountains, dividing *South America* from N. to S. The Air on their Summit is so rarify'd, it is dangerous to pass them. Many of them are *Volcanos*, and throw out Flames and Smoke.

E. by

Naval Affairs in
1744

cruize on
the Coast
of Peru
take the
third and

fourth
Prize

he takes
the Town
of Payta

and burns it

E. by N. four Leagues distant. On the 3d of *November* they made the *Isle of Asia* to the N. E. five Leagues off; and on the 5th saw the Mountains of *Barranca*. The same Night they took a Vessel bound from *Guyaquil** to *Callao*, called the *Santa Teresa*, Don *Bartolo Uranaga*, Master, laden with Timber, Cocoa, Cordage, &c. of small Value, except about 50 lb. Weight of Silver in Plate and Money. On the 7th of *November* the Sea for several Miles round them appeared of a blood-red Colour, with the Spawn of Fish. On the 12th they took another Ship, called the *Carmen*, *Marcus Marina*, Master, from *Payta* to *Lima*, with a valuable Cargo of Iron and Cloth. From the Intelligence the Commodore received from *John Williams* (an *Irishman*, who was taken in this Prize, and enter'd on board the *Centurion*) he resolved to attack the Town of *Payta†* that Night. For this end, he sent off his Boats mann'd with 49 Men well arm'd, under Lieutenants *Brett*, *Dennis*, and *Hughes*; and next Morning, on his coming off the Harbour, he saw the *English* Colours flying on the Castle; and at ten o'Clock was inform'd that his Officers had taken Possession of the Place at Two in the Morning, after a faint Resistance from the *Spaniards*, who quickly abandon'd it. The Booty got here (exclusive of the Plunder) amounted to 32,000 *l.* in Gold and Silver, besides some Watches, Jewels, &c. Value unknown. The Plunder consisted of vast Quantities of rich Gold and Silver Brocades, laced Cloaths, Bales of fine Linnen and Woollen Cloths, Pictures, Looking Glasses, besides Hogs, Sheep, Fowls, Casks of *Spanish* Wine and Brandy, Sweatmeats, Oyl, Olives, &c. They also found in the Harbour one Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Quarter Gallies. || The *Spaniards* making no Propositions to ransom the Town, on the 15th the Commodore gave Orders to Lieutenant *Brett* to set it on fire, § which was executed the

* This Town and Port lies in the Province of *Quito*; the Northernmost Part of *Peru*.

† A Town and Port of the same Province, 165 Leagues N. E. of *Lima*. It consisted of about 150 Houses; two Churches, and a small Castle, and lies in 5. 3. Lat.

|| All these they burnt at their Departure, except one small Bark, laden with Brandy, which they took with them for the Use of the Squadron.

§ They rifled the Churches, defacing the Images and Pictures, which gave great Offence to the *Spaniards*. This was owing to the Rage of the Sailors, at understanding the Orders given to the same

same Afternoon; and on the 16th the Squadron weighed, Naval
and put to Sea. The next Day Capt. *Mitchell* in the Affairs in
Gloucester join'd the Commodore with a Prize, called the 1744
Del Oro, laden with Wine, and about 7000*l.* in Money fifth Prize
and Plate. He had chased three other Ships, who escaped,
one of which gave the Alarm at *Payta*, by which means
they had Time to remove the best Part of their Treasure.*
On the 18th the Commodore burnt the *Payta* Brandy-
Bark, and the *Santa Teresa* Prize. On the 21st, they saw
the Isle of *Plata*,† and the same Afternoon the Port of
‡ *Manta* bore S. E. 8 or 9 Leagues distant. On the 23d
of *November* they crossed the Line for the second time, to
the Northward, and next Day observed the Isle of *Gallo*,||
6 Leagues distant, bearing E.S.E. On the 26th they burnt
the *Del Oro*, the *Gloucester's* Prize. On the 3d of *Decem-*
ber they discover'd the Isles of *Quibo*,|| or *Quicarie*, where
they anchor'd on the 5th, having parted Company with
the *Gloucester* the preceding Day. Here having water'd,
and got Plenty of Turtle,§ they put to Sea again on the
8th, and two Days after took a small Bark, called the *Jesus*
of *Nazareth*, *Antonio Navarro*, Master, bound from *Pana-* sixth Prize
ma to *Gheripe*, to take in Cattle and Hogs. She had no-
thing of Value on board but a Gold Chain, and a small
Quantity of Money to purchase her intended Cargo. The
next Day they were rejoin'd by the *Gloucester*, and the same
Evening burnt their last Prize. On the 25th, they saw
the Isle of *Cocos*. Hence, till the End of *January*, (1742)
they continued ranging the Coast of *Mexico*, in Hopes of
falling in with the *Manilla* Ship. On the 6th of *February*

1742.

Spanish Men of War, fitted out at *Callao* in pursuit of them, which
were to put all the *English* to the Sword.

* The King's Treasure, which lay then ready here to be ship-
ped off for *Panama*, had been sent up the Country on this Notice.

† So called from Sir *Francis Drake's* dividing here, the Treasure
he took in the *South Seas*. It lies in Lat. 1. 5. S. near the Line.

‡ *Manta*, a small Town and Port of *Peru* in the Province of
Quito, 24 Miles N. E. of *St. Jago*.

|| *Gallo*, an Isle on the Coast of *Popayan* in *Peru*, 9 Leagues
from the Continent, and 100 to the Leeward of *Guyaquil*.

|| A Cluster of Isles, or *Keys*, in the Lat of 7. N. about 40
Leagues to the S. W. of *Panama*. They are uninhabited, tho'
often frequented by the *Spaniards*, on account of the *Pearl* Fishery,
which is excellent here.

§ These Animals abound in most Parts of the *West Indies*, both
along the Coasts of the *North* and the *South Seas*, and are whole-
some nourishing Food. Some of them weigh 5 or 600 lb.

Naval
Affairs in
1744

misses the
Manila
Ship

the Commodore sent out his Barge well-mann'd with the Lieutenants *Dennis* and *Scott*, to cruise off the Harbour of *Acapulco*, and get Intelligence. Accordingly these Gentlemen on the 16th of *February* early, surpriz'd a Canoe with three Negroes, fishing off that Port, whom they brought on board the Commodore, leaving the Canoe to drive ashore among the Rocks.* By these Prisoners the Commodore learnt, that the *Manilla* Ship had arrived at *Acapulco* on the 9th of *January*, and was then taking in her Cargo in order to return to *India*; that she mounted 60 Guns, and had 500 Men; and that the *Spaniards* were busy in fortifying the Place having an Account of the *English* being in those Seas.

On the 1st of *March* the Squadron† was station'd off *Acapulco*, where they remained waiting for their expected Prize till the 24th; but seeing no Appearance of her, the Commodore resolv'd to bear away for the Port of *Sequetanejo*, or *Chequetan*. At the same time he sent off Lieut. *Hughes*, with six Men well armed, in the Cutter, to cruise some Days off the Harbour of *Acapulco*,‡ giving him Directions where to meet him again. On the 7th of *April*, he anchor'd with his Squadron at *Chequetan*, where he water'd, sending out Parties to reconnoitre the Country, who met with several Paths or Roads; but tho' they marched 18 Miles, could discover neither Town, House, nor any Sign of Inhabitants,|| except a single Horseman, whom they surpriz'd at the Corner of a Wood, and who escaped from them, dropping his Hat and Pistol in his Flight. In this Port the Commodore careen'd his Ships, and prepared for crossing the *Pacific Ocean*, to the *East Indies*; a Voyage of near 3000 Leagues. It is not improper to mention, that during his Stay here one *Lewis Lejere*, his Cook, straggling too far into the Woods to get some Lemons, was seiz'd by

* This was a great Oversight, for the *Spaniards* finding the Canoe there driven ashore, and knowing how well the *Negroes* can swim, concluded the Matter to be as it was, that they were carried off, and so stopped the sailing of the *Manila* Ship.

† Consisting then of the *Centurion*, *Gloucester*, *Carmen*, *Carmella*, and *Trials-Prize*.

‡ A Town and Port of *Mexico*, from which City, it is 100 Leagues distant, and is a Place of considerable Trade, all the rich Commodities of *Asia*, being brought here from the *Phillippine* Isles, and all the Wealth of *America*, exported hence to *India*.

|| All the Sea Coast of this vast Continent is thinly inhabited, the Trade being chiefly carried on by Land, with Horses, Mules &c.

the

the *Spaniards*, and carried to *Mexico*; from whence, after divers Adventures, he found means to return to *England*, where he met an unhappy Fate.* On the 24th the Commodore, after setting Fire to his Prizes, weigh'd with the *Centurion* and *Gloucester*, leaving a Letter in a Bottle to direct Lieut. *Hughes*† where to meet him. This Gentleman, by good Fortune, rejoin'd him safely on the 5th of *May*, and the bad Season being already set in on this Coast, it was resolved without Delay to proceed on their Voyage. Accordingly the Commodore, putting all his *Spanish* and *Indian* Prisoners‡ into two Launches, with Provisions and other Necessaries to carry them to *Panama*, the next Day took his Departure from the *Mexican* Coast. The Beginning of *June*, the Scurvey|| began to break out a-fresh both on board the *Centurion* and the *Gloucester*; and the latter Ship grew so leaky, that on the 13th of *August*, she was reduced to make Signals of Distress. The Commodore, being informed by Capt. *Mitchel* (who commanded her) that it was impossible to keep her longer above Water, determined to take her Officers and Crew on board him, and set her on fire, which was executed on the 15th in the Evening, and the next Morning early they saw her blow up. In this wretched Condition, his Squadron reduced to one Ship, and that lumber'd with Prize Goods, leaky, and full of Sick, Mr. *Anson* continued his Voyage a-croß that vast Ocean, and preserved his Resolution and Constancy under Circumstances that would have discouraged a less brave or experienced Commander. At last on the 27th, he happi-

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burns his
Prizes and
sails from
Cheque-
tan

leaves the
Coast of
Mexico.

The Glou-
cester is
lost.

* He was murdered in a Night Cellar, at *London*, in a drunken Quarrel.

† This Officer in his Cruize had put into the Bay of *Pataplan*, where he saw a Body of about 150 *Spanish* Horße, who, on our Men firing some Shot, retired into the Woods.

‡ To the Number of about sixty.

|| Mr. *Pascoe Thomas*, in his Account of this Voyage, accurately describes the Symptoms of this fatal Disease. "It began (says he) with black Spots and hard Nodes or Swellings in the skin, attended with excessive Pain in the Joints. It next advanced to the Mouth, loosening the Teeth, corrupting the Gums, and infecting the Breath, which last, were generally the Forerunners of an approaching Diffolution. Those attacked in the remote Parts of the Body, commonly languished a Month or six Weeks, the Distemper gradually and sensibly approaching the Lungs. One Thing remarkable was, that if the Patient lay still in his Hamock, he felt no Pain, but seemed well and hearty, but if removed, he fainted away and seldom survived it."

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Affairs in
1744
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arrives at  
Tinean.

The Cen-  
turion is  
driven to  
Sea.

ly reached the Isle of *Tinean*,\* where he surpris'd at Anchor a *Spanish* Bark of 16 Tons, sent hither by the Governor of *Guam*† to kill Cattle for the use of his Garrison. This Vessel he kept to prevent the Enemy getting any Intelligence of his Arrival. His next Care was to send a-shore his sick Men for their Recovery, and the *Indians*|| they took in the Bark were very serviceable in erecting Huts or Tents made of the Cocoa Nut Trees for their Accommodation. Indeed their tedious,§ and bad Passage from the Coast of *Mexico* to this Place, render'd some Ease and Refreshment highly necessary. But while the Commodore was thus intently concerned for the Health of his Crew, a sudden Storm which arose on the 21st of *September*, had like to have proved fatal to his Expedition; for that Night the *Centurion* parted her Anchors, and was driven out to Sea. At the Time this Disaster happend, the Commodore with Captains *Mitchell* and *Saumarez*, and above 100 Officers and Men were left ashore; so that the Ship, being itself crazy, and weakly mann'd, was in a manner given over for lost. In this imminent Danger, expos'd with a handful of Invalids† on an unknown Island, in so remote a Part of the World, to the Resentment of the *Spaniards*, it must be own'd that Mr. *Anson* discover'd a Fortitude and Composure that do Honour to his Character. He immediately set all Hands to work to cut asunder and lengthen the *Spa-*

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\* *Tinean*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Bonavista*, is one of the *Ladrões* or *Marian* Isles, a Range which seem to extend from the Coast of *New-Guinea* to *Japan*. It lies in Lat. 14. 38. N. Tho' it is woody, it enjoys a clear, healthy, and temperate Air: The Plains produce a fine trefoil Grass, which feeds innumerable Herds of Cattle, mostly white, and great Drovers of wild Hogs. It also abounds with Coco Nutts, Oranges and Lemons, and the *Rima* or Bread-Fruit which is peculiar to these Islands.

† Another of these Islands, where the *Spaniards* have a Fort and Garrison to the S. of *Tinean*.

|| One of these, whose Uncle was a Ship builder at *Manila*, being ill us'd by the Governor of *Guam*, entered on board the *Centurion*, and proved a very usefull Hand.

§ They were one hundred and fourteen Days in making this Run, which the *Manila* Ships usually do in sixty. This was owing to their late Departure from the Coast of *Mexico*, by which they lost the Benefit of the Trade Winds.

† They had not Arms for Half their Number, nor above three Pound of Powder, and as all the Officers, even the Commodore himself, had left their Commissions on board, the *Spaniards* might have treated them as Pyrates.

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sail from  
Tinean

and arrive  
at Macao

*nish* Bark found here, so as to make it capable of transporting them to the Coast of *China*. As Cattle were plenty on the Island, he caused a sufficient Quantity of Beef to be jerked by way of Provision for the Voyage. On the 5th of *October* two *Spanish* *Paroos* appeared off the Harbour, but would not venture in. On the 10th, to their inexpressible Joy, the *Centurion* was discover'd in the Offing, and the next Day, safely anchor'd in the Road.\* All Hands were now more chearfully employ'd in putting the Refreshments they had got, on board her; and by the 21st every thing being ready, they took Leave of this delightful and plentiful Island,† having first set fire to the *Spanish* Bark. On the 31st, at Nine at Night, they saw an Eclipse of the Moon. On the 1st of *November*, they observed an Island bearing W. by N. ten Leagues distant, which they took to be that of *Bocal Tabaxima*, near the South End of *Formosa*. On the 5th they saw the main Land of *China*, bearing N. W. and at the same time the Sea was cover'd with several thousand fishing Boats coming off Shore, but none of them would speak to them, or venture on board. On the 10th they anchor'd in the Road of *Macao*,‡ and soon after, tho' not without some Difficulty, obtain'd from the Viceroy of the Province Leave to purchase such Provisions and Necessaries as they wanted. This was owing to the Jealousy and Fears of the *Chinese* with regard to their Trade,|| a Point of which that industrious Nation are

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\* She had been twenty Days beating out at Sea, in great Distress, the Officers and Men being continually employed at the Pumps.

† Tho' the Isle of *Tinean* was then uninhabited, yet the *Indians* at *Guam*, say it was once very populous, till ruin'd by an Epidemical Sickness, which destroyed or drove away all the Natives. There are still to be seen several Ruins of Stone Buildings, some of them discovering Tokens of a Skill in Architecture, not usually found amongst Savages.

‡ A little City on a *Peninsula* at the Mouth of the River of *Canton*, well fortify'd and possessed by the *Portuguese*, who carry on a great Trade from hence to most parts of *India*. It was granted to them by the Emperor of *China* in 1668, and is an Episcopal See.

|| One of the *Chinese* Merchants here, being apply'd to by Capt. *Townshend*, Commander of one of our *India* Ships, to supply the Commodore with Necessaries for refitting his Ship, replied, He would gladly trust him or any of the *English* Merchants with Goods to any Value, but for the *Ladrone* Man (or Pyrate, for so he called Mr. *Anson*) he would not trust him a single Farthing, for he feared if he did, he would pay him with his Guns.

extreamly

Naval Affairs in 1744

extreamly tender. They were also probably willing to prolong their Stay on Account of the Money they laid out amongst them. Here, however, the Commodore continued five Months, during which he sheathed his Ship, and not only refresh'd but re-inforced his Crew, several Men entering with him here. Thus strengthen'd, he put to Sea again on the 9th of *April* (1743) prudently giving out he was design'd for *Batavia* in his Return to *Europe*, to prevent the *Portuguese* at *Macao* from suspecting his real Intentions, which were to cruize once more for the *Manila* Ship. With this View he steer'd his Course for Cape *Spirito Santo*,\* a Point of Land which these Ships usually fall in with in their Voyage. He arrived here on the 20th of *May*, and after cruising 31 Days on this Station, on the 20th of *June* happily had his Expectations answered. About Five in the Morning the Midshipman at the Mast-head gave Notice of a Sail bearing S. E. so that the Wind being in the same Quarter, she lay directly to Windward at six Leagues Distance. The Commodore immediately hauled close on a Wind, and stood for her. Had she follow'd the same way of working, she might probably have escaped, but she held her way, as if she apprehended no Danger.† At half an Hour past eight she fired a Gun, which the *Centurion* answer'd with one to Leeward. Two Hours after she hoisted *Spanish* Colours at her Ensign Staff, and display'd the Royal Standard at her Main Top-Gallant-mast Head, at the same Time firing a second Gun to Leeward; to which the Commodore made no Reply. But at half an Hour past Noon he let fly the *English* Flag, and began the Engagement with his Fore-Chace at half a Mile's Distance, little Wind, and the two Ships approaching each other very fast. About One o'Clock the Action grew warm. The first Volley‡ the Enemy received from the Sailors in the Shrouds of the *Centurion*, clear'd their Tops,

sails for  
Cape Spi-  
rito Santo.  
1743.

engages  
the Manila  
Ship.

\* This Cape, is the Northermost Point of the Isle of *Phillipine* or *Tandaya*, and forms the South Entry of the Streights of *Manila*, which lie 40 Leagues to the S. W. of that City.

† This was owing to the Accounts, the Capt Don *Montero* received at *Guam* of Mr. *Anson's* Weakness, not imagining he had refitted and recruited at *China*. This Error, was perhaps heightened by his own Confidence and Vanity, having told his Officers that Morning, that he did not doubt of having the Honour to entertain the Commodore that Day at his Table.

‡ The *Centurion* did not Fire in Sett Broad-Sides or Voileys, but every Man as fast as he could load and discharge, so that there was no Interval or Cessation, while the Affair lasted.

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takes her

and returns  
to Macao.

Remarkable Inter-  
view.

and left their Men on Deck exposed to our Shot, an Advantage we took Care to improve. The *Spaniards* however fought resolutely for three Quarters of an Hour; but at last being unable to bear the uninterrupted and warm Fire of the *Centurion*, they struck about two o'Clock, and the Commodore took Possession of her. She was called the *Nuestra Señora de Cabadonga*, Don *Jeronimo Montero* Captain, mounting 40 Carriage Guns (tho' she had Ports for 64) and 28 Swivels, and carrying 640 Men, of whom about 60 or 70 were killed in the Action, and as many wounded, who recover'd; amongst the latter the Captain, who made a brave Defence. Her Cargo consisted of 256 Chests of Dollars, and 1324 lb. of Virgin Silver, which, with the value of the Ship, amounted to 313,121 l. The Prisoners, to the Number of above 500, were secured on board both Ships, and the Commodore appointing Mr. *Saumarez* to command this valuable Prize, proceeded with her to *Macao*, where he arrived on the 11th of *July*. Amongst the Prisoners taken on this Occasion was an old Gentleman, Governor of *Guam*, bound to *Manila* to get a Renewal of his Patent from the Viceroy of the *Philippine Isles*. This Officer had 36 Years before, at the Battle of *Almanza*, taken one Mr. *Crowden*, (at this time a Captain of Marines on board the *Centurion*) Prisoner, and treated him with great Civility; and now recollecting each other, they renew'd their Acquaintance, seeming equally affected with this remarkable Instance of the Mutability of Fortune, and the Uncertainty of human Life.

The Commodore, on his Return to *China*, found that his Success procured him more Respect and Favour than he had met with before. His first Care was to disburthen himself of his Prisoners, who were kindly treated by the *Portuguese* at *Macao*. He next unloaded his Prize, and sold her for 6000 Dollars.\* In *October* he went to *Canton*, and had an Audience of the Viceroy of that Province,† who re-

\* The *Portuguese* Priests were the Purchasers. A proof that these good Fathers mind their own Interest in this World.

† The Province of *Quamtung* the most southerly Part of *China* is of great Extent. The Air is mild and temperate, and the Country pleasant and fruitful, producing two Crops of Corn yearly, besides Oranges, Grapes, Pomgranates, Peaches, &c. with other Fruits peculiar to the Soil. It has also plenty of Fowl, particularly Peacocks, and Wild-Ducks, and the Coasts abound with Fish. The Capital *Canton* or *Quamcheu*, is a fine City on the River *Tako*, and a Place of great Trade. The Streets are long, strait and well  
ceived



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arrive at  
the Cape  
of Good  
Hope.

ceived him with great Pomp, 10,000 Men being drawn up before his Palace, and granted him all his Demands.† Having settled all his Affairs, and fitted himself for his Voyage home, *December* the 17th, he took leave of the Coast of *China*, and on the 27th, crossed the Equator for the third time, to the Southward. The next Day he passed the Streights of *Banca*, and *January* the 3d [1744] anchored at *Prince's Isle* in the Streights of *Sunda*,\* where he wooded and watered till the 8th, and then sailed in Company with five *Dutch East-India* Ships homeward bound, whom he lost Sight of three Days after. *February* the 11th being by Estimation near the Coast of *New-Holland*,† they observed a large Comet to the E. its Tail about 10 Degrees long, which in a Fortnight increased to 40 Degrees, its Head being big and very luminous. *March* the 11th, the Commodore anchored at the Cape of *Good-Hope*, where he found the *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, *English East-India* Men, and five *Dutch* Ships. Here he took in a fresh Stock of Wine and Provisions, and entered near 40 *Dutch* Sailors to strengthen his Crew.§ *April* the 3d, he weighed from the Cape, and on the 19th saw the Isle of *St. Helena*,|| bearing N. W. but did not touch there, continuing his Course till the 29th, when he crossed the Line for the last time to the Northward. *May* the 30th, they were surprized with a sudden and violent Squall, which took them right a-head,

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paved, but narrow, which makes it much subject to Fires. It is of a square Form, about the Bigness of *Bristol*, and very populous.

† The Dispute was, that the Viceroy insisted the Commodore should pay Duty for his Ship, as a Merchantman, which carrying the King's Flag, he refused to do, and at this Conference, the former desisted from his Demand. The Commodore by way of Precaution, had ordered Capt. *Brett*, in case he was detained, to sail away for *England* with the Treasure.

\* These Streights lie between the Isles of *Sumatra* and *Java*, and are the usual Passage of all Ships homeward bound from *China* and *Batavia*.

† This Coast, under Different Appellations extends from the 12 to the 35 Degree of S. Lat. and is very little known to us.

§ Most of these quitted the *Dutch* Service, on Account of the ill usage of their Commanders. They were discharged at *Portsmouth*, and had each 50 Dollars gratuity, besides their Wages.

|| This Island was so called by the *Portuguese* on Account of their discovering it on *St. Helena's Day* 1502. It has for many Years been settled by the *English East-India* Company, who have a Governor and Garrison here, for the Security and Accommodation of their Ships outward and homeward bound.

backing

backing all their Sails in so rough a Manner, that they narrowly escaped carrying all their Masts by the Board. *June* the 12th, they made the *Lizard*, and on the 14th came safely to Anchor at *Spithead*, having spent three Years and nine Months in the Circum-navigation of the Globe. On *July* the 4th, the Treasure they brought home§ was conveyed through *London* in 32 Waggon, and lodged in the Tower. Soon after Commodore *Anson* had the Honour of waiting on the King, by whom he was graciously received, and promoted to the Honours of the Flag.

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Capt. *Cheap* in the *Wager*, who had been separated from the Commodore about the Time of his entering the *South Sea*, had soon after the Misfortune to be shipwrecked on the Coast of *Chili*, but most of his Crew were saved. They had not been long ashore, when Dissentions arose amongst them, which at last broke out into open Mutiny, and the Captain shooting one of them on the Spot, instead of remedying the Evil, made it worse. The Majority threw off all Obedience, and fitting out the Long Boat, after a dangerous and tedious Passage thro' the *Magellanic Straits*, (in which many perish'd thro' Fatigue and Want) they at last reached *Rio Janeiro* in *Brazil*, from whence they got a Passage in the *Advice* Man of War to *England*. As to the Captain and the few that remain'd with him, after travelling fourteen Months amongst the *Indians*, and suffering innumerable Hardships, they at last arrived at *St. Jago*,||the Capital of *Chili*, where they were treated by the Governor and Inhabitants with great Humanity,† and at last embarked in the *Lys*, a *French South-Sea Ship*, bound for *Brest*,

Account of Capt. Cheap.

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§ Consisting of 2,600,000 Pieces of Eight, 150,000 Ounces of Plate and Virgin Silver, 10 Bars of Gold, &c. the whole valued at 1,250,000 l. Sterling, but Mr. *Thomas's* Account makes it fall greatly short of this Computation.

|| A large and populous City, the See of an Archbishop, and the Residence of the President or Governor of *Chili*. It lies on the River *Maipo* at the Foot of the *Andes*, 75 Miles E. of the *South Seas*.

† But four arrived at *St. Jago*, viz. Capt. *David Cheap*, Mr. *Thomas Hamilton*, Lieutenant of Marines, and Mess. *John Byron* and *Alexander Campbell*, Midshipmen. The President allow'd them 18 Rials a Day, and gave them an Invitation to his Table. They were obliged to keep at home for want of Cloaths, till Don *Manuel de Guiror* a Knight of *Malta*, and first Lieutenant to Admiral *Pizarro*, generously supply'd them with 600 Dollars to provide themselves Necessaries.

Naval Affairs in 1744 from whence they afterwards came home. Such was the Fate of Commodore *Anson's* Expedition to the *S. Seas*, which considering the Expence of fitting it out, and the Loss of Ships and Men in the Execution of it, brought no great Glory or Wealth to the Nation, tho' it help'd to enrich the few Individuals who survived the Hardships that attended it.

Conduct of the Mediterranean Fleet. The Close of the last Year, we left Admiral *Matthews* with the Fleet† under his Command, station'd at the Isles of *Hieres*, in order to observe the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons, who lay as it were, blocked up in the Harbour of *Toulon*.\* This Commander, who had the End of *Decem-*

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† Consisting of three Divisions, the Van, under Rear Admiral *Rowley* in the *Barfleur* of 90 Guns, with the *Princess Caroline*, *Osborne*; the *Cambridge*, *Drummond*; and the *Chichester*, *Dilke*; of 80: The *Stirling Castle*, *Cooper*; the *Nassau*, *Lloyd*; the *Berwick*, *Hawke*; the *Warwick*, *West*; and the *Kingston*, *Lovet*; of 60: The *Oxford*, *Powlet*; of 50: The *Fewerham*, *Hodsell*, of 40: and the *Winchelsea*, *Vanbrugh*; of 20: The Centre-Division was composed of Admiral *Matthews* in the *Namur*, of 90 Guns, with the *Marlborough*, *Cornwall*; of 90: *Norfolk*, *Forbes*; and *Dorsetshire*, *Burris*; of 80: The *Effex*, *Norris*; the *Royal Oak*, *Williams*; *Princessa*, *Pett*; *Burford*, *Watkins*; and *Bedford*, *Townsend*, all of 70: The *Dragon*, *Watson*; and *Rupert*, *Ambrose*; of 60: The *Guernsey*, *Cornish*; the *Chatham*, *Hughes*; and the *Salisbury*, *Osborne*; of 50: The *Dursley* Galley of 20; and the *Anne* Galley Fireship. The Rear-Division under Vice Admiral *Lestock*, in the *Neptune* of 90 Guns, was composed of the *Sonnet*, *Slaughter*; the *Ruffel*, *Long*; and the *Boyne*, *Frogmore*; of 80: The *Torbay*, *Gascoyne*; the *Buckingham*, *Towry*; the *Revenge*, *Berkeley*; and the *Elizabeth*, *Lingen*; of 70: The *Dunkirk*, *Purvis*; of 60: The *Nonsuch*, *Strange*; and the *Romney*, *Godsdale*; of 50: The *Diamond*, *Crookshanks*; of 40: And the *Mercury* Fireship: In all 29 Sail of the Line, and 10 Frigates.

\* The combined Fleet of the Enemy was also composed of three Divisions, viz. The Van, under Commodore *Gabaret*, in the *Esperance*, of 74 Guns; with the *D. of Orleans*, of 74; the *Boree*, and *Trident*, of 64; the *Toulouse*, of 60; the *Alcyon*, of 56; and the *Aiguillon*, of 50. The Centre, under *M. de Court*, in the *Terrible*, of 74; with the *Ferme*, and *St. Esprit*, of 74; *Eole*, *Solide*, and *Serieux*, of 64; the *Tygre* of 56; and the *Diamant*, and *Furieuse*, of 50. The Rear-Division, was composed of the *Spanish* Squadron alone under *Don Navarro*, in the *Real* (or *Royal Philip*) of 114 Guns; with the *America*, *Constante*, *Hercules*, and *Isabella*, of 70; the *Oriente*, *Neptune*, *Poder*, *Brilliante*, *St. Fernando*, and *El Sobeiro*, of 60; and the *Colombe*, of 40. In all the

ber,

ber, repaired to *Turin* in order to concert Measures with the K. of *Sardinia*, returned about the middle of *January* to *Hieres*, and at the same time M. de Court the French Admiral arrived at *Toulon*, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Terrible*. The Preparations made by the Enemy so early in the Season, plainly shew'd they were resolv'd at all Events to put to Sea, and as the Execution of this Design brought on the memorable Action before *Toulon*, we shall first lay before the Reader the Account of it published by Authority, with some Notes necessary to illustrate and explain it. To this, we shall add the Remarks which arise from the *French* and *Spanish* Accounts of the Engagement, compared with our own. Lastly, we shall subjoin the Issue of the Enquiry made at home into this fatal Miscarriage, and endeavour to point out the Causes to which it was owing.

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“ Admiral *Matthews* on his Return to *Hieres*, had stationed his Cruizers so as to watch exactly the Motions of the Enemy, whose Designs he had good Intelligence of. On the 3d of *February* he was joined by the *Somerset*, *Dragon*, and *Warwick*. On the 8th, he had Advice that the combined Squadrons would put to Sea next Morning, and the same Afternoon Capt. *Marsh* in the *Winchelsea*, made a Signal that some of their Ships were under sail coming out of *Toulon* Road, on which the Admiral made his Signal for the whole Fleet to unmoor. Before it was dark, Capt. *Marsh* repeated the Signal for seeing 19 Sail, and about two the next Morning (9th) sent to inform the Admiral that they had come to an Anchor under Cape *Sepet*. About Day-break, the Admiral himself perceived the Enemy under sail, being in all 34 Ships. Immediately he got under sail to meet them, the Wind blowing fresh at West, so that he expected they would bear down to him, but as he found they kept to windward, he stood to and fro in the Bay till Night, and then anchor'd, stationing his Cruizers to watch their Motions. Early on the 10th our Fleet discovered 15 Sail of the Enemy, the rest being hid by the Isle of *Portquerolle*, on which the Admiral weighed,\*

Action before  
Toulon.

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*French* Squadron had 16 Sail of the Line, and 4 Frigates, and the *Spaniards* 11 Sail of the Line, and 1 Frigate.

\* On this Occasion, the Impatience of the Fleet to get out of *Hieres* Bay, and the great Swell, threw the Ships into such Confusion, that they were very near running foul of each other.



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Admiral  
Matthews  
attacks the  
Real.

“ having but little Wind, and that at North, and made  
“ all the Sail he could to get up with them, they standing  
“ towards him with a small Breeze at West. At this time  
“ the *Boyne* and *Chichester* joined the Admiral from *Port-*  
“ *mabone*. The Enemy brought to in a Line of Battle,†  
“ but for want of Wind, and having a tumbling Sea, it  
“ was Night before the Admiral could get near them, ha-  
“ ving all Day hung out the Signal for the Line, and even  
“ kept it up after it was dark. At dusk, he brought to  
“ within three Gun-shot of them, stationing the *Essex* and  
“ *Winchelsea* to Leeward, to observe their Motions and  
“ give the proper Signals, in case they should make sail.  
“ He was now so near, that he could count the Enemy’s  
“ Ships after the Moon was down ; but at the same time  
“ he had lost Sight of Vice-Admiral *Lestock*’s Division, who  
“ had brought to, so far to windward, that at Day-break (on  
“ the 11th) when the Admral made the Signal for the Line  
“ of Battle abreast, he was full five Miles astern.\* About  
“ Eight the same Morning the *Royal Oak* from *Portmabon*  
“ join’d the Fleet, Rear Admiral *Rowley* then leading the  
“ Van ; but not being able to get near the Van of the E-  
“ nemy, the *French* Admirals sometimes lying by, as if  
“ they design’d to stay for us, and making sail again as we  
“ drew near ; so that they left the *Spanish* Squadron con-  
“ siderably a-stern. The Admiral, by this way of work-  
“ ing, judged their Intention was not to fight, but to draw  
“ him down the Straits. Towards Noon, he made the  
“ Signal for engaging,‡ and soon after bore down with the  
“ larboard Tack on Don *Navarro*, the *Spanish* Admiral, in  
“ the *Real*, being bravely seconded by Capt. *Cornwall* in  
“ the *Marlborough*. The Action began about One. The  
“ *Norfolk*, at the same time, attack’d the *Constante*, the

† By the Line of Battle, each Ship is to keep within half a Ca-  
bles Length (that is 50 Fathom) of each other, so that whatever  
Side has the Weathergage, the Van of one Fleet is to steer oppo-  
site to that of the Other ; so that every Ship knows her Adversary  
from the Head to the Rear.

\* By M. de Court’s Account, there was nine Miles between the  
Van and Rear of our Fleet.

‡ Tho’ by the usual Rules of War, this Signal ought not to be  
made, till the Line of Battle is fully formed, yet Mr *Matthews*  
certainly could not but see the Confusion of his Fleet when he hoi-  
sted it, which he did three Hours before the Action. Our Van  
then being abreast of the Enemy’s Centre, our Centre opposite to  
their Rear, and our Rear at least five Miles a stern.

“ *Spanish*

“ *Spanish* Admiral’s Second,|| who soon bore away, and Naval  
 “ never shorten’d Sail while they could see her.\* The Affairs in  
 “ rest of the Admiral’s Division engaged those a-head. § 1744  
 “ The *Marlborough* driving a little too near the Admiral,  
 “ obliged him to fill his Sails to prevent her coming on  
 “ board him ; and he was besides so disabled in his Masts  
 “ and Rigging,† he could not give the brave Capt. *Corn-*  
 “ *wall* the Assistance he wanted. This gallant Officer ha-  
 “ ving stood exposed to the Enemy’s Fire, lost his Masts,  
 “ and was himself carried off by a Cannon Ball. About  
 “ Four o’Clock the *Real*, the *Spanish* Admiral, seem’d  
 “ wholly disabled ; upon which Mr. *Matthews* made the  
 “ Signal for the *Anne Galley* Fire-ship to burn her ; but  
 “ before the Captain could execute his Orders, she unfor-  
 “ tunately blew up ‡ within Pistol-shot of the *Real*. In  
 “ the mean time the *Somerset*, *Dragon*, *Princessa*, *Bedford*,  
 “ *Kingston*, and *Berwick* (all these of the Admiral’s Di-  
 “ vision, except the two last) engaged those of the *Spanish*  
 “ Line a-head of the *Real*. Of these the *Poder*‡ fell into  
 “ our Hands. During this time, M. *de Court* let Rear-  
 “ Admiral *Rowley* come along Side of him, and they en-  
 “ gaged briskly for three Glasses,||| when the *French* Ad-

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|| The *Gazette*, and almost all our Accounts, erroneously call this Ship the *Isabella*, which was the hindmost Ship of the combined Fleet, and never engaged, except exchanging some Shot with *Lestock*’s Division at a vast Distance.

\* Some Letters assert the *Constance* fought well, so contradictory were the Accounts of this Action.

§ At a very great Distance.

† The Admiral behav’d bravely, and had sixteen Men killed and fifty wounded.

‡ The *Spanish* Admiral, on her approaching, brought seven of his lower Tire Guns to bear on her, every one of which took Place and sunk her by the Head, the Moment she blew up a-stern. This happened about 5 o’Clock. If she had had any Ship to cover her, or (as she ought) been primed, she must have succeeded. In her perished Capt. *M<sup>c</sup> Kay*, Lieut. *Hillier*, and twelve Men.

‡ This Ship struck to the *Berwick* after two Hours Fire. Captain *Hawke* sent a Lieutenant and twenty-three Men to take Possession of her, yet on the *French* Squadron tacking, she was retaken, but so disabled, that the next Day the Enemy quitted her, and Capt. *Norris* in the *Effex*, by Order of the Admiral set her on Fire.

||| Mr. *Rowley* was only seconded by the *Princess Caroline*, Capt. *Osborne*, the rest of his Division keeping at a Distance, but the *Nassau*, *Warwick*, and *Stirling Castle*, his three headmost Ships,  
 “ miral

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“ miral set his Fore-sail and stood away. Only three or  
“ four of the *French* Squadron engaged, the rest keeping  
“ their Wind to tack and weather us; but our Van keep-  
“ ing the same Course prevented them. || Night coming  
“ on, with a great Swell, hinder'd all further Action. At  
“ Eight o'Clock that Evening, the Admiral removed his  
“ Flag on board the *Russel*, Capt. *Long*.\* At Day-break  
“ (the 12th) they saw the Enemy's Fleet to Leeward, ha-  
“ ving tow'd their crippled ships before the Wind all  
“ Night. The Admiral then gave Chace again (the  
“ *French* lying in a Line of Battle to Windward of the  
“ *Spaniards*) but as he drew near they made sail again.  
“ As there was little Wind, the Admiral at Night brought  
“ to, that his sternmost Ships might join him. On the  
“ 13th in the Morning he perceived the Enemy at a great  
“ Distance; † so that finding it in vain to pursue them,  
“ he endeavoured to return to his former Station; but  
“ being prevented by contrary Winds and bad Weather,  
“ he was forced to bear away for *Port Mahone*, where he  
“ arrived on the 29th of *February*, and set about repairing  
“ the Damages his Fleet had received in the late Action.

The *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons having thus escaped,  
(tho' several Ships of the latter were so disabled, § that, if

kept their Wind to prevent the Enemy's Van, (who had a Superiority of ten to three) from getting the Weather gage.

|| This is contradicted by Mr. *Lestock's* Account, which says that about 5 that Evening, he saw M. *Rowley* with his Division standing N. towards the Centre of our Fleet, and the *French* Squadron following so close on the same Tack, that their Ships could hardly be distinguished from our own. Yet tho' the *French* Admiral had it then in his Power to have destroyed our Van, he did not fire a shot but bore away to the Relief of *Don Navarro*.

\* One of *Lestock's* Division, which was then come up.

† By Mr. *Lestock's* Account, *February* the 13th, at Day-break he saw the combined Fleet to the S. W. All that Day our Fleet continued going down after them, they appearing in great Confusion. At Six that Night the Body of the *Spanish* Squadron bore S. W. by W. and the *French* S. W. by S. The next Day (the 14th) at Day-break he could discern 20 Sail of them distinctly, and our Fleet gained ground of them so fast, that by Noon, they were visible from the Deck, but before Night, Admiral *Matthews* gave the Signal for leaving off Chase.

§ The *Real*, in particular was so damaged, that the *Isabella* was forced to take her in Tow. It must be owned that *Don Navarro* behaved well on this Occasion, having received two Wounds. His Captain *Don Nicholas Geraldino* was killed, and he had 400 Men closely

closely pursued, they must have fallen into our Hands) Naval continued their Course for the Coasts of Spain. The 15th Affairs in they separated, and the next Day *M. de Court*, with his 1744 Squadron anchor'd in *Alicante Road*.\* *Don Navarro*, with the Spanish Ships got into the Harbour of *Cartagena*, and was soon after rewarded by the Catholic King with all the Honours due to his Services and Merit.†

Such was the Issue of an Action that reflected a manifest Dishonour on the known Reputation of our Arms by Sea, and appeared by its Consequences a Matter of such Importance as to occasion a parliamentary Enquiry. It may not therefore be improper to examine into the Causes of so fatal a Miscarriage, and point out the Reasons why, with so visible a Superiority, we missed the Occasion of ruining, by one decisive Blow, the united naval Force of *France* and *Spain*.

The first, and indeed original Source of this Misfortune seems to be the long Coldness, or rather secret Misunderstanding which certainly subsisted between the two chief Officers of our Fleet (I mean the Admiral and Vice-Admiral) for a considerable Time before the Engagement.†

Quarrel between Mr. Matthews and Mr. Lestock.

either killed or wounded. The *Neptune* lost her Captain *Don Henry Olivarez*, with his first Lieutenant, four Officers, and near two hundred Men.

\* This Admiral was soon after suspended from his Command, to gratify the Court of *Madrid*, which accused him of leaving their Fleet to be sacrificed by the *English*. In return he published a Vindication of himself, in which he asserts his Innocence, and affirms that by tacking as he did, he actually saved *Don Navarro* and his Squadron, from inevitable Destruction.

† The King sent him a Diamond Ring of 1000 Pistoles value, and the Commission of Lieut. Gen. of the Marine; *M. De Lage* had a rich Commandery of the order of *St. Jago*; and *M. Julian* Major of the *French* Squadron a gold-hilted Sword.

† This appeared on Mr. *Matthew's* first Arrival at *Villa Franca* from *England*, to take the Command of the Fleet, when in presence of *M. Corbeau*, Commandant of *Nice*, and several *Piedmontese* General Officers, he reprimanded Mr. *Lestock* in rough Terms, for not sending a Frigate to meet him at *Gibraltar* according to his Orders. Mr. *Lestock* in his Letters also charges the Admiral, "with keeping him in Ignorance of his Designs, and neglecting to consult him on all Occasions." This seems confirmed by the Admirals Conduct the Day preceeding the Action, when Mr. *Lestock* coming on board him "to know if he had any particular Instructions, he sullenly replied, *No: But that it was a cold Morning, and he advised him to go on board again.*"

• This



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Mr. Mat-  
thew's  
Charge a-  
gainst Le-  
stock.

This smothered Difference received new Fuel from Ill-Success, and quickly broke out into all the Bitterness of mutual Recriminations. The Admiral, whose Power ministered to his Resentment, no sooner arrived at *Port-Mahone*, than he sent Mr. *Lestock* several Queries, tending to accuse him of Misconduct, which the latter not answering to his Satisfaction, he suspended him from his Post, and sent him home in the *Salisbury* Men of War to *England*, where in his Turn he became the Admiral's Accuser. The Heads of Mr. *Matthew's* Charge against the Vice-Admiral, were, "That by his not obeying his Signals as well as shortning Sail with his Division the Night before the Action, he fell so far a-stern,\* as to be incapable of giving him the Assistance he ought to have done, by which Means the Enemy escaped: That he neglected to attack the rearmost Ships of *Don Navarro's* Division, when he had it in his Power to have stopped them, and by the coming up of these,† the Admiral was obliged to quit the *Real*, whom he had disabled, and would otherwise have taken: That on this Occasion, the Vice-Admiral sacrificed the Honour of his Country to gratify his private Resentment: That while he pretended nicely to observe the Rules of Discipline, he set a shameful Example of Desertion and Cowardice: That necessity of Circumstances arising from unforeseen Events, is a Direction superior to any standing Rules. That it was the Duty of a good Officer, when he saw his Admiral in such Danger and so ill supported by the Ships of his own Division, to have crowded all the Sail he could carry to his Assistance: That no possible Plea can be offered for a Man who sees his Commander exposed at a Distance, without stirring to his Relief:‡ That the Admiral was under a Necessity of engaging as he did, otherwise he must have lost the Opportunity of engaging at all, the Enemies Ships being all clean and sailing three Feet to our one: But that though the Admiral did his Duty by attacking the *Spanish* Squadron (the only Part of the Enemy's Fleet he could come up with) he had the Mortification neither to be seconded by his own Di-

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\* It was on all hands allow'd that this Fact was true.

† These were the *Brilliant*, *St. Fernando*, *El Sobeiro*, and *Isabella*.

‡ Mr. *Lestock* allowed that the *Dunkirk* and *Cambridge*, the headmost Ships of his Division, could have made more Sail, and that he fired at the first to make her do so, but she did not regard it.

“ vision,\* or that of Mr. *Lestock*, who was therefore just- Naval  
 “ ly chargeable with the Disgrace of the Day.” Affairs in  
 To this the Vice Admiral replied, — “ That the Night 1744  
 “ before the Engagement he brought to, in Obedience to  
 “ the Admiral’s Night-Signal ; but that at Day-break, by  
 “ reason of the Wind’s Shifting, and the Indraght or Ed-  
 “ dy of the Tides amongst the Islands, he found himself  
 “ at a greater Distance from the Body of the Fleet than  
 “ he expected : That about Eight next Morning (the 12th)  
 “ the Admiral sent him Word by Mr. *Jasper* (his First  
 “ Lieutenant) that he would lye by for him, till he could  
 “ come up with his Division ; but instead of doing so, the  
 “ Admiral made more Sail, and sent Lieutenant *Knowler*  
 “ to bid him do the same, tho’ he had then crouded all  
 “ the Sail he could carry ||: That he endeavoured as much  
 “ as possible to get up with the sternmost Ships of the *Spa-*  
 “ *nish* Squadron, and even fired a Broadside at the *Isabella*,  
 “ the hindmost, but could not prevent her going a-head  
 “ of him : That he did his utmost to assist Mr. *Matthews*,  
 “ whose Rashness and Precipitation in engaging the Ene-  
 “ my before the Line of Battle was formed, contrary to  
 “ the Rules of War, and the Practice of our best Admi-  
 “ rals,† render’d all his Attempts to succour and support  
 “ him fruitless : That this Conduct of Mr. *Matthews* was  
 “ the more inexcusable, as he was under no Necessity of  
 “ hurrying on the Action, since it plainly appeared the In-  
 “ tention of the *French* and *Spanish* Admirals was to fight : §  
 “ That it seem’d unaccountable the Admiral should take  
 “ such Precautions not to let the Enemy escape us, when  
 “ our Fleet was not so much as formed in Order of Bat-  
 “ tle, and they lay by for us in good Order, before the En-  
 “ gagement ; and yet when we had gain’d the Advantage

Mr. Lestock's Reply.

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\* The Admiral’s Division consisted of 11 Ships of the Line, of which only three engaged, viz. the *Namur*, *Marlborough*, and *Norfolk*.

|| This was confirmed by the Lieutenant himself.

† Instances of this were given in the Conduct of Admiral *Russell* and Sir *George Rooke*. The First, at the Battle of *La Hogue* in 1692, did not give the Signal for engaging, till he got within three Quarters Musket Shot of the Enemy. The Latter, at the Fight of *Malaga* in 1708, did not make his Signal till he had formed his Line of Battle within Gunshot of the *French*.

§ This seems a little dubious, as it is certain the *French* Admiral declined engaging our Van, and did not tack till he found *Don Navarro* engaged with our Centre, and in Danger of being cut off.

Naval  
Affairs in  
1744

“ of disabling 4 of their ships and burning another, become  
“ of a sudden so cautious as to bring to at a much greater  
“ Distance in Order of Battle, without sending any Cru-  
“ zers to observe their Motions : Consequently the whole  
“ Blame of the Miscarriage was alone chargeable on the  
“ Admiral, who, by his Temerity and Imprudence in  
“ fighting at first at such a Disadvantage, had endangered  
“ the whole Fleet intrusted to his Command ; And after-  
“ wards, by a quite contrary Conduct, had suffered them  
“ to escape out of his Hands.”

Remarks.

Such were the principal Arguments used by these two Gentlemen in their own Vindication. Perhaps in some Points they were each not wholly destitute of Truth on their Side, or, to speak more properly, were neither of them entirely free from Blame. It is always unhappy for the Public to be served by them, whose private Resentments are stronger than their Zeal for the Honour of their Country. It is allowed on all Hands, we had a manifest Superiority over the Enemy in point of Force. The only Advantage on their Side, was in their sailing, their Ships being clean, and this they made the most of. I shall conclude with observing that it is not every Reader can be a Judge of Naval Affairs, the Relations of which are doubly obscure, both from the many technical Terms peculiar to Navigation, and the Knowledge requisite to understand the different Motions and Evolutions of a Fleet, of which a Person unskilled in the Marine has no adequate Ideas.

First Error

One Thing seems however certain (on which Side soever the Fault lay) that the principal Error of this Day, was the Distance between the Centre and Rear Divisions of our Fleet, at the time when the Engagement commenced. This was a Mistake past all retrieving, and indeed was the natural Source of all the Confusion and Mischief which followed ; for as the *French* Commodore [M. *Gabaret* in the *Esperance*] with his Division was greatly a-head of our Van, [under Mr. *Rowley*] so the latter could give no Assistance to our Centre while engaged, for fear of being surrounded by a superior Force.\* The second Error, or rather Fault, was in the Admiral's not being duly supported by his own Division during the Action itself. Of eleven Ships of which

Second  
Error

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\* There were no less than the Van and the Centre of the Enemy, consisting of all the *French* Squadron, and two of the *Spanish*, that is, eighteen Ships, a breast of Mr *Rowley*'s Division, who had but nine Sail.

it consisted, 8 remained Spectators, as it were, † of the *Com- bat*, and saw their gallant Consort the *Marlborough* torn in Pieces, without moving to assist her. The *Berwick* alone (the sternmost Ship but one of the Van-Division) bravely did her Duty by bearing down, attacking and taking the *Poder*. In short, of our whole Fleet but six Ships only were in earnest engaged, ‡ and yet by these, the *Spanish* Admiral with several of his Squadron were disabled, and one Ship taken. A sufficient Proof of what might have been expected, if every Commander had exerted himself on this important Occasion.\* The last Error was, that after the Vice-Admiral had joined the Fleet, when they had a fair Prospect of coming up with the Enemy, flying before them in Disorder, the Pursuit was unaccountably stopp'd, and thereby a glorious Opportunity lost of retrieving our Disgrace. The Reasons assigned by Admiral *Matthews* for this Step, do not appear Satisfactory. It is rather probable he had no Inclination to hazard a second Engagement, while his Ships were commanded by Officers, who had behaved so ill in the first.

Third Error.

The Clamour and Resentment which this Misfortune raised at home was very great. The Nation as it were with one Voice call'd for Justice on those who had so ill discharg'd their Duty to their King and Country. The House of Commons in particular took the Affair under Consideration, and unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

I. That it appear'd to the House that his Majesty's Fleet was superior to the combined Squadrons at the time of the Engagement.

Resolutions of the House of Commons.

II. That the Miscarriage in that Action was a Reflection

† The *Bedford*, *Dragon*, *Princessa*, *Dorsetshire*, *Effex*, *Rupert*, and *Royal Oak*, waited their Powder at a due Distance from Danger.

‡ These were the Admiral in the *Namur*, with the *Norfolk* and *Marlborough* of his own Division, the *Berwick* who bore down out of her Station to assist him; and Rear-Admiral *Rowley*, in the *Barfleur*, seconded by Capt. *Osborne*, in the *Princess Caroline*, who attacked *M. de Court*.

\* It was proved in particular, with Regard to Capt. *Norris* of the *Effex*, that during the Action, he discovered the strongest Signs of Dejection and Cowardice, such as changing his Dress, hiding himself below Decks, sighing often, and wishing the Affair was over! Indeed, for this infamous Conduct, he underwent a Kind of Mock trial at *Gibraltar*, where the Court Martial, instead of punishing him, referred his Case to the Lords of the Admiralty. But the House of Commons voted their Proceedings on this Occasion, partial, arbitrary and illegal.



Naval Affairs in 1744 on the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, and detrimental to the Interest of the Nation.

III. That it was owing to Misconduct and Misbehaviour in some of the Officers and Commanders of the Fleet.

They also addressed his Majesty, That he would be pleased speedily to appoint Courts Martial in the most solemn Manner, to enquire into the Conduct of the principal Officers concerned,\* in order to bring to condign Punishment, such whose Misconduct had brought this Discredit on his Arms, sacrificed the Honour of the Nation, and lost such an Opportunity of doing the most important Service to the Common Cause."

After this, Admiral Matthews was heard in his Place, being a Member of the House, and Mr. Leslock had the same Favour at the Bar, where he made a long Speech in his own Defence. But though the House examined several Witnesses, and it was thought would have taken the Affair under their Cognizance, it was concluded to refer the Trial of these Officers to the usual Method of a Court Martial. One was appointed by his Majesty accordingly, of which Sir Chaloner Ogle was nominated President,† which was opened at Chatham, and afterwards removed to Deptford. The Result of their Proceedings were. That the Lieutenants of the Dorsetshire were acquitted. Captain Burriſh their Commander was cashiered, and declared incapable of future Service.‡ Capt. Williams of the Royal Oak was cashiered, but recommended to Half pay.¶ Capt. Ambrose of the Rupert was broke during the King's Pleasure,§ and fined one Year's Pay. Norris absconded. And Dylke and Frogmore were

Court  
Martial  
appointed.

Their Sen-  
tence.

\* The Officers named by the Commons in their Address, were Admiral Matthews, Vice Admiral Leslock, Capt Burriſh, of the Dorsetshire, with his four Lieutenants; Capt. Norris, of the Essex; Capt. Williams, of the Royal Oak; Capt. Ambrose, of the Rupert; Capt. Dylke, of the Chicheſter; and Capt. Frogmore, of the Boyne.

† Assisted by Admiral Mynne, Commodore Smith, and the following Captains, Parry, Wyndham, Chambers, Renton, Allen, Franklyn, Sir William Hewet, Coleby, Layton, Hamar, Sir Charles Mollay, Geary, Callis, Rodney, Erskine, Pittman, Elliott, Spraggs, Swanton, Stuart, and Orme. In all twenty one

‡ The Word (Cashiered) was voted instead of the Word (broke) fourteen to six. (Imprisonment) being proposed, was rejected sixteen to four, and (Death) unanimously.

¶ In Consideration of the Weakness of his Sight, and his joining the Fleet but just before the Engagement.

§ With Regard to Capt. Ambrose, of the twenty-one Members which composed the Court, six were for (Imprisonment) eight for (rendering incapable) and thirteen for (muzzling)

Vice-

Vice-Admiral *Lestock*, after a long Trial was honourably acquitted;\* and Admiral *Matthews*, was pronounced by his Sentence, incapable of future Service. ||

Naval Affairs in  
1744

In *May* this Year, Commodore *Long* sailed from *Port-Mahone* with a small Squadron to assist Prince *Lobkowitz*, and distress the *Spanish* Army then encamped near the Mouth of the *Tyber*. The Beginning of *October*, Admiral *Rowley* who succeeded Mr. *Matthews* in the Command, sailed from thence also with a formidable Squadron of 41 Sail (twenty-seven of which were of the Line) in pursuit of the Enemy. On the 14th, he anchored off *Allicante*, but found no Ships in that Road.† The same Night he detached two Ships to examine the Harbour of *Cartagena*, where they discovered the *Spanish* Fleet, consisting of two Flag Ships, with 12 Vessels of the Line and 4 Frigates, who were ready to put to Sea. As this Harbour is one of the strongest and best fortified in *Spain*, the Admiral did not attempt to attack them, but after cruizing some time on the Coast, and taking a few insignificant Prizes, returned with his Fleet to *Port-Mahone*, where he passed the Winter.

We have already, in relating the happy Disappointment of the *French* Invasion, projected the Beginning of the Year, mentioned the Part Sir *John Norris* had in that Service. About the End of *July*, a Fleet was rendezvouz'd at *Spit-head*, from whence Sir *John Balchen* (who hoisted his Flag on board the *Victory*) sailed with 18 *English* and 6 *Dutch* Men of War, having under his Convoy 200 Sail, bound for the Coast of *Portugal* and the *Mediterranean*. His Design was to cruize for the *Brest* Squadron under M. *de Rochambault*,‡ but a violent Storm which surprized him in the Bay of *Biscay*, dispersed his Fleet, several of which where in imminent Danger.§ However Admiral *Stuart* with the greatest Part of them, got safe back to *Plymouth*, but Sir

Fleet in  
the Chan-  
nell

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\* Admiral *Mayne* presided at the Trials of the Admirals, Sir *Chaloner Ogle* being gone to *Bath* for his Health.

|| He desired a Copy of the Minutes of the Court, but was referred to the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. *Matthews* had returned to *England* in *May*, but was not tried till *October*, 1745.

† The *French* Squadron had sailed from *Cadiz* about a Fortnight before, carrying with them the *Solebay* Man of War, which they took on this Coast.

‡ This Officer was disgraced for not fighting our Fleet.

§ Several lost their Masts, and the *Exeter* Man of War, Capt. *Broderick* was obliged to throw over her Guns to prevent foundering.

*John*

Naval  
Affairs in  
1744

Victory  
lost  
The Coul-  
chester lost

*John Balchen* was not so fortunate, for on the 4th of *October* at Night, the *Victory* was lost near *Alderney*,† and that brave Admiral‡ with 1100 Men (amongst whom were 50 Gentlemen Volunteers) were fatally swallowed up in the devouring Deep.

In *October*, the *Colchester* Man of War of 40 Guns, in going round from the *Nore* to the *Downs*, unhappily struck on the *Long Sand*. The Boat was immediately sent off to *Harwich*, with a Lieutenant and 13 Men to procure Assistance. In the mean time, the Ship fired Signals of Distress, which were answered by the *Royal Sovereign* at the *Nore*, but the Wind being full East, they could send them no Help. In this Distress, they were obliged to || scuttle the Ship to prevent sinking.\* Thus they remained from *Sunday* till *Tuesday* Evening, when their Boat returned with Six Fishing Vessels, who saved 365 Men and the Captain, who bravely staid on the Wreck, till he saw his Crew preserved.

The Rye  
lost.

In *November*, the *Rye* Man of War, Capt *Thomson*, of 20 Guns, was lost near *Yarmouth*. This Misfortune was occasioned by the Captain's taking Fright at seeing two large Vessels in the Offing with *French* Colours, on which being seiz'd with a Panick, he run his Ship ashore.

In *June*, the *Northumberland* of 70 Guns, Capt. *Watson*, (one of Sir *Charles Hardy's* Squadron) being on a Cruise, fell in with 3 *French* Men of War, the *Mars* of 68 Guns, the *Constant* of 60, and a Frigate of 30, with whom she engaged bravely for 3 Hours, and obliged the *Mars* to bear away. But the Captain, who behaved with great Resolution, being mortally wounded,§ and the Master with the Gunner, be-

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† On the Rocks called the *Caskets*, about a League and a Half from *Alderney*. Several Signals of Distress were made and heard, but the Tempest was so violent, no Assistance could be given. This Ship carried 108 Brass Guns, and for her fine Dimensions, and rich Ornaments of Painting and Gilding was reckoned the most beautiful of the Royal Navy.

‡ His Majesty in Consideration of his Misfortune and Merit, granted his Lady a Pension of 500 l. a Year.

|| Level her sides with the deck to let the sea have a free passage.

\* In the Confusion several got into the Long-Boat, which presently sunk, and thirteen were drowned. All the Sick Men on board, to the Number of sixteen, perished between Decks. The Pilot was tried for this Misfortune, and sentenced two Years Imprisonment.

§ This worthy Officer was Unkle to the Marquis of *Rockingham*. He would not hear of Striking, and did not know the Ship was given up, till he saw the *French* on board. The *Mars* and *Constant* were so disabled, it was nineteen Days before they got into having

having ill,\* she was forced to strike, and was carried into Naval Brest, where the *French* treated the Prisoners with great Affairs in Humanity.

1744

The Losses sustained in our Fleet, occasioned the Publication of a Pamphlet, with Reflections on this Subject, and the Opinion of an experienced Admiral† with Regard to the present State of our Navy. By this it appeared, that the Ships built in the Reigns of K. *Charles II.*‡ and *James II.* were stronger and more serviceable, than those of later Date, which being slight and too much crowded with Guns, become sooner crippled and disabled, and consequently need often repairing.¶ But though frequent Complaints had been made of the ill State of our Fleet, both as to Stores and Victualling, they were not thought of Importance enough to demand a publick or national Enquiry.

Remark

The Privateers on both Sides this Year, continued to act Rich Pri- with very near equal Success. If the Loss of Ships on our zes. Side was greater as to the Number, that of the Enemy exceeded it in Value. In *February*, Capt. *Bury* in the *Solebay* Man of War, took and carried into *Gibraltar*, after an Engagement of 8 Hours, a *Spanish* Register Ship of 36 Guns, valued at 200,000 *l.*§ In *May*, the *Port-Mahone*, Capt.

*Brest*, where Capt. *Watson* died of his Wounds. The *Northumberland* lost her Second Lieutenant and 150 Men in the Engagement.

\* Though the Carpenter reported the Ship was found, and had received no Damage in her Hull, and the Crew were hearty for fighting to the last, the Gunner intreated the Commander to strike or they should be all killed. The Master also called to the Men to leave off firing and strike. For this he was afterwards sentenced to Imprisonment in the *Marshalsea* for Life.

† Admiral *V--n--n*.

‡ This King was himself a great Connoisseur this Way. It is said that being one Day at *Chatham* to view a Ship just finished on the Stocks, he asked the famous *Killigrew*, if he did not think he should make an excellent Shipwright? Who pleasantly replied He always thought his Majesty would have done better at any Trade than his own. [No favourable Compliment! but as true a one perhaps as ever was paid.]

§ Mr. *Harding*, a famous Naval Architect, who built the *Royal Sovereign* and *Royal Oak* (two of the best Ships in the Navy) used to tell K. *Charles II.* that he built a Ship at once, meaning one that would do good Service, and last a long Time without mending.

¶ This Ship proved afterwards worth near 600,000 *l.* great Quantities of Gold being found concealed amongst the *Cochineal*, so that each Foremast Man shared above 1000 *l.*—The *Solebay* fell afterwards into the hands of the *French*, as has been already observed.

*Aylmer,*



Naval  
Affairs in  
1744

*Aylmer*, took off *Cape Clear*, the *Golden Lion*, bound from *Mississippi* and the *Havannah* to *Rochelle*, having on board 50,000 *l.* in Silver, besides a valuable Cargo in Skins and Tobacco. In *June*, *Capt. Young*, in the *Kinsale*, carried into *Scilly*, a rich *Martinico Ship*, valued at 80,000 *l.* Indeed, as these Prizes were divided amongst the Captors, the Publick received no immediate Benefit from them, though the Enemy sensibly felt the Losses sustain'd in the most beneficial Branches of their Commerce.

Bravery of  
Capt Cobb

Nor were some of our Sea Commanders this Year less remarkable for annoying the Enemy, than for defending themselves. In *January* *Capt. Cobb* in the *Barchus*, bound from *Oporto* to *Lynn*, being attacked by a *Spanish Privateer*, of ten Guns and 120 Men, maintained a Fight of four Hours, with only 14 Men and 2 Boys; and tho' the Privateer boarded him, he clear'd his Ship, by killing several of the Enemy. Soon after one of his Shot took place so luckily, that the Privateer suddenly founder'd, and all he could do was to save about 30 of the *Spaniards*, who the next Day treacherously rose upon him. However, after an obstinate Fight, in which Eleven were killed, he subdued the rest, and brought them into *Dartmouth*, where this brave Man died of the Wounds he received in this last Action.

of Captain  
Hornby.

In *June*, one *Richard Hornby*, Master of a small Vessel, bound from *Yarmouth* to *Rotterdam*, mounting six Guns, and having only five Men and three Boys, was attacked on the Coast of *Holland* by the *Marquis de Brancos*, a *French Privateer* of 18 Guns, and 75 Men, against whom he defended himself bravely for four Hours, repulsing the Enemy, who attempted to board him twice. At length a Shot of his entering the Privateer's Powder-Room, she blew up, and all her Crew perish'd. This Action being represented by the Lords of the Admiralty to his Majesty, he was pleased to reward *Capt Hornby* with a Gold Chain and Medal of 200 *l.* Value.

Odd Acci-  
dent at Sea

In *May*, an uncommon Misfortune happen'd at Sea to the *Baline* of *Liverpoole* (one *Hughes* Master) a Ship of 300 Tons, 12 Guns, and 44 Men, bound to *Guinea*, who being under sail, was so forcibly struck by a Whale on her Bow, that she sunk in half an Hour. The Crew took to their Boat, and after a dangerous Passage of six Days, got ashore on the Western Coast of *Ireland*, from whence they were about sixty Leagues distant, when this Accident fell out.

Comical  
Mistake.

In *July* the *Salamander Privateer* of *Bristol*, *Capt. Strangers*, cruizing on the Coast of *Bretagne*, gave Chace to a Ship,

Ship, with whom coming up at eleven at Night, he hailed her in *French*. She answer'd in the same Language, *She was bound from Morlaix to Rochelle with Salt*. Upon this the *Salamander* bearing down to attack her, received a full Broadside, which she return'd so smartly that the other cried for Quarters, when to his great Surprise, he found her to be the *Dispatch* Privateer of *Bristol*, Capt. *Wright*.

This Summer, pursuant to an Application from the *East-India* Company to the Lords of the Admiralty, Commodore *Barnett* sailed from *Portsmouth* with a small Squadron for the *East-Indies*, to protect our Trade, and annoy that of the Enemy in those Parts. On the 7th of *August*, our *East-India* Ships arrived safely off *Dover*, to the great Satisfaction of the Proprietors.

Little remarkable happen'd in the *West-Indies* this Year, except the taking a few Prizes by our Men of War,\* and their destroying some of the Enemy's Privateers. Between the Months of *February* and *June*, Commodore *Warren*, who was stationed at the *Leeward* Isles, with 6-Men of War† took above 20 *French* Ships, most of them bound to *Martinico* with Provisions, by which that Island was reduced to the utmost Distress.‡ In *July*, the Deputy Governor of *Anguilla*, assisted by two Privateers from *St. Christopher's*, dispossessed the *French* of their Part of the Island of *St. Martins*.§ About the same time, the *French* Inhabitants of *St Bartholomew*,§ another of the *Leeward* Isles, submitted themselves to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

The War with *France*, was proclaimed at *Jamaica* in *May*, and the Governor and Council of that Island sent over a Petition to his Majesty, for a Body of Troops for their Defence. But they were this Year visited with a Calamity, from which no human Assistance could defend them.

\* Capt. *Herbert* in the *Woolwich*, took a Register Ship, valued at 25,000*l*. and in *April*, his Majesty's Ship the *Rippon* took a *Spanish* Man of War of 26 Guns, bound for *Vera Cruz*, and richly laden

† The *Woolwich*, *Launceston*, *Lynn*, *Superbe*, *Severne*, & *Lime*.

‡ Bread rose there to Twenty Pence a Pound, Meat Half-Crown, Wine to 200 Livres a Barrel, and Flower to 150. Their Trade to *France*, also suffered greatly this Year.

§ One of the lesser *Antilles*, lying East of *Porto Rico*, and is about 75 Miles in Compass, and was first planted by the *French* in 1645.

§ Another of these Isles, a little to the North of *St. Christopher's*, about 36 Miles in Compass.

Naval  
Affairs in  
1744

State of  
our Colo-  
nies.

Dreadful  
Hurricane  
at Jamaica.

On the 20th of *October*, arose at *Port-Royal*, a dreadful Hurricane, which lasted 12 Hours (the Wind all the time at South) and did incredible Damage. The new Fort at *Masquito Point* was demolished, many Houses blown down, the Wharfs both there and at *Passage-Fort* destroyed, and most of the Goods washed away. Eight Men of War and Sloops,\* with 96 Merchant Ships were stranded, wrecked or foundered, so that of 105 Vessels then in the Harbour, only the *Rippon* Man of War rid it out, and that without her Masts. The Inhabitants were every Moment afraid of being swallowed up by an Inundation, which had inevitably happened, if the Wall which secured them from the Sea, had given way. The Plantations in the Country also suffered much, many People both white and black, being drowned by the Land Floods, whose Rapidity carried off Cattle, Sheep, &c. This Tempest awakened their Remembrance of the fatal Year 1692,† and spread a general Consternation.

State of  
Georgia.

Though the Colony of *Georgia* continued this Year unmolested by the *Spaniards*, yet, for what Causes is not easy to assign, it did not flourish so much as might be expected from the Advantages of the Soil, and the Care of the Trustees. In *March*, two of their Powder Magazines at *FredERICA* blew up, and some Houses were damaged by the Accident, but tho' some Persons were taken up on Suspicion, no Discovery was made.

This Year, the Lord *Cartaret* obtained a Grant from his Majesty, under the Great Seal of an eighth Part of the Province of *Carolina*, on Condition of paying to the Crown one fourth of all the Gold and Silver Ore found there, with the Annual Quit-Rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable to the Exchequer for ever.†

\* The Prince of *Orange* Man of War, with the *Bonetta* and *Thunder* Sloops were wrecked, but the People saved. The *Montagu*, *St. Albans*, and *Experiment* ran ashore, but the Crews escaped. The *Greenwich* sunk, and Capt *Allen*, Lieut *Battesworth*, and 70 Men were drowned. Most of the Merchant Ships were afterwards got off, and the Cargoes saved. Sir *Chaloner Ogle* with his Squadron, was luckily out on a Cruise.

† July 7, 1692, happened at *Port Royal*, an Hurricane attended with an Earthquake, which almost entirely swallowed up the Place, the Tops of the Houses appearing at Low Water to this Day. Many Persons perished on this melancholy Occasion.

Sir *George Carteret* Grandfather to this Peer, was one of the original Patentees, to whom this Province was granted by King  
About



About the End of *April*, M. *Quésnel*, the French Governor at *Cape-Breton*, fitted out a small Armament under M. *Dubivier*, who sailed with it to attack *Canso*. Capt. *Hefen*, who commanded in the Place with only one Company of *Philips's* Regiment, was obliged to surrender, *May* the 13th, on Condition of being transported with his Garrison to *Louisbourg*, and released at the Expiration of a Year. The French burnt the Town.†

State of  
our Colo-  
nies.

1744

French  
take and  
burn *Can-  
so*.

In *August* Capt. *Young*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Kinsale*, having manned a Prize with 80 of his Crew, and as many Volunteers, he procured at *St. Johns* in *Newfoundland*, mounted her with 20 Guns, and sent her in Company with three Privateers of 100 Men each, to attempt the Harbour of *Fishotte*, where he was informed several French Ships lay. The Prize boldly entered the Port, and after an Engagement of 5 Hours, and the Loss of 10 Men killed, and 30 wounded, took 5 Ships, and burnt their Fishing-Stages. The three Privateers did not get in till the Action was over.

French  
Vessels de-  
stroyed at  
*Fishotte*.

This Year, the *Astrea* Man of War, of 20 Guns, lying at *Piscataway* in *New-England*, was accidentally burnt, but the Stores being ashore were saved, and the Guns afterwards recovered.

*Astrea*  
burnt.

The Beginning of the Year, on the Alarm of an Invasion from *France*, the City of *Dublin* manifested its Loyalty by unanimously agreeing to arm their Militia, and provide Necessaries for three Regiments of Foot and one of Horse.\* They also published a Reward of 6000 *l.* for apprehending the Pretender or his Son, alive or dead, in Case they should attempt to land in that Kingdom. In *March*, a Proclamation was issued with great Rewards for discovering and convicting such as enlisted any of his Majesty's Subjects in foreign Service. Several Quantities of Fire Arms were seized in the Southern Counties. In *May*, his Grace the

Affairs of  
*Ireland*.

Loyalty of  
the City of  
*Dublin*.

*Charles II.* The others were the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Earls of *Clarendon*, *Shaftsbury*, and *Craven*, the Lord *Berkeley*, Sir *John Colleton*, and Sir *William Berkeley*. From these Gentlemen, the several Counties in *Carolina* are called.

† M. *Dubivier*, after this, attempted with 70 French and 700 Indians, to surprize *Annapolis-Royal*, but the Garrison being reinforced from *New-England* he was obliged to retire.

\* Several Gentlemen distinguished themselves at this time. Col. *Ponsonby* formed an Independant Regiment of Horse, and *Nicholas Lofty-Havie* another called the *Eniskillners*, consisting of 100 Volunteers



Affairs of  
Ireland.

1744

Improve-  
ments in  
Manufac-  
tures.

Lord Nat-  
terville  
try'd.

Duke of *Devonshire*, failed for *England*, leaving the Govern-  
ment in the Hands of the Lords Justices,† who are always  
entrusted with the Management of the Affairs of that King-  
dom in the Absence of the Ld Lieutenant.

By the Encouragement continued to be given to Agri-  
culture and Manufactures, the flourishing State of this  
Country was much advanced. Great Improvements were  
made in saving and dressing of Flax, by which the Fabrick  
of their Linnens and Cambricks were carried to a Degree of  
Perfection, little inferior to those of *Holland* and *Flanders*.

In *February*, the Lord Viscount *Netterville* was tried by  
his Peers for Murder (the Lord *Newport*, Lord High Chan-  
cellor, officiating as High Steward) and acquitted.

In *June*, by a violent Spring Tide, a vast Number of  
Porpoises enter'd *Lough-Foyle*,‡ as it was thought in pursuit  
of Salmon. The People of *Londonderry*|| and the Parts ad-  
jacent, chased them in Boats, and killed near 500, most of  
them weighing from 1000 to 1500 lb. Their Oyl in some  
Measure repaired the Damage they did the Fishery, which  
is very valuable in those Parts.

Affairs of  
Scotland

*Scotland*, this Year affords little remarkable. In *April*,  
the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* published a Reward of 6000*l*.  
for seizing the Pretender or his Son, in Case they should  
attempt to land. The following Month, their General-As-  
sembly met as usual, but their Proceedings containing no-  
thing extraordinary, we shall pass them in Silence.

Storm at  
Edinburgh

A violent Storm in *June*, did considerable Damage in  
the Highlands, where the Floods were so violent, much  
Cattle were carried off, and two fine Bridges built by Gen.  
*Wade* in those Parts destroyed. The succeeding Month  
of *August*, another Tempest, attended with Thunder and  
Lightning, was severely felt in the Neighbourhood of *Edin-  
burgh*. Several Persons in the Castle were struck down or  
stunned, some Houses damaged, and the Cellars filled with  
Water. The Steeple of *Liberton Church*\* was destroyed,

† These were the Archbishop of *Armagh*, the Lord Chancellor,  
and *Henry Boyle*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons

‡ A River and Lough in the County of *Londonderry*, abounding  
in Salmon.

|| The Capital of a County and an Episcopal See, lies at the  
Head of *Lough-Foyle*, 108 Miles from *Dublin*. It is remarkable  
for two Sieges it sustained in 1649 and 1689, the last of which was  
happily raised, when the Garrison was reduced to the very last  
Extremity.

\* A small Village, 2 Miles South of *Edinburgh*.

and the Hailstones (which measured 5 Inches round) entirely ruined the standing Corn.

In *October*, the Earl of *Stair* was without Opposition, elected one of the sixteen Peers, to represent this Kingdom, in the Room of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, deceased. There were eighteen Peers present on this Occasion, and 25 voted by Proxy.†

But tho' this Part of *Great-Britain*, seemed at this time to enjoy an apparent Tranquility, the Consequence leaves no Room to doubt, but that even now, the Spirit of that Rebellion was secretly fomenting, which rendered *Scotland* once more the Theatre of War and Confusion, occasioned the Ruine of many innocent Families, and ended in the total Destruction and Overthrow of those who were the Authors of their Country's Calamities.

At a Court of Common Council, held at *Guild-Hall*, in *January*, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Parliament, to take off the Negative Vote from the Court of Aldermen.\* In *June*, *William Petty*, *Thomas Ripley*, *Samuel Remnant*, *Andrew Fells*, *John Parker*, and *James Langston*, Esqrs. paid their Fines into the Chamberlain's Office, to be excused from serving the Office of Sheriff. *Theophilus Salway*, and *Thomas Watson*, Esqrs. elected, being Dissenters, refused to serve. About the same time, on some Complaints made, the Common Council took Occasion to examine the City Bridge-Masters, when Mr. *Hyde* was displaced from that Office, for abusing the Trust reposed in him; and Mr. *Piddington*, his Colleague, was reprimanded by the Lord Mayor for Neglect of Duty. On the 10th of *July* *Samuel Pennant* and *Walter Bernard*, Esqs; were elected Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*; and in *September* were sworn in accordingly. On the 29th of *September* came on the Election of a Lord Mayor, when the Aldermen *Marshall* and *Hoare*, being returned by the Hustings, the former was by the Court of Aldermen raised to that High Dignity. On the 28th of *October*, he was sworn in at *Guildhall*, and had the Chair and other Ensigns of Mayoralty surrendered to him. The next Day he went with

Affairs of  
Scotland

1744

E. of Stair  
elected a  
Peer for  
Scotland.

Domestick  
Affairs in

1744

Proceed-  
ings in the  
City.

Henry  
Marshall,  
chosen Ld.  
Mayor.

† At this Election, Mr. *Grahame*, a Student of Physick in the University of *Edinburgh*, put in his Claim to the Peerage, and desired to be enrolled as Earl of *Monteith*.

\* A Petition was accordingly presented the Year following, and a Bill brought in for that Purpose, but on a Debate, it was rejected by a Majority of twenty three.

**Domestick Affairs in 1744** the accustom'd Pomp to *Westminster-Hall*, and took the Oaths appointed before the Barons of the Exchequer.

**South Sea Company's Dividend.** In *January* the *South Sea Company* agreed to a Dividend of 1 & 3 qrs for the Half-year's Interest due at *Christmas* 1743, to be paid the 3d of *February* following. In *July* they declared a second Dividend of the same kind on their Stock, due *June* the 24th 1744, payable *August* the 7th following.

**East-India Company lend the Government one Million.** The *East India Company* came in *February* to a Resolution to lend the Government the Sum of one Million Sterling, as an Equivalent for renewing their Charter for four-teen Years. For this end, in *March* they issued Bonds for that Sum at 3 per Cent. to such Proprietors as chose to pay in 20 per Cent. on their Stock, so as to make their Bonds 50 or 100 l. This 20 per Cent. was to be paid at three Payments, viz. 2 per Cent. on the 27th of *April*, 8 per Cent. by the 18th of *May*, and 10 per Cent. more by the 20th of *September*.

**Dividend of the Bank Company.** The Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, in a general Court held in *March*, declared a Dividend of 2 and 3 4ths per Cent. for Interest and Profits for the Half-year ending at *Lady-day* ensuing, and the Warrants were made payable accordingly on the 19th of *April*.

**New Trade thro' Russia to Persia stop- ped by Captain Elton's Desertion.** In our first Volume, Notice was taken of a Trade being open'd by the *Russia Company*, thro' *Muscovy* to *Persia*. The *British* Parliament, on the Representation of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, seemed so fully convinced of the Advantage of this new Commerce, that they chearfully passed a Bill for it's Encouragement and Extension. But an Accident happen'd this Year, which much frustrated the great Expectations conceived from it. Capt. *Elton*, whose Informations had given the first Rise to it, was thought by the Company, the properest Person to carry it on. Accordingly, he was entrusted with a considerable Sum, and sent to *Persia*, where, instead of promoting the Interest of his Employers, he thought fit to enter into the Service of *Shah Nadir*, the *Persian* Monarch, for whom he built a Man of War on the *Caspian* Sea. This gave such Umbrage to the Court of *Petersburgh*, that the Governor of *Astracan* had Orders to stop the *English* Sailors sent over by the Company to be employ'd in their Navigation, lest they should assist the *Persians* in becoming Masters of that Ocean.

**Insolence of the Street Robbers.** This Year the Insolence of the Street-Robbers and other Villains infesting the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, arrived at such a Pitch, that some Offenders being apprehended,



ded, were rescued at Noon-day, and the Officers of Justice intimidated\* in the Execution of their Duty. This Evil grew so great that in *September* the Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State wrote a Letter to the Justices of *Westminster*, recommending them to use their Authority and Vigilance in suppressing disorderly Houses and Night Cellars, the Harbours and Receptacles of those infamous Pests of Society. But, notwithstanding all Endeavours to check the Violence of these *Banditti*, by enforcing the Execution of the Laws, the City of *London* in *October* found it necessary to address his Majesty to interpose his Authority for securing the public Peace. Accordingly the following Month, a Proclamation was issued with a Reward of 100 *l.* for every *Street Robber* taken and convicted from thence to the first of *May*, 1745.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1744

As the annual Fairs,|| held in and about *London*, as well as the Places † set apart for idle Diversions, were justly thought to contribute to that prevailing Dissolution of Manners, which was the true Source of the foregoing Mischiefs, the Grand Jury of *Middlesex* exhibited in *May* a very strong Presentment against those *Nurseries* of Debauchery and Extravagance. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen follow'd their Example, and came to a Resolution of prohibiting this Year all Booths and Interludes in *Smithfield* during the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*, which produced a good Effect.

Present-  
ment of  
the Grand  
Jury of  
*Middlesex*.

In *April* a general Prefs for recruiting the Army and Fleet was set on foot, thro' the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and upwards of 1000 Men secured, who were allowed by the Commissioners of the Land-tax ‡ 6 *d.* a-day till discharged, or sent away. The same Method was taken in each County.

General  
Prefs.

This Month fourteen Children of three Years old, belonging to the *New Foundling-Hospital*, were inoculated for

Success of  
Inocula-  
tion.

\* In *September*, Mr. Jones the City Marshal, with one Thomas a Constable, were attacked in open Day-Light, and in a publick Part of the Town by thirteen of these Fellows, armed with Cutlasses and Pistols, who wounded Thomas dangerously, and daringly defy'd all the Power of the Magistracy

|| *Bartholomew, Southwark, Tottenham Court, Wells, and May-Fairs.*

† *Sadlers-Wells, New-Wells, Goodmans-Fields, Sir John Old-Castle's, and the noted gaming Houses about Covent-Garden.*

‡ These Gentlemen had a Power of examining and discharging such as were incapable of Service.

the



Domestick Affairs in 1744 the Small-Pox with such Success, that the Governors of that Foundation passed a Resolution to have all the Children admitted on that Charity inoculated at the same Age.

Collection of St Paul's This Year at the annual Rehearsal and the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy at *St. Paul's*, 830 *l.* was collected for that useful and beneficial Fund,\* which is laid out in apprenticing the Sons and Daughters of poor Clergymen to useful Trades, and is managed by Trustees chosen yearly for that Purpose.

Counter-Petitions about stopping the Correspondence to France.

In *September*, the Postmaster General having given Notice, "That the six Months allowed by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in case of a Rupture, for the Subjects of *Great Britain* to withdraw their Effects from *France*, being near expired, all Correspondence by the Packet-boats was to cease from the End of that Month," two *Counter Petitions* were presented to the King; the one for continuing, and the other for stopping this Correspondence. The Reasons alledged in the first were, "That the Stoppage of the Packets between *Calais* and *Dover* would be a Detriment to Trade by delaying our Mails from *Italy*: That in the last War the *Dutch* never thought of interrupting this Channel of Intelligence: That, as by this Prohibition that Nation would receive earlier Advices, they would have a great Advantage over us in Trade; and as the Court of *France* was willing to continue us this Privilege, it would be a Neglect of our own Interest not to make use of it." On the other Hand it was reply'd, "That the *French* consenting to keep this Correspondence open, was the strongest Reason for our keeping it shut; since it was visible they did it only with a View of serving themselves, by getting the earliest Intelligence of our Men of War, Privateers, or Convoys: That the Example of the *Dutch* was no Rule for us, they carrying on a beneficial Trade with *France*; whereas, on a yearly Balance of our Commerce with that Kingdom, we were several hundred thousand Pounds Losers." This Dispute was of no long Duration; for his Majesty gave the first Petition an absolute Refusal, and the Correspondence was actually stopp'd.

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\* The Service performed on these Occasions, consisting of the finest Pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, generally draws a very splendid Audience of the most gay and fashionable People, especially the Ladies, who have at once an Opportunity of displaying their Beauty and Compassion.

This

This Month a kind of Mutiny arose amongst the Journey-men Taylors and Stay-makers in and about *London*; who to the Number (as was said) of 1500 enter'd into a Combination not to work till their Wages were raised. In this Humour they were supported by the Alehouse-keepers, whose Houses\* they frequented, and who were likely to be the greatest Gainers by their Success. The Masters being unable to carry on their Business without Hands, found themselves obliged to petition the King in Council for Redress, who taking the Matter into Consideration, circular Letters were wrote by the Lords of the Council to the *Ld Mayor of London*, the *Duke of Newcastle* (as *Custos Rotulorum* for *Middlesex*) and the *Ld Cornwallis*, Constable of the *Tower*,† requiring them to recommend to the several Justices in their Districts the Preservation of the Peace, by putting in Execution the Laws against Associations of this Nature.‖ By this prudent Method, and some few Examples made, the Tumult subsided, and the Malecontents returned to work at the usual Price.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1744  
Mutiny of  
the Tay-  
lors.

In *October*, pursuant to his Majesty's Allowance and Recommendation, a Loan was open'd in the City of 200,000 *l.* to the K. of *Sardinia*, payable to *John Bristol* and *Gerrard Van Neck*, Esqs; which was completed in a very short time. This Prince, by way of Security for the Sum he wanted, engaged his Revenues, and allow'd an Interest of 6 per Cent. payable out of the annual Subsidy granted him by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Loan of  
200,000 *l.*  
to the K.  
of *Sardinia*.

We have already observed that the 600,000 *l.* granted by a Lottery‡ this Year, was subscribed in one Day. The Tickets (which were less by 20,000 than in the preceding one) were deliver'd out in *June*, and the Drawing began

New  
Lottery.

\* These are known by the Name of Houses of Call, because the Masters on any pressing Occasion knew where to find Workmen, and the Journey-men when employed, found Credit at them on their Work.

† His Authority extends to the *Tower Hamlets*, which form a pretty extensive Jurisdiction.

‖ By an Act passed 7 *George I.* all Journey-men Taylors, refusing to work for the Rates settled by Parliament, are to be committed to hard Labour for two Months, and the Master who gives higher Wages is subject to a Fine of 5 *l.*

‡ While publick Gaming (for Lotteries undeniably are such) was thus encouraged, private Lotteries were severely punished; for in *December*, one *Baker* being convicted of this Offence, was fined 500 *l.* and committed to *Newgate* for a Year.

**Domestick Affairs in 1744** at *Guild Hall*, Nov. 26. but the two great Prizes coming up before the 30th, the Price of Tickets immediately fell, and the Jobbers made no great Advantage of the *Wheels of Fortune* this Season.

**Increase of Smuggling** The illegal Practice of Smuggling, so pernicious to the fair Trader, arrived this Year to such a dangerous Height, as seem'd loudly to call for a speedy Remedy. On the Southern and Eastern Coasts of *England* these People grew so daring, as not only to defy the civil Power, but even to encounter the military Force station'd to support it.\* Indeed as they went armed in large bodies, and were rendered desperate by their Circumstances, it was in a manner hazardous to attack them. The frequent Seizures made,† instead of discouraging them, seem'd to incense them to commit fresh Outrages. Some new Laws therefore appeared necessary to curb their Licence, and suppress a Practice which not only carried great Sums of Money out of the Kingdom,‡ but gave an artful Enemy constant Intelligence of our Affairs, which they could obtain by no other means.

**Increase of the Duty on Malt.** Whether it was owing to the strict Execution of the late Act against Spiritous Liquours,‡ or to some other Causes perhaps not so well known, the Revenue of Excise on Beer rose last Year very considerably.§

**Proclamations.** In *March* a Proclamation was issued offering a free Pardon to all Soldiers, who had deserted on Condition of their returning to their Duty. In *June* appeared another for

\* In *Suffolk* and *Kent* they committed great Disorders, wounding and maiming several of the Custom-House Officers in the Execution of their Duty. In *June*, near *Pewenssey*, a Body of near one hundred defeated the Riding Officers, tho' assisted by a Party of Dragoons, and carried off their Goods in Triumph. In *December*, they seized at *Shoreham* four Persons belonging to the Revenue, of whom they carried off two, and after using them cruelly, set them ashore in *France*.

† From *January* 1742, to *January* 1743, 26,000 *l* was brought into the Revenue by Seizures. At the Port of *Weymouth* alone, in two Months, were carried into the Custom-House no less than 40,000 *lb*. of Tea, and 1500 Gallons of Brandy.

‡ The Imports from *France* last Year were computed at 400,000 *l*.

§ Since the Commencement of this Act, to *February* this Year, eight hundred and seven Persons had been convicted. The Money paid for Licences amounted to 123,000 *l*. and the additional Duty on Distillers to 75,000 *l*.

§ It amounted to 754,000 *l* which was 300,000 *l*. more than the preceding Year. The Excise on Malt produced 697,000 *l*. regulating

regulating the Shares of Flag-Officers with regard to Prizes taken; and also a third, ordaining all Ships bound from *Morocco* and *Barbary* to perform *Quarentine*. Two more were publish'd in *November*, one for appointing the Distribution of Bounty-Money granted for taking or destroying the Enemy's Ships of War; the other for a general Fast to be observed thro' *England* and *Scotland* on *January* the 9th, 1745.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1744

In *May* his Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Order of the *Bath*\* on the Lord Viscount *Fitzwilliams*, *Henry Calthorpe*, *Charles Hanbury Williams*, *Thomas Whitmore*, and *William Morden*, Esqs; Members of the House of † Commons. In *February* *Richard Wingfield*, Esq; was created an *Irish* Peer by the Title of Viscount *Paverscourt* and Baron *Wingfield*, Honours enjoy'd by his Uncle. In *May*, *Thomas Lord Lovel* (one of the Post Masters General) was advanced to the Dignity of Viscount *Coke* and Earl of *Leicester*. *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; was created Ld *Sandys*, of *Ombersley*, and *Arthur Herbert*, Esq; Ld *Herbert*, of *Chirbury*. This Year also the King, in Consideration of the eminent Services of the Earl of *Orford*, rewarded him with a Pension of 4000 *l.* a-year, during Life, payable out of the Revenue of *Exchequer*.

Promotions and  
Honours.

These Honours were follow'd by more considerable Alterations towards the End of the Year, when the Ld *Carteret* (now become E. of *Granville* by the Death of his Mother) resign'd his Post of Secretary of State,|| which his Ma-


Change in  
the Mi-  
nistry.

\* This Order was instituted by *James I.* but falling into Disuse, was revived by *K. George I.* in 1720 with great Ceremony. The ordinary Ensigns, are a broad crimson Ribband worn Sashways over the left Shoulder, with a Star of 8 Rays on the Breast, containing the same Device, which is also appended to the Ribband, and is an oval Escutcheon consisting of three Crowns as graven on one Stein, surrounded with a crimson Ribband, and these Words in Gold Letters, *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*, to signify the Union of the 3 Kingdoms, in the Person of *K. James I.* The Collar, worn on particular Days consists of Imperial Crowns enamelled, and white Knots interspersed. The Number is thirty six, and their Place of Installation is *Henry VIIIth's* Chappel at *Westminster*. The Bishop of *Rocheſter* is perpetual Chancellor of the Order.

† All these Gentlemen were installed at *Westminster* in *October*, as were at the same time by Proxy, the Generals *Ligonier*, *Campbell*, and *Honeywood*, with Sir *Thomas Robinson*, his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Vienna*.

|| The two Secretaries of State have each their Department, viz.  
jeſty



Domestick Affairs in 1744  jesty conferr'd on the E. of *Harrington*. The E. of *Chesterfield* was made Ld Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Duke of *Devonshire*. The Privy Seal was restored to Lord *Gower*, and the Viscount *Cobham* re-instated in the Posts he had resign'd. New Commissions were appointed for the Admiralty,† Treasury,§ and Customs,|| and several other Changes made in the Ministry, chiefly in favour of such of the Country Party,\* as had most distinguish'd themselves in Opposition to the late Minister, who, as he was less beloved than his Predecessor, so he fell more unpitied. We shall have occasion to see the Effects this Change in the Administration produced in the Affairs of *Europe* under the following Year.

Declaration of the Venetian Ambassador. In *April* the *Venetian* Ambassador at *London*, by Order of his Republick, presented a Declaration to the Duke of *Newcastle* importing, that the Doge and Senate had never acknowledged the Pretender as King of *England*, and were determined never to alter their Conduct in that respect, the Ambassadors of that State at *Paris*, *Vienna*, and *Madrid* having Instructions to make the like Declaration at their respective Courts.

Riot of the Nailors in Staffordshire. This Year the Nailors, who form a numerous Body in *Staffordshire*, tumultuously assembled near *Wallfall*, in that County, in order to advance their Wages, and committed several Disorders; but the Mayor of that Town so seasonably exerted his Authority, that the Rioters were dispersed, the Plunder they made recover'd, and by Proclamation restored to the proper Owners.

Treasonable Paper at Leicester. In *February* a treasonable Paper being affixed in a public Place at *Leicester*, a Pardon was offer'd by the D. of *New-*

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the Northern and the Southern Province. To the first, belong *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Prussia*, and *Holland*: To the second, *France*, *Spain*, the Empire of *Germany*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, and the Coasts of *Barbary*.

‡ The D. of *Bedford*, E. of *Sandwich*, Lords *Archibald Hamilton*, *Vere Beauclerk*, and *Baltimore*, Admiral *Anson*, and *George Grenville*, Esq.

§ Right Hon *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, the E. of *Middlesex*, *George Lyttleton*, *Henry Fox*, and *Richard Atundel*, Esqrs.

|| No Alteration was made in this List but that of *Gwynn Vaughan*, in the room of Sir *John Stanley*, Bart.

\* Particularly, Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Bart. who was made Treasurer of the Chamber to the King, and Sir *John Philips*, Bart. who was made a Lord of Trade and Plantations, but this last Gentleman soon after resigned his Post.

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castle, and a hundred Pounds Reward by the Mayor of that City for discovering the Author.

About the same Time a Grant passed the Great Seal to incorporate the 19 Fellowships and 14 Scholarships of *Worcester College* at *Oxford*, into one Body by that Name, and to enable them to hold 500 *l.* a-year in Mortmain for ever. At the Commencement held for this University six Doctors in Divinity, and 65 Masters of Arts were admitted to their Degrees.

The County Infirmary establish'd at *Northampton* was open'd about the End of *March*, and by the first Report of the Committee made in *September*, it appeared, that useful Charity was in a fair Way of having the desired Success.\*

This Year some Labourers employ'd in levelling a Piece of Ground at *Monkton Farley*† in *Wiltshire*, met with the Pillar of a Chapel, and by removing the Rubbish, discovered the Chancel with a curious tessellated *Roman* Pavement. The Place was about 24 Foot Square, lying E. & W. In the Front were four flat Grave-Stones, the second of which to the South, represented Prior *Lawrence*, who died 616 in his religious Habit, with an Inscription in old *French* desiring the Reader to pray for his Sins. In the North Angle of the Chancel was a raised Tomb like a Seat with an Inscription in old Characters, and a monastic Verse‡ to the Memory of *Ilbert de Chat*, who gave the Lands of *Broughton* to this Convent.¶ About two thirds up the Chancel to the East, was a Step leading to an Altar, which contained in a Sepulchre open'd, the Skeleton of a large Man upwards of six Foot high, conjectured to be that of the Founder. On the flat Stone of this Grave was his Bust in *Basso Relievo*, and under that the Figure of a Lion either to denote his Arms or Character. Some other Curiosities§ discover-

Domestick  
Affairs in

1744

Worcester College  
at Oxford  
incorporated.

County  
Hospital  
at Northampton  
open'd.

Antiquities discovered  
at Monkton Farley.

\* During that short time, above 100 Patients had been received, of which 52 were discharg'd cured, and the Benefactions during that Space amounted to 1000 *l.*

† These Ruins were discovered in the Coney Warren, belonging to *Webb Seymour*, Esq.

‡ *Hic jacet ILBERTUS DE CHAT, bonitate refertus,  
Qui cum BROTONA, dedit hic per plurima Bona.*

¶ This Priory was founded by the second *Humphrey de Bobun*. Two Charters belonging to it, are preserved in the *Monasticum Anglicanum* [Tom. I. p. 620] both which, mention this *Ilbertus de Chat* or *Chaz*, as a great Benefactor to it.

§ Such as several large Stone Pillars with various Figures, which seem perfectly fresh; and a Charnel House full of Bones; A Silver Cup, Spoon, and Thimble, were also found by the Workmen.

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Affairs in  
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**Domestick Affairs in 1744** ed were sufficient to shew that this Priory was once a Place of great Consideration.

**Antiquities discover'd at Huthersfield.**

In Spring the Foundations of a *Roman* Temple were found at *Huthersfield* in *Yorkshire*, with some valuable Remains of Antiquity ; such as an Altar entire, with a kind of *Patera* at the Top ; on one Side a *Cornucopia*, and on the other an augural Staff. By the Inscription it appeared to be dedicated to the Goddess *Fortune* by *Antonius Modestus*, or *Modestinus*, of the *Legio VI. Victrix*.

**Treasure discover'd.**

In *June* were discover'd at *Higham Park* in *Northamptonshire*, several large Sheets of Lead, spread smooth on each other, under which lay concealed a great Quantity of Silver Plate, supposed to have been repositied there during the Time of the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament.

**Fires.**

In *January* a Fire broke out at a Grocer's in *Love Lane, Redriff*, which consumed a Sail-Cloth Factory, and nine Houses. Two Men, three Women, and a Child perished in the Flames. In *March* a Conflagration, supposed to be maliciously kindled, consumed at *Haxey* in the\* *Isle of Axholme* 56 Houses, and 116 Barns and Outhouses ; the Damage sustain'd being computed at 10,000 *l.* The same Month 36 Houses were destroy'd at *Debenham* in *Suffolk* by the like Calamity.

**Storms and Floods.**

A violent Storm which happen'd the Beginning of *June*, attended with Lightning, Thunder, and Hail, did great Damage in the Neighbourhood of *Gloucester* ; and towards the Close of the Year the Land Floods were so excessive in many Parts of the Kingdom,† as to occasion great Losses to the Farmers.

**Celestial Phænomena.**

On the 17th of *May*, at Ten at Night, the four Satellites of *Jupiter* were seen nearly in Conjunction, about three Diameters to the East of that Planet's Body ; and on the 5th of *June* at Midnight was observed at *Bristol* a luminous Meteor, resembling the late Comet, only the Head larger, and the Tail exceeding bright, but obtuse and short.

**Remarkable Fog.**

In *January* this Year there was so great a Fog at the *Hague*, that at Mid-day they were forced to carry Torches before the Coaches, and the Coachmen to lead their Horses to prevent Accidents.

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\* This Isle lies in the South Part of *Lincolnshire*, and is formed by the Rivers *Trent* and *Don*. It is about 10 Miles long and five broad.

† Particularly in *Derbyshire*, where many thousand Acres of Land were overflowed, Numbers of Sheep and Cattle drowned, and great Quantities of Barley destroyed.



Amongst the illustrious and eminent Persons\* whom Death carried off this Year, and whose Characters it would exceed our Bounds to do Justice to, we shall only mention a few. In *July* died at his Seat at *Cannons* in *Middlesex*, *James Duke of Chandois*, a Nobleman highly distinguish'd for his Generosity, Affability, fine Taste, strict Honour, and all those Accomplishments which form a great and good Man. The vast Fortune he acquired during a long Possession of one of the most beneficial Offices under the Government,† he as liberally bestow'd in encouraging Science, rewarding Merit, and relieving Distress. His Virtue and Learning indeed render'd him not only an Ornament and Blessing to his Country, but an Honour to Mankind.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1744  
Deaths for  
1744  
Duke of  
Chandois.

In *October* departed this Life, in the 85th Year of her Age, the Dutches's Dowager of *Marlborough*, a Lady who had acted too shining a Part in the World to be pass'd unnoticed at her Death. It is sufficient to say, that she had for many Years been the sole Favourite and Confidante of *Q. Anne*, and that she was the Consort and Widow of the greatest Hero that ever this Nation produced. With such peculiar Advantages, it was no Wonder that she left behind her an immense Fortune, as appear'd by her Will.‡ Her

Dutche's  
of Marlbo-  
rough

\* The Dutches's Dowager of *Hamilton* and *Montrose*; the Earls of *Kildare*, *Wigton*, *Nitheidale*, *Lauderdale*, and *Selkirk*; the Countesses of *Granville*, *Tilney*, and *Deloraine*; Viscount *Deerhurst* (eldest Son to the E. of *Coventry*) Lord *Abergavenny* (first Baron of *England*, and Master of the Jewel Office) the Lords *Mansell*, *Fane*, *Cahir*, and the young Lord *Beauchamp* (Grandson to the D. of *Somerset*, and sole Heir of that illustrious Family) Sir *Thomas Cooke* of *Winford*, Sir *John Peachy*, Sir *Thomas Aston*, Sir *William Gage*, Sir *Richard Meade*, Sir *Thomas Hobby*, Sir *Bryan Broughton Delve*, Sir *Joseph Pennington*, and Sir *William Clayton*, Barts. Lieut. Gen. *Neville*, Sir *Charles Hardy*, and Sir *William Bays*, M. D. Knts.

† His Grace was Pay Master General of the Forces from the Beginning of the Reign of *Q. Anne*, to the time of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Disgrace.

‡ She left to her Grandson *John Spencer*, Esq; in prejudice to his eldest Brother the Duke of *Marlborough*, an Estate of 35,000 *l.* a year, with the Rangership of *Windfor-Forest*, and her Lodge there.—To Mrs *Ridley* her Woman, and her Daughter 18,500 *l.* and 300 *l.* a Year for Life.—To Dr. *Stephens* her Physician 13,000 *l.* and 600 *l.* a Year.—To the E. of *Chesterfield* 20,000 *l.* and her largest Diamond Ring.—To *William Pitt*, Esq; (for supporting his Country's Interest in Parliament) 10,000 *l.*—To the E. of *Stair*, his Bond cancelled for 1000 *l.*—To the E. of *Clancarty* 1000 *l.* and 1000 *l.* a Year.—To the D. of *Leeds* 3000 *l.* and to his

Character



Domestick Character seems pretty exactly delineated by her own Hand in those Memoirs she has given us of her *Royal Mistress*, and is otherwise too delicate to be attempted here.

1744

Mr. Pope.

The Public sustain'd a much greater Loss, *June 30*, by the Death of the justly admired and celebrated Mr. *Pope*, who was carried off by a *Dropsical Asthma*.—To do Justice to so exalted a Character would require a Pen like his own. He was indeed a remarkable Instance to what Perfection Genius may arrive on this Side the Grave. His Wit, tho' exquisite, appear'd only to adorn the Solidity of his Judgment; and the Excellency of his Parts did not serve (as is too often the case) to excuse his Failings; but contributed to illustrate his Virtues, and heighten the Merit of his Performances. The greatest Poets who preceded him in our Language will admit of Censure as well as Praise; but it was his peculiar Glory to be always equal to himself, and to publish nothing till it had received the highest finishing. He shew'd himself a Master of our Language before he was of Age to be supposed acquainted with any other; but when he came to read the *Greek* and *Roman* Writers, he enter'd so thoroughly into their Spirit and Beauties, that he seem'd to possess the *Genius* of an Author, on the first Perusal of his Writings. Yet his Esteem for the *Antients* never led him into the false Affectation of despising the *Moderns*. His Success in all the various kinds of Poetry he attempted, shew'd the Compass of his Imagination, while his confining himself so much as he did to

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Dutchess her largest Diamond Solitaire, and the Duke of *Marlborough's* Picture in Water Colours.—To the Dutchess of *Montagu* her Daughter, her Gold Snuff Box with two Pictures of the Duke.—Another Picture of him cover'd with a large Diamond, and two Pictures enamelled, of her Sisters, the Countesses of *Sunderland*, and *Bridgewater*.—To the Countess of *Burlington* her Bag of Gold Medals.—To the Dutchess of *Devonshire* her Box of Travelling Plate.—To Mrs. *Ridley* her Woman, the late Duke's striking Watch.—To Mrs. *Pattison* her second Woman, her own repeating Watch.—Amongst her menial Servants, in Annuities, 1000 *l.* a year.—To the E. of *Marchmont*, Dr. *Secker*, Bishop of *Oxford*, *Beversham Filmer*, Esq; and Dr. *Stephens*, her four Executors 2000 *l.* each, and 500 *l.* for a Ring. She also bequeathed to Mr. *Glover* (the Author of *Leonidas*) and to Mr. *Mallett* 500 *l.* each, to write the History of the late D. of *Marlborough*, for which End, her Executors were to furnish the Materials. The Total of her Legacies in Money amounted to 80,000 *l.* and the Annuities to 2890 *l.* a Year. All her Gold and Silver Plate, and Jewels she left *John Spencer* Esq; and his Son, a Minor.

translate

Translations was a Proof of his Modesty. With this infinite Fund of natural and acquired Abilities, he was more ready to do Justice to the Merits of others, than to assert his own.\* However his Enemies, the *Dunces* of the Age, received a sort of Immortality from his *Satire*, which, like the Rage of a Lyon, was the keenest of its kind, and may incline us to credit what Antiquity has told us of the dreadful Effects of poetick Resentment.† It is no wonder, if thus qualify'd, he was early noticed by the greatest Wits, and patroniz'd by the greatest Men of his Age. Yet the Favour of the Great had no ill Effects on his Integrity; for as he conversed with or courted none but such whose Virtues enobled their Rank; so his Friendship continued the same in Power and in Disgrace. His *Ethic Epistles*, as they were the last, were the most valuable Part of his Writings; both as they tend to mend the Heart, while they charm the Judgment; and as they give us a true Image of the Purity of his Manners, and the Simplicity of his Life. I could not avoid paying this Tribute to the Memory of so great a Man, and the rather as Posterity may perhaps doubt how an Age so corrupt as History must represent ours, could produce a Genius so transcendant as that of Mr. *Pope*, whose Name will continue to latest Times, and suffer no Diminution by being join'd to that of the immortal *Homer*.‡

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1745

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\* Witness the Respect he paid to the Ashes of Mr *Dryden*, his generous Tribute to the Memory of Dr. *Parnell*, and his fine Verses to the E. of *Oxford* after his Disgrace

† *Horace* tells us of *Archilocus*, a *Spartan* Poet, who wrote such severe Iambicks on *Lycombes*, for refusing him his Daughter, that the Man hanged himself.

‡ By his Will dated Dec. 12, 1743, he appointed the E. of *Marchmont*, the Lord *Bathurst*, the Hon *William Murray*, and *George Arbuthnot*, Esqrs his Executors. Besides particular Legacies to his Relations and Servants, he left the Interest of 1000*l*. to Mrs *Martha Blount* for Life, with all his moveable Effects.—His Library he divided to the Rev. Mr *Warburton*, together with the Property of all his Works publish'd—His MSS and Papers, he directed to be delivered to Lord *Bolingbroke*, to be preserved or suppressed as he should think fit; and to the same Nobleman he bequeathed the Works of *Erasmus* bound in Morocco in eleven Volumes Fol.—To the E. of *Marchmont*, he left *Buckley's Thuanus* and a Picture of Ld *Bolingbroke* by *Richardson*.—To Lord *Bathurst*, three Statues, viz the *Hercules* of *Furnese*, the *Venus* of *Medicis*, and the *Apollo* in *Chiaro Obscuro* by *Kneller*.—To Mr. *Murray* the Bust of *Homer* by *Banini*, and Sir *Isaac Newton* by

Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs in  
1745



King's  
Speech.

Soon after the Alterations which happen'd at Court about the End of the last Year, which have been already taken Notice of, the Parliament of *Great Britain* assembled under the Auspices of a *New Ministry*,\* who as they had (while out of Power) made, or seem'd to make the Interest and Welfare of their Country the Rule of their Conduct, so consequently it was expected they would pursue the same laudable Behaviour, now they were vested with Authority.

On the 28th of *November* his Majesty came to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons attending, he open'd the Session with a Speech; in which he took notice of “the Incidents which had happened abroad “that Summer to the Disadvantage of the *Common Cause*, “and which render'd it more necessary than ever to support the Interest of the House of *Austria* with Vigour. “He represented to them how seasonably as well as powerfully the King of *Poland* had interposed in favour of the “Queen of *Hungary*, and also with what Firmness and “Magnanimity his *Sardinian* Majesty, assisted by the *British* Fleet, had resisted the united Efforts of *France* and “*Spain* in *Italy*. He assured them of his Resolution never “to forsake his Allies, but to carry on the War in such a “manner, as should most effectually secure an honourable “and lasting Peace. That for this End he was endeavouring to concert Measures with the States General.† He “concluded with telling them, He had order'd the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be laid before them, and hoped they would grant such Supplies “as should appear requisite for the Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation at this extraordinary Crisis.” — To

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*Guelfi*.—To Mr. *Arbuthnot* a Repeating Watch, given by the K. of *Sardinia* to the late E. of *Peterborough*, and by him on his Death presented to Mr. *Pope*. — To *George Lyttelton*, Esq; the Busts of *Spencer*, *Shakespeare*, *Milton* and *Dryden*, given him by the Prince of *Wales*.—To his Servant, *John Searl* 100*l*.—To six poor Men of the Parish of *Twickenham*, who should carry him to the Grave, each a Suit of dark grey Cloth for Mourning. — To Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Bart. *Erasmus Lewis*, *Gilbert West*, *William Rollinson*, and *Nathaniel Hook*, Esqrs and to Mrs. *Anne Arbuthnot*, each 5*l*. for a Ring in Remembrance of him.

\* They were distinguish'd by the Name of the *Broadbottom Ministry*.

† The E. of *Chesterfield* set out for *Holland* in *January*, with the Commission of Ambassador Extraordinary for this Purpose.

this

this Speech both Houses return'd loyal Addresses ; the Commons in particular assuring his Majesty of their chearful and ready Support.\*

Parliamentary  
Affairs in

1745

The 14th of *February* his Majesty came to the House, and made a second Speech ; in which, after thanking the Commons for having so seasonably provided a considerable Part of the annual Supplies, he acquainted them with the *Quadruple Alliance*,† lately concluded between him, the Q. of *Hungary*, the K. of *Poland*, and the *States General*, which, he said, he would order to be laid before them. — For this Communication both Houses returned Addresses of Thanks.

The Committee of Supplies which sat early, proceeded with such Unanimity and Dispatch, that the total of the Grants this Year was 6,492,890 *l*.

Grants for  
the Year  
1745

To answer which the Committee of Ways and Means made the following Provision :

|                                                                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Land Tax at 4 s. in the Pound                                                          | £ 2,000,000 |
| Malt Tax                                                                               | 750,000     |
| Duty on Salt continued till 1759,                                                      | 1,000,000   |
| Additional Duty of 8 <i>l</i> . on <i>French</i> , and<br>4 <i>l</i> . on other Wines, | 2,000,000   |
| From the Sinking Fund                                                                  | 800,000     |
| Surplus of Malt Duty remaining in the<br>Exchequer,                                    | 21,244      |

Total £ 6,571,244

Excess in the Supplies this Year 78,354

\* The Commons in *January* voted 28,000 Men to be employ'd in *Flanders*, which was 7000 more than were granted for the preceeding Year.

† The principal Articles of this Treaty signed at *Warsaw*, *Jan.* 8, 1745, were, I. The contracting Powers guarantee each other's Dominions. II. His *Polish* Majesty engages to support the *Pragmatick Sanction* with his whole Force. III. In case *Bohemia* is attacked he shall act with an Army of 30,000 Men for its Defence. IV. On this Account his *Britannick* Majesty and the *States General* shall pay the King of *Poland* annually a Subsidy of 150,000 *l* two thirds by the former and one by the latter. V. As soon as *Bohemia* and *Saxony* shall be out of Danger, his *Polish* Majesty shall furnish a Body of 10000 Men to serve in the *Netherlands*, or any part of the Empire his *Britannick* Majesty shall appoint, in Consideration of a yearly Subsidy of 90,000 *l*. viz. 60,000 *l*. paid by *England*, and 30,000 *l*. by *Holland*. VI. If in Consequence of this Treaty his *Polish* Majesty be involved in a



Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs in  
1745

By a State of the national Debt as taken at the End of the Year 1744, it amounted to 53,679,247 *l.* of which above two Millions and a Half had increased within the Year.

King's  
Speech.

The Parliamentary Business being dispatched by the Beginning of *May*, his Majesty, after giving the Royal Assent to the Acts passed,\* closed the Session with a Speech, acquainting them with “ the Success of the *Austrian Arms* “ in *Germany*, which with the late happy Accommoda- “ tion between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Munich*, gave “ the strongest reason to believe, that the Influence of “ *France* in the Empire would decline, and that a way was “ open'd to restore that Strength and Power to our antient “ and natural Allies, which would tend greatly to the re- “ estabishment of the Balance of Power in *Europe*. — “ He concluded with returning Thanks for their ample “ Supplies, which he assured them should be strictly ap- “ ply'd to the important Ends for which they were grant- “ ed, being resolved, in Conjunction with his Allies, vigo- “ rously to prosecute the War, in order to bring about a “ solid and lasting Peace.†

War, the Allies shall support him with their whole Force, and make no Peace without his Consent, or obtaining a proper Satisfaction. VII The *Czarina* and Republick of *Poland* shall be invited to accede to this Treaty.

\* The Acts passed this Session were, — An Act for continuing the Duty on Salt and Herrings. — Act for an additional Duty on Wines — Act for recruiting the Regiments abroad. — Act for granting 800,000 *l.* from the sinking Fund — Act for repealing the Duty on Tea. — Act for encouraging the Exportation of *Scots* and *Irish* Linnen. — Act against the Importation and Wear of *French* Cambricks. — Act for amending the Laws for Election of Knights of the Shire — Act for the better Qualification of Justices of Peace. — Act for a Reward for Discovery of the N. W. Passage thro' *Hudson's Bay* to the *South Seas*. — Act for regulating Lestage and Ballastage on the *Thames* — Act for the Regulation of the Navy. — Act for preventing stealing Linnen from Bleaching Grounds. — Act for separating the Company of Barbers and Surgeons in *London*. — Act for restraining excessive Gaming and Horse Racing. — Waggon Act — Act for finishing *Westminster Bridge*, and several Road and private Bills.

† In *March*, died of an Inflammation in his Lungs, the E. of *Orford* late Prime Minister, by whose Death, his Title devolved to his eldest Son, and his Pension of 4000 *l.* a Year to the Crown. Whatever Opportunities he had of enriching himself, he did not leave behind him an extraordinary Fortune. For his Character see Vol. I. p. 21.

On

On the 2d of *May* the Parliament broke up, and the same Day his Majesty declared, in Council, his Resolution of going abroad to visit his *German Dominions*; and appointed the *Regency*, who were to administer the Government in his Absence.\* On the 6th he embarked on board the *Carolina Yacht* for *Holland*; but the Wind being contrary, he was detain'd at *Harwich* till the 10th, when he sail'd; and landing at *Hel'voetsluys* on the 12th, proceeded directly for *Hannover*, where we shall leave him, and take a View of the principal Transactions that happen'd abroad this Year.

Parliamentary  
Affairs in  
1745

The King  
goes to  
Hannover.

The first remarkable Event that affected *Europe* was the unexpected Death of the Emperor *Charles VII.* which almost entirely changed the Face of Affairs in *Germany*. This Monarch, whose continued Misfortunes had deeply impair'd his Health, fell dangerously ill at *Munich*, about the Middle of *January*; and after discovering in his last Moments the greatest Marks of Constancy, Piety, and Resignation, expired in the Arms of his Consort, to whom he was very dear.† As to his Person, he was tall, of a spare Visage, had a fine Eye, and a gracious Aspect. His Nose was long, and his Mouth rather too large. But though he was not what we call a handsome Man, he was a Prince of great Affability and Goodness, his Disposition being amiable, and his Temper mild. He was not reckon'd either a Statesman or a General; but he was a good Man, liberal, grateful, constant in his Friendships, and faithful to his Engagements.‡ Tho' nearly allied to the House of *Austria* by

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

Death  
of the  
Emperor  
Ch. VII.

His Cha-  
racter.

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\* These were, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Lord *Hardwicke*, Lord High Chancellor; the Dukes of *Richmond*, *Grafton*, *Bolton*, *Bedford*, *Montagu*, *Devonshire*, *Newcastle*, *Dorset*, and *Argyle*; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Chesterfield*, *Stair*, *Harrington*, and *Bath*; Visc. *Cobham*; Ld. *Gower*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esq.

† He died in the 48th Year of his Age, being born Aug. 6, 1697. Oct. 5, 1722, he married *Mary Emelia* of *Austria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*, and in 1726 succeeded his Father, the Elector *Maximilian*. In 1740, he was raised to the Imperial Throne. On opening his Body, a Stone was discovered in one Cavity of the Heart, in a Kind of fleshy Excrecence; all the vital Parts were totally wasted and decayed.

‡ The Character given of this Prince by Baron *Pollnitz*, who resided some time at his Court, is more favourable. He tells us, "He had a comely Person, and a grave majestick Air, which made him be taken for proud, tho' no Prince was more gracious to Strangers, or more accessible to his own Subjects. He spoke

Marriage,

Foreign  
Affairs of  
1745

Campaign  
in Bavaria.

Marriage, his fatal Attachment to *France* (an Attachment pernicious to his Family) led him into Measures as contrary to his true Interest, as they were destructive to his Repose. He seem'd at his Death, in some Measure, sensible of his Error, by earnestly recommending to his Son a Reconciliation with the Q. of *Hungary*.

The Intentions of dying Princes are not always observed after their Decease. The *Bavarian* Ministry were too strongly attach'd to the *French* Interest, and too far engaged in the Views of the Court of *Versailles*, to follow so salutary an Advice. The Q. of *Hungary*, therefore, resolv'd to employ her Arms to bring her Enemies to Reason. For this End Count *Brown*, having assembled his Army about the End of *March* in the Neighbourhood of *Passau*, enter'd *Bavaria*, and on the 24th invested the Town of *Vilsbaffen*, which four Days after he assaulted in two different Places at once with so much Vigour, that the Garrison demanded to capitulate; but as the Soldiers were too eager to be restrain'd, the Place was carried by Storm, and the Remains of the Garrison (consisting of 3,600 Men) made Prisoners of War. On the 29th Marshal *Bathiani* arrived in the *Austrian* Camp, and took upon him the Command. On the first of *April* he detached General *Berenclau* with a Body of Troops towards *Osterhoffen*, while at the same time, with the main Army, he advanced to *Deckendorff*\*, in order to repair the Bridge which the Enemy had broke down, and secure the Passage of the *Iffer*. On the 3d he continued his March to *Platling*, where he learnt that the *Bavarians*, on the first News of his having cross'd the *Iffer*, had abandon'd *Straubingen* with Precipitation, leaving behind them a considerable Magazine. The 10th General *Bathiani* took Post at *Landshut*, where having Notice that the *French* and *Palatine* Troops, under Count *Segur*, were assembled at *Pfattenhoffen*, in order to join the *Bavarians* and *Hessians*, he resolv'd to attack the former, and prevent their Junction. With this View (after making some feint Motions to amuse the Enemy) he secretly

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\* *Latin French* and *Italian* well, was a Master of History, understanding thoroughly both the Interests of Princes in general, and those of his own Family in particular. He gave a Proof of his Judgement, by rectifying his Finances, which were in great Disorder on his Accession."

\* A Town of *Bavaria*, seated at the Confluence of the *Iffer* with the *Danube*.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745Action at  
Plassen-  
hoven.Hessians  
disarmed.Elector re-  
tires to  
Augs-  
burgh

sent off Lieut. Gen. Count *Mercy* with 3000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and the Artillery, who coming up with the Enemy at *Pfattenhoffen*, attack'd them so briskly, they were forced to give Way, and General *Bathiani* coming seasonably up, they were entirely routed, saving themselves by Flight beyond the River *Par*. They lost on this Occasion about 2000 Men, kill'd, wounded, and Prisoners.\* But the Inequality of the Ground, being hilly, and cover'd with Woods, as well as the coming on of Night, favoured their Retreat; which they continued without once halting, till they had passed the *Lech*. The 17th General *Trips*, with an *Austrian* Detachment, took Possession of *Rain*, where he seiz'd a Magazine, valued at 400,000 Florins.

While the *French* and *Palatine* Troops, after this Defeat, continued their Route to *Donawert*,† the *Bavarians* and *Hessians* retired towards *Landsberg*; but the latter being cut off and surrounded near *Ingolstadt*, were forced to lay down their Arms.‡ All their Generals could obtain was the Liberty of remaining disarmed under the Cannon of *Ingolstadt* till the Courts of *Cassel* and *Vienna* should agree as to their Disposal.

These Successes of the *Austrian* Arms in *Bavaria*, gave a new Turn to Affairs. The young Elector was forced like his unhappy Father, to quit his Capital, and retire to *Augsburgh*, where he found himself in a very perplexing Situation. The *French* and *Spanish* Embassadors, who attended him, as well as some of his own Ministers, advised him to seek a Retreat at the Court of *Manheim*, or at *Strasburgh*; but whatever flattering Assurances they gave him, he could not but see how little Assistance he might hope from those Courts. The melancholy Example of his Father was sufficient to warn him against seeking a Shelter in foreign Parts, or becoming the Pensioner of *France*. On the other Hand, the Velt Marshal Count *Seckendorff*, and the Count *de Loos*, the *Saxon* Envoy, represented to him

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\* Amongst the killed, were, Major Gen. *Zastraw*, and Count *Rupelmonde*.

† Where they crossed the *Danube*, breaking down the Bridge behind them, and throwing 4 Pieces of Cannon into the River, and by forced Marches made a shift to rejoin their Grand Army on the *Rhine*.

‡ They pretended to be treated as Neutral Troops, though they had openly acted as Auxiliaries. They consisted of about 6000 Horse and Foot, and were afterwards released and taken into *British* Pay.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

he makes  
a Peace  
with the  
Queen.

in the strongest Terms the Necessity of saving his Dominions by a speedy Accommodation. He was determined to follow this Advice (undoubtedly the wisest could be given him) by the Sollicitations of his Uncle the Elector of Cologne, and the Empress his Mother,\* who earnestly pressed him to consult his true Interest, and the Welfare of his People. A Treaty was accordingly set on foot at *Fuessen*, where Count *Colerado* repair'd on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, and Prince *Furstenburgh*, on that of the Elector. These Plenipotentiaries on the 22d of *April* signed a Peace on the following Terms :

Treaty of  
*Fuessen*.

I. *In order to restore the antient Amity between the Houses of Austria and Bavaria, the Q. of Hungary consents to acknowledge the Imperial Dignity in the Person of the late Emperor, and to grant the serene Electress his Widow the Title of Empress.*

II. *She agrees to restore to the Elector all his hereditary Dominions, to enjoy them as his Father did before the Year 1741.*

III. *She consents to quit all further Claims or Demands upon his Electoral Highness of what Nature soever.*

IV. *The Elector, on his Part, renounces for himself and his Successors in the most solemn Manner all Pretensions on the Succession of the Emperor Charles VI.† contrary to the Pragmatic Sanction, which he promises to guarantee, and ratify in the Imperial Dyet.*

V. *He quits all Claim on the Places held by the French Troops in the Anterior Austria, engages to evacuate Gunzburg, and promises to use all his Interest with the Court of Versailles, that the French Troops may evacuate these Territories.*

VI. *He acknowledges the Validity of the Electoral Vote of Bohemia in the Dyet of Election, in the Person of the Queen, and engages to support it to the utmost of his Power.*

VII. *His Electoral Highness, at the next Election, promises his Vote to the Grand Duke, Consort to her Majesty, for raising him to the Imperial Throne.*

\* This wise Princess wrote to him at *Augsburgh*, " That if he persisted in his Design of leaving his Dominions. and adhering to France, she would retire with her Daughter to *Vienna*, and never see him more."

† In particular, he renounced the Titles of Arch Duke of *Austria* and K. of *Bohemia*, assumed by his Father.

VIII. *It is agreed, till the Election of a King of the Romans, that the Town of Ingolstadt shall be garrison'd by neutral Troops, and those of Brunau and Schardingén, with all the Country between the Inn and the Saltza, shall remain in the Queen's Possession, without prejudice however to the Civil Government, or the Elector's Revenue.*

IX. *The Prisoners on both Sides shall be exchanged.*

X. *As soon as the Election of a King of the Romans is over, all the Fortresses of the Electorate shall be evacuated, and all the Cannon, Ammunition, and Stores in them, belonging to the Electoral House of Bavaria, before the Year 1741, shall be restored. As to those carried out of the Country, the Queen engages also to restore them as soon as France, at the Conclusion of a general Peace, shall restore the Artillery and Magazines taken at Friburgh, for which the Elector will use all his Interest. As to the rest of Bavaria, the Austrian Troops shall evacuate it immediately after the Ratifications of this Treaty are exchanged.*

XI. *The Sequestration laid on the Estates and Effects of the Subjects on each Side shall be taken off, and a general Amnesty granted.*

XII. *The Elector having dismissed from his Service the Auxiliary Troops in his Pay, it is stipulated, that from the Day of signing this Treaty, they shall begin their March home, without any Molestation or Hindrance on the Part of the Queen's Army.\**

Tho' Peace was happily restored by this Accommodation to a Country which had been almost exhausted by the Calamities of War, this terrible Scourge of Mankind was severely felt in the Northern Parts of Germany. The Campaign began early in Silesia, where in January the Prince of Anhalt Dessau obliged the Hungarian Insurgents to abandon Troppau, Jagernderff, and other Posts, and retire into Moravia. On the other hand, the Austrians made themselves Masters of all the Upper Palatinate, except the Town of Amberg, which held out till February. They also fortify'd Stadt-am-Hoff, and surpriz'd Newmark, making the Garrison of 1500 Men, under the Marquis de Crusol Prisoners of War. They likewise reduced the County of Glatz, but in February it was recover'd by the Prussians, under

Campaign  
in Silesia.

Success of  
the Prus-  
sians.

\* The Court of Cassell insisted by Virtue of this Article, that the Hessian Troops should have Liberty to return Home, but the Queen replied they were deprived of that Benefit, by declaring themselves Neutral Troops, whereas this Article only mentions Auxiliaries.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

Lieut. General *Lehrwald*, who defeated a Body of 12,000 *Austrians*, commanded by General *Helfrich*, who died of the Wounds he received in the Action. The same Month Lieut. General *de Nassau*, another *Prussian* Commander, attack'd the Town of \**Ratisbor* with such Success, that the Garrison of 3000 Men were all either killed or made Prisoners of War. Encouraged by these Successes his *Prussian* Majesty set out in *March* from *Berlin* for *Silesia* to put himself at the Head of his Army, which consisted of 70000 Men. In *May* Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* took on him the Command of the combined Troops of *Austria* and *Saxony* assembled at *Königsgratz* in *Bohemia*, and soon after suddenly return'd to *Vienna*. This Step, with the Inaction of the grand Armies for near two Months, gave Rise to some Conjectures of a secret Negotiation between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, which the Sequel soon discover'd to be entirely groundless. About the Middle of *May* his *Prussian* Majesty having good Intelligence that the Design of Prince *Charles* and the Duke of *Saxe Weissenfels*† was to enter *Silesia*, sent immediate Orders to the Margrave *Charles*, who commanded a separate Body in *Upper Silesia*, to join him. The Margrave in his *March*, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of *May*, fell in with a Body of 20,000 *Hungarians*, under the Generals *Esterhazy* and *Festlitz*, who had posted themselves to intercept him. But after an obstinate Skirmish, in which 2000 of the Enemy were killed and wounded, he forced his Passage, and got safe to the grand Army. About the same time Major General *Winterfeldt*, with 4000 *Prussians*, attack'd near *Landshut* a Body of 7000 *Austrians*, under Gen.

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\* The Capital of a Duchy in *Silesia*, to which it was annex'd on the Death of Duke *Valentine*, its last Prince, in 1516. The Cathedral and Castle are fair Buildings. It lies on the *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*, 33 Miles South of *Oppelar*, and 27 S E. of *Breslaw*.

† John Adolphus Duke of *Saxe Weissenfels*, was born Sept. 4, 1685, and spent his early Days in the Service of *Hesse Cassel*, from whence he passed into that of the late K. of *Poland*, and signalized himself in the Wars in *Germany*, *Italy*, *Flanders*, and *Poland*; in which last Country he gained great Reputation before *Dantzick*. He was at length by *Augustus III.* raised to the Dignities of Capt. Gen. of the *Saxon* Army, Col. of the Life Guards, and Knight of the Order of the *White-Eagle*: By K. *George II.* he was honour'd with the Garter, but dying in 1745, without Male Issue, his Territories devolved to the present K. of *Poland*. He was a Prince of good Character, and of the *Lutheran* Perswasion.

*Nadaſti*, and obliged him to retire with ſome Loſs. Theſe however, were but the Prelude to a more general and deciſive Action; for in the Beginning of *June* the allied Generals enter'd *Sileſia* by the Defiles of *Landſhut*, and on the 3d encamped in the Plains of *Strigau*, towards *Fridbergh*, where early next Morning they were attack'd by the *Pruſſian* Army commanded by the King in Perſon. The Engagement laſted with great Fury till Noon, when the *Saxons* (who compoſed the right Wing) giving Way, Prince *Charles of Lorraine*, and the Duke were obliged to retire, which they did in tolerable Order, tho' with conſiderable Loſs even by their own Accounts.\* That of the *Pruſſians* was but flight,† in compariſon with the Victory it purchaſed. Six Generals, and above thirty Officers of Diſtinction, 60 Pair of Colours, ten Standards,‡ eight Kettle Drums, and 40 Pieces of Cannon, with the greateſt Part of the Enemy's Baggage, were ſufficient Tokens of their Succeſs. The *Auſtrians* in this Action were allowed to behave bravely, and their Grenadiers in particular highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The *Pruſſian* Infantry maintain'd their Reputation on this occaſion; and their King, however his political Character might be diſputed, put his military one beyond all doubt.§ Indeed the Conſequences of this Battle (notwithſtanding the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dreſden* took great pains to paliate their Loſs) plainly proved to be a deciſive Stroke; for the King of *Pruſſia* purſued his Enemy cloſely in their precipitate Retreat into *Bohemia*, where he once more transfer'd the Seat of War. His Intention in

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745  
  
Battle of  
Fridberg.

\* By theſe they reckon'd 4000 killed, 5000 Priſoners, and 1700 wounded, but the *Pruſſians* rated their Loſs at 14,000 Men. The *Auſtrian* Generals killed, were Count *Thungen*, General of the Artillery, and Gen. *Hohenhauſen*; wounded and Priſoners, Baron *Berlichingen*, General of the Artillery, Lieut. Gen. Count St. *Ignon*, and Major General *Forgatſch*. Of the *Saxons* killed, Prince *Chriſtian William of Saxe-Gotha*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons [and Brother to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*] fell much regretted, and was interred in the *Lutheran* Church at *Strigau*, and Maj. Gen. *Beſtenhoffen*; wounded and Priſoner, Maj. Gen. *Schlickling*.

† The *Pruſſians* loſt Lieut. Gen. Count *Truches*, Knight of the *Black-Eagle*, killed by a Cannon Ball, Lieut. Col. *Berticow*, and ſeveral Officers of Note.

‡ Theſe were carried in great Pomp to *Breſlau*.

§ In *September* the *Pruſſians* retook *Coſel*, making the *Hungarian* Garrifon of 2500 Men Priſoners of War, by which they entirely recovered the *Upper-Sileſia*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

Battle of  
Sohr.

King of  
*Prussia* re-  
turns to  
Berlin

this was to amuse the allied Generals by frequent Motions, while he kept on the defensive, and subsisted his Army at their Expence. They were too penetrating not to see his Design, and resolved to hazard a second Engagement. The Plan † concerted was to surprize him in his Camp at *Sohr*; but the Event did not answer their Expectations. The Engagement began on the 30th of *September* at Day-break, and continued obstinate for four Hours. The *Austrian* Irregulars, who were appointed to attack the *Prussian* Rear did it with Success; but were so intent on the rich Plunder they met with, ‡ that they gave the Enemy's Infantry time to rally, and occasion'd the Loss of the Day. The combined Army was again forced to leave the Field of Battle to the *Prussians*, and retire to *Jaromire* with great Loss. || The King of *Prussia* soon after returned to *Berlin* crown'd with Laurels, and seem'd to discover a pacific Disposition. It is not certain whether this was owing to Policy, the better to conceal his true Designs, or to the Apprehensions he was under of being invaded in his Turn in his own Dominions. § Certain it is, that he loudly called on the maritime Powers to fulfil their Engagements,\* and

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† As the Army marched for this Purpose in the Night, it is said, some Mistakes were committed, which could not be rectified next Day, one of the Columns taking a wrong Route, and a thick Fog preventing the Attack at the Hour fixed on

‡ All the Baggage of the King and Generals with the military Chest, the Officers of Chancery and Secretary, and his Majesty's Cabinet Papers fell into the Hands of the *Hussars*.

|| The Loss of the Combined Army was 5000 killed, 2000 Prisoners, 10 Colours, 2 Standards, and 20 Pieces of Cannon. That of the *Prussians* 2000 killed, amongst whom, were Prince *Albert* of *Brunswick Wolfenbottle*, Brother to the *Queen-Consort*, and General *Blantensee*. The *Prussian* Army at this Battle, was by the Detachments sent out reduced to 18,000 Men. That of the Allies was 30,000.

§ The K. of *Poland* had demanded from the *Czarina* the Succours stipulated by Treaty; and it was said, not wholly without Foundation, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden* had agreed to invade the Electorate of *Brandenburgh*, with three different Armies, and force the King to a Peace on their own Terms. The Alarm at *Berlin* was so great, that many of the richest Inhabitants left the City.

\* *August* 26, this Year a Convention had been signed between *Great-Britain* and *Prussia*, as the Basis of a more general Accommodation. The Articles were, I. That the K. of *Prussia* should keep *Silesia*, as yielded by the Treaty of *Breslaw*. II. That

use

use their Interest with the Court of *Russia* to avert the Storm he fear'd from that Quarter. But instead either of relying upon, or waiting for any distant Assistance, this enterprizing Monarch form'd the bold Design of preventing his Enemies, and executed it at once with that Resolution and Celerity, which seldom fail of Success. At the Head of a brave Army he enter'd *Lusatia*, and cutting in Pieces three or four Regiments of *Saxon* Horse, who opposed his Passage, he took Possession of *Gorlitz*, the Capital, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* precipitately retiring before him into *Bohemia*. At the same time Prince *Leopald* of *Anhalt Dessau*, with another Body of *Prussians*, advanced into *Saxony*, where he made himself Master of the rich City of *Leipsick* without Opposition, and laid that Electorate under heavy Contributions. His *Polish* Majesty, unable to resist the Storm, was constrain'd to leave his Capital, and retire to *Prague*. All that his Generals could do in this Emergence was to collect about 20,000 Men, and being re-inforced by a Body of *Austrian* Horse, under Prince *Lobkowitz*, to make a Stand near *Pirna*, in order, if possible, to cover *Dresden*. In this Post they were attack'd on the 15th of *December* by the victorious Prince of *Anhalt*; and after a warm Dispute, wholly defeated.\* The next day the K. of *Prussia* join'd him, and they offer'd Battle to Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, who was now too late come up, which he thought proper to decline. This put an End to the War on the Side of *Germany*. *Dresden* open'd its Gates to the Conqueror, who enter'd the Palace of his Enemy, and discover'd on that Occasion the Moderation of an *Alexander* or a *Scipio*.† It was now high time for the allied Powers to think of Peace on the best Terms it could be obtain'd.‡ Accordingly a

Foreign  
Affairs in  
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enters Lu-  
satia.

Prince of  
Anhalt  
takes Leip-  
sick.

The King  
enters  
Dresden.

his *Britannic* Majesty should guarantee him in Possession of it. III. That the K. of *Poland* should renounce all Pretensions to *Silesia*. IV. That his *Prussian* Majesty should give his Vote to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* to be elected Emperor.

\* With the Loss of 5000 Men. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* was within a short March of the *Saxon* Army when this happened, as the King of *Prussia* was with his Corps very near the Prince of *Anhalt*.

‡ He treated the young *Saxon* Princes and Princesses left there, with the greatest Marks of Affection and Esteem, and ordered the highest Respect to be paid them by all about him.

† There are four Letters of his *Prussian* Majesty's to Mr. *Villiers*, the *British* Minister at the Court of *Poland*, which not only give great Light into this Transaction, but afford us a good Idea of Treaty

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

Treaty was set on Foot at *Dresden*, under the Mediation of his Britannic Majesty, and sign'd on the 14th of *December*.

The Articles regarding the K. of Poland were :

Treaty of  
*Dresden*.

I. *That all Contributions raised by the King of Prussia in Saxony to the 22d of December inclusive, shall remain in his Hands ; and that besides, one Million of German Crowns shall be paid him at the next Fair of Leipfick, with an Interest of 5 per Cent. from the Day of signing the Treaty to the Day of Payment.*

II. *The Subjects of Prussia, interested in the Stour (or Bank of Saxony) shall be duly paid.*

III. *The K. of Poland shall make no Innovations to the Prejudice of the Protestant Religion in that Electorate.*

IV. *The Saxons, who have enlisted in the Prussian Army, since his Majesty enter'd Saxony, shall not be reclaim'd.*

The Articles regarding the Queen of Hungary were :

I. *His Prussian Majesty consents to acknowledge the Imperial Dignity in the Person of Francis I. Great Duke of Tuscany, and Consort to the Q. of Hungary.*

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his Character. In the first, *He insists on the King of Poland's acquiescing without Delay in the Convention of Hannover, adding that the Fate of Saxony depended upon his Answer ; that for himself he required good Security, and would play a sure Game.* In the second, *he declared his Reluctance to come to Extremities, but was willing all Contributions should cease the Moment the King of Poland signed the Preliminaries offered. That his doing so, would effectually restore the Peace of Germany, since the Q. of Hungary would be obliged to come in at last. He expressed his Concern at his Polish Majesty's leaving his Capital, as it seemed a kind of Assent, in suspecting his Prussian Majesty's Generosity, who amidst all the Ravages of War, had not the least thought of violating the Respect due to his Rank and Character.* In the third, *he complains of the irreconcilable Temper of the Court of Dresden, adding for his Part, he was resolved to improve his Advantages and follow the Rules of War, till the K. of Poland should accept the Terms he offered, which he believed were more favourable than those his Enemies would have granted him, had they gained the Superiority. He concluded with intreating Mr. Villiers, to use his good Offices to prevent the Ruin of Saxony, and hinder two neighbouring Houses from tearing each other to Pieces.* In the last, *he accuses the Saxon Court of Insincerity [occasioned by Prince Charles of Lorraine's March into Saxony] He offers his Friendship to the King of Poland for the last Time, and declares himself clear (in case of Refusal) of all the Mischiefs which may ensue.*

II. *The*

II. *The Elector Palatine (who is comprised in this Treaty) agrees to do the same.* Foreign Affairs in

III. *The Emperor confirms to his Prussian Majesty certain Privileges (de non Evocando\*) granted by the late Emperor Charles VII. with regard to some Territories in his Possession, not belonging to the Electorate of Brandenburg.* 1745

In this manner this brave and politic Prince extricated himself from a War, which was form'd not only to deprive him of his new Acquisitions, but of his patrimonial Dominions; and which he terminated by a steady Conduct, with Disgrace to his Enemies, and glory to himself † Immediately after the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Dresden*, his Troops evacuated *Saxony*, where they had observed an exact Discipline; and he returned to his Capital, which he enter'd amidst the Acclamations of a joyful People.

But the great Point which this Year drew the Attention of the principal Powers in *Europe* was the Election of an Emperor in the room of *Charles VII.* The Queen of *Hungary*, who had this high Dignity in View for her illustrious Consort the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, had gain'd a considerable Point by securing the young Elector of *Bavaria*, whom no doubt *France* at first design'd to substitute in his Father's place. Disappointed in this Scheme by the Treaty of *Fuessen*, the Court of *Versailles*, bent at all Hazards on the Exclusion of the *Grand Duke*, had recourse to new Methods. By her Minister at *Dresden* she endeavour'd to dazzle the Eyes of his *Polish* Majesty with the Lustre

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\* By these Rights, the Inhabitants of these Territories, were deprived of the Liberty of appealing to the Aulic Council, and entirely subjected to the Determination of his *Prussian* Majesty in the Administration of Civil Affairs.

† Soon after the Treaty of *Dresden*, *M. Villiers* being at the Court of *Berlin*, and acquainting his *Prussian* Majesty with the Duke of *Cumberland's* Success in retaking *Carlisle*, that Monarch said, *Well Sir, Affairs have taken a different Turn both in England and here to what they would have done, if the formidable Alliance at Warsaw had taken Place.* You see by this, that one should never do Evil to one's near Relations. *Mr. Villiers replied, Sire! we had no other View than bringing about a Peace, there is only this Difference, that now your Majesty gives it us.—That is to say (returned his Majesty with great Vivacity) you would otherwise have given it to me; but I am afraid, in that Case, the Present would not have been much to my Advantage.*



Foreign  
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Arts of  
France.

of the Imperial Diadem. This Prince seem'd to waver a little at a Prospect so flattering to Ambition; but the Danger of losing a Crown, which, tho' elective, seem'd more likely to descend to his Posterity, soon determined him to decline all thoughts of appearing as a Candidate on this Occasion.\* *France* had therefore no Game left to play, but to assemble such a powerful Army in the Neighbourhood of *Frankfort* as might render her Mistress of the Election. Marshal *Maillebois*, who had the Command, raised heavy Contributions in the Territories of the Electors of *Mentz* and *Cologne*,† and such other German Princes as seem'd most inclined to favour the House of *Austria*. In the mean time the Duke of *Aremberg*, who, with a considerable Body of Troops had advanced into the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, treated the Subjects of the *Electeur Palatine* in the same manner.‡ But as he was inferior to the *French* in Numbers, he was obliged to intrench himself behind the *Lahn* in Expectation of Re-inforcements. In this Situation the *French* gain'd some ¶ Advantages; but the Success of the Q. of *Hungary's* Arms in *Bavaria* soon turned the Scale. Count *Traun*, by quick Marches, led his victorious Troops from the *Danube* towards the *Rhine*, and in *June* happily join'd Count *Bathiani*, who had assumed the Command, instead of the Duke of *Aremberg*, who resign'd. By this the Independency of the future Dyet of Election was freed from the Awe of a *French* Army, and a Prospect open'd for restoring the Tranquility of *Germany*. In *July* the Grand Duke set out from *Vienna*, to put himself at the Head of the *Austrian* Army, while the Prince of *Conti*, who commanded that of *France*, (in the room of M. *Maille-*

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\* It is more than probable had this Prince set up as a Candidate, he had carried it from the *Grand Duke*, but then it would in all likelihood have cost him the Crown of *Poland*.

† The *Electeur of Cologne*, is said on this Occasion, to have made a very sarcastick Reply to a *French* General Officer, whom M. *Maillebois* sent to assure his Highness, that he had Orders to treat his Subjects as Friends. The Prince replied, he was sorry for it, for he always observed in cases of that Nature, the *French* treated their Friends the worst.

‡ This was on Account of his being in the *French* Interest. Thus the poor Inhabitants suffered for the Disposition of their Sovereigns, so true is the Observation of *Horace* in all Ages, *Delirunt Reges! plebs tantum Achivi*.

¶ An *Hannoverian* Colonel with 500 Men were surrounded and made Prisoners of War at *Cronenburgh*, and conducted to *Landau*.

*bois*

*bois* sent into\* *Italy*) thought fit to repass the *Rhine* at *Nordheim*, not without the Loss of Part of his Baggage,† which fell into the Hands of the *Austrian* Hussars.

The Neighbourhood of *Frankfort* being thus cleared, about the End of *August* the Elector of *Mentz* arrived in that City in order to open the Dyet of Election; and on the 2d of *September* the *Grand Duke* was, by a Majority of seven Voices|| in the Electoral College, chosen King of the *Romans*, and Emperor of *Germany*, by the Name of *Francis I.* The *Prussian* and *Palatine* Ministers, who refused to assist at the Conferences, after entering their Protests, withdrew. On the 24th the new Emperor, with his Consort,§ made his Public Entry with great Magnificence, and was crown'd with the usual Ceremonies.|||| Their Imperial Majesties, after having receiv'd the Compliments of the chief Princes of the Empire, and endearing themselves to their new Subjects by the Proofs they gave of their Generosity† and Goodness, return'd to *Vienna*, and the Dyet of the Empire was removed to *Ratisbon*, the usual place of assembling under the *Austrian* Emperors.

This Year the *Jews*, who are very numerous in *Bohemia*, falling under the Displeasure of the Court of *Vienna*,

*Jews* banished out of *Bohemia*.

\* The *Austrian* Army consisted of 66 Battalions and 101 Squadrons complete. The Prince had 76 Battalions and 114 Squadrons, but they were not complete.

† Above 200 Waggon, 150 Sumpter-Horses, and 100 Mules loaden with the Baggage of the *French* Generals, were brought by the *Croats* into *Saxenhausen*, one of the Suburbs of *Frankfort*, and sold to the *Jews*.

|| Those of *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, *Hannover*, *Mentz*, *Cologne*, and *Treves*.

§ The *Q.* of *Hungary* being big with Child, saw the Procession from a Balcony. Fifty Pounds was given for a Window on this Occasion.

|||| The Gold Medals struck on this Occasion were of an extraordinary Size. On the one Side was the Bust of the Grand Duke with this Legend, FRANCISCUS I. Imperator. On the Reverse the Imperial Eagle, holding in its right Claw, the Arms of *Lorraine*, and in the left those of *Austria*, with these Words over its Head, Pro Deo et Patria.

† The new Emperor made very rich Presents. The Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt* had a Sword set with Diamonds, valued at 100,000 Florins, the Bishop of *Spire* a Diamond Cross worth 30,000, and Count *Papenheim* (Grand Vicar of the Empire) a Sword set with Jewels, estimated at 20,000, and a Ring at 20,000 Florins.

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were by an Edict order'd to depart that Country.\* These unhappy People found means to interest the Maritime Powers in their favour, who, by their Ministers at that Court endeavour'd to avert the Storm which threaten'd them. His *Britannic* Majesty in particular wrote a very strong and affecting Letter to obtain the Revocation of this Sentence; but the Queen of *Hungary* remain'd inflexible, and that persecuted Nation, to the Number of 40,000 Families, were obliged to seek a Refuge amongst their northern Brethren in *Holland* and other Parts of *Europe*.

Campaign  
in Flan-  
ders.

If the Elevation of the *Grand Duke* to the Imperial Throne gave a sensible Pleasure to the Friends of the House of *Austria*, it afforded an equal Mortification to the Court of *France*, who had left no Stone unturn'd to ward off the Blow.† The rapid Progress of their Arms in *Flanders* this Year, seem'd however, in some degree, to atone for this Disappointment. Indeed by their not reinforcing the Army of the Prince of *Conti* on the *Rhine*, the *French* Ministry shew'd that they thought the Conquest of the *Low Countries* of more Importance than attempting to traverse the Election of a Prince, whom they declared themselves resolved never to acknowledge. Be this as it will, the Beginning of *April* Marshal *Saxe* had assembled an Army of 120,000 Men with a Train of 160 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and 60 Mortars, to which formidable Train they were not a little indebted for their Success.‡ This General did not leave us long in Uncertainty as to his Designs; for on the 30th of *April* he invested *Tournay*,§ one of the strongest and

French in-  
vest Tour-  
nay.

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\* Baron *Polnitz* reckons in *Prague* alone above 18,000 of this Nation, where they had a Quarter to themselves, but he gives them no favourable Character, and says they ruin the Christian Tradesmen.

† It is said the *French* Ministry offered the K. of *Poland* 24 Millions of *Livres* in ready Money, and an annual Subsidy of 9 Millions for 12 Years, only on Condition of refusing his Vote to the *Grand Duke*.

‡ It may be safely asserted, that while the *French* are Masters of such dreadful Trains of Artillery, directed by such skillful Engineers, they will carry their Point in every Battle they fight or Siege they undertake, as the Chance is ten to one on their Side.

§ *Tournay*, (or as the *Dutch* call it *Doornich*) is a City of *Flanders* on the River *Schelde*, having 17 Parish Churches, and is a Place of great Antiquity and considerable Trade. In 1513, it was taken from the *French* by *Henry VIII.* of *England*, who built the first Citadel. It surrendered in 1667 to *Lewis XIV.* who caused

most

most important Town in *Flanders*, before which he open'd the Trenches the next Day. The Place, which was defended by a *Dutch* Garrison of 8000 Men under Baron *Dorth*, made a vigorous Defence. In the mean time the allied Army which lay encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*, began to put itself in Motion. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who arrived at the *Hague* from *England* on the 10th of *April*, after conferring with the States, set out to take on him the Command, having under him Marshal *Koningseg*, as General of the *Austrians*, and Prince *Waldeck*, Commander in Chief of the *Dutch*. As the *French* pressed the Siege of *Tournay* with uncommon Vigour, the Allied Generals concluded it of the last Importance to attempt its Relief. With this View the Duke on the 25th of *April* marched from the Camp at *Soignies* to *Cambrai*, where a general Council being held it was unanimously resolved to advance towards the Enemy. The next day the Army was join'd by a Detachment from the Garrison of *Mons*, and on the 27th, continued its Route to *Leuse*. On the 28th they took post at *Maulbré* in sight of the Enemy, having their Left cover'd by the Wood of *Leuse*. The same Evening the Allied Generals advanced to reconnoitre the advanced Posts of the *French*, separated only by a Rivulet on the Left, and by Copses and Hedges on the Right, which they had lined with their *Grassins*, who were supported by several Squadrons drawn up on a Plain, that rose by a gentle Ascent to their Camp, extending on the Brow of the Eminence, from the Village of *Antoine*, having that of *Fontenoy* in *Front*, towards a large Wood beyond the Village of *Vezon*. On the 29th the Duke detached six Battalions, 12 Squadrons, 500 Pioneers, and six Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Lieut. General Sir *James Campbell*, to drive the Enemy from all their little Posts, and thereby facilitate the Passage of the Army thro' the Defiles, which they did with Success.\* About the same time the *French* were observed to set fire to a small Village near *Fontenoy*.†

Allied Army move from Brussels.

Gazette-Account of the Battle of Fontenoy.

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the present Fortifications to be made by M. *Mcgrigny*, one of the best Engineers in *France*. It lies 13 Miles East of *Lisle*, 30 North of *Cambrai*, and 30 South of *Ghent*.

\* The same Night, Prince *Waldeck* having observed an Eminence beyond the Village of *Paronna*, which commanded the Plain, the Duke ordered 16 Squadrons thither, and caused two Batteries to be erected.

† This was done by the King's Orders, to give Notice of the



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The Army being order'd to be ready to march at Two the next Morning (*April 30*) the Duke made the following Dispositions for the Attack. Brigadier *Ingoldby*, with four Battalions, and three Cannon, was directed to attempt the Village of *Vezon*† Sword-in-Hand, in the Front of which the Enemy had a Fort mounted with Cannon near the Wood, where 5 or 600 Men might be lodged; but by *some Fatality* this Service was omitted. The Pr. of *Waldeck* undertook the Attack of the Village of *Fontenoy*. Lieut. General *Campbel* was appointed with 15 Squadrons to cover the Infantry of the right Wing under Gen. *Ligonier*, till it could form in due Order; but Sir *James Campbell* being unhappily carried off by a Cannon Ball,\* this good Disposition lost its Effect; so that tho' two Lines of Foot were formed, they were left exposed to the brisk Cannonade of the *French*, which did great Execution, till the Duke order'd up seven Pieces of Cannon at the Head of the Brigade of Guards, which silenced the moving Batteries of the Enemy. As soon as the Army was drawn up the Duke put himself, about 9 o'Clock, at the Head of the Centre, and advanced towards the *French*. At the same time the Prince of *Waldeck*, moved to attack the Village of *Fontenoy*. These Motions, made under a continued and terrible Fire|| of the Enemy's Cannon, had very different Success. The *British* Infantry, under Sir *John Ligonier*, bore down all before them, and drove the *French* beyond their Lines, of which

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Advance of the Allied Army, and upon this Signal, the whole *French* Army got under Arms, expecting to be attacked.

† The Brigadier published a Vindication of himself, in which he asserted he did his Duty, according to the Counter Orders he received from the Duke himself in Person, and engaged at the Head of *Duroure's* Regiment, till he received a wound which obliged him to be carried off.

\* Which took off his Leg near the Thigh, so that being put into a Litter he soon after expired. Pieces of thick Glass, Brass and Iron Buttons, were taken out of the Wounds of this General; and sent in a Coffer to the *French* King, with a Letter from the Duke of *Cumberland*, importing that the most barbarous Nations never made use of such Kind of Weapons in carrying on War. On reading of which, 'tis said, his Majesty turned pale, and left the Room. All the *Dutch* Soldiers that were carried to *Mons* died with their Bodies so swoln, that they were ready to burst.

|| The *French* had above 260 Cannon planted on their Intrenchments and in mash'd Batteries, with which they made so infernal a Fire, that a *Dutch* Officer present in the Action, compared it to the Thunder and Conflagration of Mount *Ætna*.



we remain'd some time in Possession : But the left Wing, † tho' favour'd by the Fire of our Batteries, and supported by two *English* Battalions which his Royal Highness sent to favour the Attack of *Fontenoy*, not having succeeded in that Attack ; and the Fort, as has been said before, not having been attack'd at all, we found ourselves between cross Fires of small Arms and Cannon, and were likewise expos'd to that of their Front ; so that we found it necessary to retire to the Height of *Fontenoy* and the Fort in the Wood, from whence also there was a continued Fire, which occasion'd some Confusion, but was soon stop'd, and the Troops again put into Order. His Royal Highness, not discouraged, resolv'd to make a second Attempt, || in which the *English* Troops made the Enemy give way once more, and drove them to their Camp with great Slaughter ; but being wholly unsupported by the Left Wing, who never moved during this second Trial, and finding our Numbers very sensibly decrease by the incessant Fire of the Enemy, to which our Troops were expos'd both in Front and Flank, an absolute Retreat was at last resolv'd on, § and by the prudent Dispositions made to favour it, executed in good ||| Order ; the *French* Cavalry, who made a Shew of attacking our Rear being repuls'd with considerable Loss.\* The Allied Army encamp'd next Morning under the Cannon of *Aeth*.

Reflec-  
tions.

Such was the Issue of this fatal Day, in which the *English* and *Hannoverian* Troops distinguish'd themselves in an Extraordinary manner, not only by twice attacking and forcing the Enemy's Entrenchments, in spite of almost insurmountable Difficulties, † but by standing several Hours

† They beat the *French* from the Houses of the Village of *Fontenoy*, but the Church Yard being fortify'd and well defended, they were not able to carry.

|| This was about eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, when the Fire became general on all Sides.

§ About three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

||| Lieut. Gen. *Howard's* Regiment was posted in the Church Yard of *Vezon*, and Lord *Sempil's* Highlanders in the Hedges near it. The wounded were left at the Duke's Quarters at *Brussel*, on the Confidence of the Cartel ; and the Cannon lost, was left behind for want of Horses to carry it off, the Contractors having fled away to *Brussels* in the heat of the action.

\* Major Gen. *Zaslaw* with the *Hannoverian* Horse, received them so warmly, that the Regiment of *Noailles* was entirely broke, and 32 Officers killed.

† Such as being expos'd for several Hours to so great a Fire.

the

Foreign  
Affairs in  
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the most terrible Cannonading had ever been known, and which could not but make a prodigious Slaughter.† Some Regiments of *Dutch* Foot likewise behaved well, and shared in common the Dangers of the Day, as appeared by their Losses.‖ In short the Defeat we sustain'd was neither owing to want of Conduct in our Generals, or of † Courage in our Soldiers ; but to the superior Numbers, wise Dispositions, and formidable Artillery of the Enemy. As to the first Point, they certainly exceeded us by more than 30,000 Men, and were animated by the Presence of the King and Dauphin,\* who had the nominal Command, though every thing was conducted by the Directions of Marshal Saxe. Their Camp was situated to the utmost Advantage, having on their Right the Village of *Schelde*, and the Village of *Antoine*, which, in order to deceive us, they had burnt, but had erected a dreadful Battery concealed in its Ruins. In their Centre lay the Village of *Fontenoy* strongly fortify'd, and on the Left a Wood well planted with Cannon. All their Intrenchments lay on the Brow of an Eminence, of which their Cannon and Small Arms had the absolute Command. They had also mask'd Batteries behind their Wings, which were ready, at a proper Time, to open and make way for new and sudden Destruction. All this, as it exposed us to inevitable Danger in the Attack, so it render'd our small Train of little Service to us. It is on all Hands acknowledged, that in the second Attack of the In-

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† The *British* Loss was Lieut. Gen. *Campbell*, and Maj. Gen. *Ponsonby* killed. Earl of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Ancrum*, Lord *Cathcart*, Maj. Gen. *Howard*, and Brigadiers Gen. *Churchill* and *Ingalby* wounded, with about 4000 private Men killed and wounded. The Regiments that suffered most, were the *Guards*, *Duroure's*, *Welsh-Fuzileers*, and *Hanefyde's*

‡ The *Hannoverians* had killed and wounded about 1700 Men, amongst them several Officers of Note.

‖ The *Dutch* had killed and wounded above 1500, amongst the former the Brigadiers *Salis*, and *Boetzelsaar*.

† Several of our private Men signaliz'd themselves, and was rewarded for it by his Royal Highness; one of the Blue Regiment having his Horse killed, fought amongst the Foot; a Highlander of Lord *Sempil's* Regiment, with his broad Sword, killed nine of the Enemy, and was making a stroke at the tenth, when he had his Arm shot off. For this he had a Lieutenant's Commission.

\* His Majesty never moved from his Post during the whole Engagement, Marshal *Saxe* telling him that he was responsible to the Nation for his Person; and therefore could not suffer him to expose himself.

trenchments

trenchments our Foot did Wonders; and had it not been for the\* *Irish* Brigade in the *French* Service, which came seasonably up, and suffer'd much, the Fate of the Day might have taken a different Turn.† The Duke of *Cumberland* expos'd himself with an Intrepidity and Calmness, which would have done Honour to an older Commander, and gave early Proofs of that generous Valour which has since been so beneficial to his Country. The *French*, on their Side, bought this Advantage very dear, even by their own Accounts,‡ their Loss in General Officers|| greatly exceeding that on the Side of the Allies, who, tho' constrain'd to retire, did it in good Order, and without being pursued. A convincing Proof that the Enemy had suffer'd greatly on their side.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

The *French* on this Occasion exercised unusual Cruelty. The *English* who were left wounded on the Field of Battle were many of them barbarously murder'd by the Enemy, who knock'd them o'the Head in cold Blood, with such harsh Expressions as these, *You Dogs! are you not dead yet?* And tho' their Generals wrote to the Allies to fetch away their Wounded, yet when the D. of *Cumberland* sent Waggon for that Purpose, they caus'd them to be seiz'd, to the Number of 105, with the Men that attended them, and detain'd them contrary to the Laws of Nations and of Arms. The *English* Officers, made Prisoners, when wounded, were refus'd Necessaries for their Money; so that several of them died for want of proper Assistance. In short, contrary to their usual practice, the *French* discover'd in this War such a savage Brutality towards his *Britannic*

Cruelty of  
the French

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\* This Corps, one of the best in the *French* Service, is compos'd of the Foot Regiments of *Clare*, *Dillon*, *Lally*, *Berwick*, *Ruth*, and *Bulkeley*, with *Fitz James's* Horse. Their Loss may be guess'd by that of their Officers, which were thirty-four killed, and sixty-one wounded.

† It seems probable, that if the second Attack had been as well supported, as it was vigorously begun, we should have carried our Point and rais'd the Siege.

‡ The *French* Account published at *Lisfe*, own'd their Loss to be between 5 and 6000 Men killed, and as many wounded. By Certificates on the Muster Rolls transmitted to *Lisfe* and *Doway*. the *French* from the 1st of *May* to the Day after the Battle of *Fontenoy*, had lost 19,347 Men.

|| The Duke of *Grammont* with 4 Lieutenant Generals kill'd, and 2 wounded: Four Major Generals killed and 3 wounded: Three Brigadiers killed and 23 wounded, and 33 Colonels wounded, many of which last died afterwards.

Majesty's



Foreign  
Affairs in

1745

Character  
of Marshal  
Saxe.

Majesty's Subjects† as must sink deep in the Heart of every *Englishman*.

As the Disposition of the *French Army* at the Battle of *Fontenoy* does great Honour to Marshal *Saxe*, it seems requisite that we should give some Account of this General, who is allow'd by his Enemies to be one of the ablest Captains of his Age. He is by Birth the eldest of the natural Children of the late *Augustus II.* King of *Poland*. His Mother *Aurora*, Countess of *Koningsmark*, was one of the greatest Beauties of her Age, and is now Abbess of *Quedlingburgh*.\* The Count enter'd early into the Service of *France*, in which he has justly rose to the highest Rank. As to his Person, the Marshal is thin, swarthy, of a robust Air, remarkably tall, and very strong. His Penetration is exquisite, and his Conversation engaging. He is amorous, and has been as famous for his Gallantries, as for his Conquests.‡ He set himself up on the Death of Count *Biron*, as Candidate for the Dutchy of *Courland*; but the Power of *Russia* obliged him to drop all Pretensions that way. At present he possesses the highest military Reputation that can be acquired, and as we may hereafter have occasion to speak of his Atchievements, let what has been said suffice to give a general Idea of the Man.

But to return: The ill Success of the Attempt to relieve *Tournay*, naturally brought on the Loss of the Place,

† After the taking of *Cape Breton*, the Crews of the Cartel Ships that carried the Inhabitants to *Old France*, were most inhumanly treated. The garrison of *Rochfort* was order'd to watch them Night and Day, and to shoot every one of them that presumed to set Foot on Shore; and likewise to take care that the Inhabitants carry'd them no kind of Provisions whatever; so that they were forced to live wholly upon salt Provisions, and drink Water that was ropy for six Weeks together. Capt *Mann*, of the *Launceston* Man of War, their Convoy, though ill of a Fever, was inhumanly confined to his Ship, and some of the Masters of the Cartels were put in Irons. The *English* Prisoners were allow'd nothing but Horse-beans and about an Inch of Beef a-day, and were so closely confined that many of them fainted for want of Air. See *Gent. Mag.* Vol. xv. p. 650.

\* A *Lutheran Abbey* of *Upper Saxony*, whose Abbess is a Sovereign Princess of the Empire, and elected by the Nuns, who are all of noble Families.

‡ His Intrigue with *Mademoiselle de Courreur*, a *French Actress*, made a great Noise at *Paris*. This Lady, one of the most amiable and witty of the Age, died suddenly, not without Suspicion of being poisoned by some Rival, jealous of her Happiness.

which

which was now besieged with new Vigour. Baron *Dorth*, the brave Governor, † made an obstinate Defence; but finding, on the 19th of *May*, that the Enemy, tho' with considerable Loss, had possess'd themselves of the Cover'd-way, and were preparing for a general Assault, he hung out the White Flag on the 21st, and surrender'd the Place on honourable Terms, the Garrison retiring into the Citadel till the Pleasure of the States was known. Their High Mightinesses having referr'd the Matter to the Decision of the Allied Generals, Orders were sent to the Baron to defend the Place to the last Extremity. Accordingly, on the 1st of *June* Hostilities recommenced: But the *French* making an incessant Fire with near 200 Pieces of Cannon, this second Siege became very obstinate, the *Dutch* defending themselves with such Courage, that to spare their Troops the Besiegers were forced to proceed by way of Sap. At length the Works being entirely ruin'd by their Bombs, and the Garrison being reduced to 5300 Men, the Governor capitulated on the 21st of *June*, obtaining Leave to march out with the military Honours, with 4 Pieces of Cannon, and three Mortars. By the Articles the Garrison were not to bear Arms against *France* for 18 Months; but Part of those Troops being soon after sent over into *England* to assist in quelling the late unnatural Rebellion, occasion'd a warm Dispute between the *French* Ministry, and those of their High Mightinesses; which, however, was terminated without producing any remarkable Consequences.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

Surrender  
of Tour-  
nay.

Citadel  
taken.

All this time the Allied Army lay encamped at *Lessines*, near *Aeth*, an advantageous Post for covering *Flanders*, and opposing the Progress of the Enemy. The *French* Army, after demolishing the Fortifications of *Tournay*, divided itself. The main Body made a Feint of attacking the Allies, and advanced so near, that the Beginning of *July*, a second Battle was expected; but this was only to cover their real Designs; for 15000 *French*, posted at *Pont d'Espieres*, secretly advanced to *Ghent*, and on the Night of the 12th of *July* surpriz'd that City,\* the few Troops there, retiring

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† This gallant Officer, who was now in the 84th Year of his Age, having passed all his Life in the Service, had gained a very high and just Reputation.

\* Here they found a great Number of new cast Cannon, with a large Quantity of naval Stores, besides Arms in the Arsenal for 8000 Men, 60,000 Rations of Forage, 15,000 Sacks of Corn and Meal, and the new Uniforms of seven or eight *English* Regiments, which were sold publicly.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

French  
Surprize  
Ghent

and take  
Ostend

Dender-  
monde and  
Oudenarde

into the Citadel, which surrender'd on the 17th of the same Month. At the same time, another Detachment of theirs took Possession of *Bruges* without Opposition. A Body of 4000 Men sent from the Camp of the Allies to re-inforce the Garrison of *Ghent*, fell in with an Ambuscade of 17,000 of the Enemy at *Pâs du Mêle*, and were most of them cut off, † General *Molk*, with the *Hannoverians*, narrowly escaping to *Ostend*. These Successes obliged the Allied Army to retire towards *Brussels*, by which almost all the *Austrian Flanders* was left exposed to the Enemy, and the Communication of the Army with *England*, by Way of *Ostend*, cut off. || On the 25th of *July* this important Fortress was invested by the *French* under Count *Lowendahl*. As it was a Place of uncommon Strength, defended by a good Garrison,\* and capable of being relieved by Sea, it was generally expected it would have baffled the Enemy's Attempts, or at least have made a long Defence; and the rather, as a Battalion of the Guards, and *Harrison's* Regiment got seasonably into the Place at the very Beginning of the Siege. But to the Surprize of every one, on the 14th of *August*, Lieut. General Count *Chanclos*, the Governor, capitulated; the Garrison obtaining Leave to march out with the Honours of War, and to be conducted to the *Austrian* Territories. About the same time, the *French* took *Dendermonde*, which was given up on the same Terms with *Tournay*. A Detachment sent from the Allied Army for the Relief of the Place were repulsed. While the *French* thus carried all before them in *Flanders*, the allied Army continued entrenched beyond the Canal of *Antwerp*, their Right extending to that City, and their Left to *Brussels*; to the Gates of which the *French* Parties raised Contributions. † *Oudenarde* was shamefully given up, after

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† On this Occasion we lost a good Number of Men. Sir *Robert Rich's* Dragoons were made Prisoners and sent into *France*, as were the Remains of the *Welsh Fusileers*, who had survived at *Fontenoy*.

|| It was said the Duke was much against this Step, but was forced to yield to the Prince of *Waldeck*. The Consequences shewed plainly how prejudicial it was to the Common Cause. The latter's Reasons for it, were to cover *Dutch Brabant*, and to be nearer at Hand to receive the Reinforcements from *Germany*.

\* It seemed strange, that as there were Vessels in the Port to bring home our Troops, they were by the loose Terms of this Capitulation sent to *Mons*, where they continued useless, being so blocked up that they could not join the Allied Army.

† The *Austrian* Governor, General of the Low-Countries, Count  
four

four Days Siege.† *Nieuport* underwent the same Fate on the 5th of *September*; and on the 9th of *October* the Enemy completed their Conquests in *Flanders* for this Year by the Reduction of *Aeth*; which unhappy Town was almost reduced to Ashes by a cruel Bombardment.† After so glorious a Campaign,|| the *French* Monarch return'd to *Paris*, where he made his publick Entry on the 7th of *September*, with all the Parade of a Conqueror, and was received with extraordinary Rejoicings, which lasted for three Days without Intermission.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

In *June* the Earls of *Crawfurd* and *Albemarle*, Commissioners from his Royal Highness the Duke, met, at *Courtray*, the Duke of *Pequigny*, and the Marquis de la *Mothe Haudancourt*, Commissioners from the *French* King, about renewing the *Cartel* of *Frankfort*, and the Exchange of Prisoners of War on both Sides; but the *French* Generals insisting previously on the Release of Marshal *Belleisle* and his Brother, the Conferences broke off without Effect, and the *English* Noblemen return'd to the Allied Army; which continued inactive the rest of the Year.

Confe-  
rence at  
*Courtray*.

The *Northern Courts* of *Europe* afford, this Year, no great Matter for Observation. The Conduct of the *Czarina* evidently shew'd she continued in her Resolution of preserving an exact Neutrality. She gave a patient Ear to the Sollicitations on both Sides, but without giving Hopes to the one, or Disgust to the other. Thus while each Party flatter'd themselves with her Assistance, both found themselves equally mistaken. In *April* the Lord *Tyrawley*, the

Affairs of  
*Russia*.

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*Cairnotz*, removed the Archives and other valuable Effects of the Q. of *Hungary* to *Antwerp*.

† The Garrison mutinied. It consisted of 3 Battalions, *English*, *Austrian*, and *Dutch*, who were all disarmed. The first were kept Prisoners of War, the latter dismissed, on Condition of not bearing Arms against *France* for 18 Months.

† The Houses were most of them damaged, and many of the Inhabitants killed, so that the Governor Count *Wurmbrandt* was obliged to capitulate out of Compassion.

|| It is certain these rapid Progresses of the *French* in *Flanders*, were much owing to the Disposition of the *Flemings*, who shewed on all Occasions a manifest Partiality in their Favour, which they have had time enough to repent since. Some imputed this to the Decay of their Trade under the *Austrian* Government, which is perhaps none of the mildest.



Foreign  
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1745

Conduct  
of the  
Czarina.

*British Envoy*, and the Earl of *Hyndford*, Ambassador Extraordinary from his *Britannic Majesty*, presented a Memorial to the *Russian Ministers*, requesting the Succours stipulated by the late Treaty between the two Crowns.\* The Answer they received was, *That the Empress being intreated by his Prussian Majesty to offer her Mediation,† for an Accommodation between the Powers at War, could not refuse so reasonable a Request. She therefore hoped, that not only his Britannic Majesty would himself accept her good Offices, but by his Interest prevail on the Court of Vienna to do the same.* This pacific Disposition of the Court of *Petersburgh* seemed confirmed by the Advices given to the Baron de *Mardfeldt*, the *Prussian Minister*, who in his Master's Name had intreated the *Czarina* to fulfil the Guarantee of *Silesia*, which she had enter'd into by her Accession to the Treaty of *Breslaw*. But he was told, *her Imperial Majesty did not look upon the Invasion of that Dutchy as an offensive War, but as a common Act of Hostility, by which the Queen of Hungary only meant to transfer the Seat of War into an Enemy's Country.* It is probable this Answer, which could not be very pleasing to the Court of *Berlin*, occasion'd his *Prussian Majesty* in *May* to retract the Demand he had made of the *Czarina's* Mediation, who very readily disengaged herself from it by a Rescript, which was communicated to all the foreign Ministers of her Court. In short, all the Sollicitations of the allied Powers could neither prevail on this Princess to declare herself, or even accede to the Treaty of *Warsaw*. Her Answer was, *She would punctually fulfill her Engagements, and in order to do so would enter into no new ones.* In *August*, however, she thought to cement her new Friendship by a defensive Alliance.‡ Towards the End of the Year, on the sudden Irruption of his *Prussian Majesty* into *Saxony*, the *Russian Court* seem'd to take the Alarm in earnest, and to prepare to assist the *K. of Poland*. But that Monarch had taken his Measures so well, that before their

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\* See Vol I. p 342

† This Mediation was a kind of Snare laid for the *Q. of Hungary*; for as she had refused that of the *Grand Signior* before, so, had she accepted this, it must have embroil'd her with the *Port*; and if she refused it, the *Czarina* had a specious Handle for refusing her any further Assistance.

‡ By this Treaty *Sweden*, in case of need, was to assist *Russia* with 8000 Foot, 2000 Horse, 6 Men of War of the Line, and 2 Frigates.—*Russia*, on her Side, was to furnish a Succour of 12000 Foot, 4000 Horse, 9 Men of War of the Line, and 3 Frigates.

Troops

Troops could possibly march, the Affair was over, and by the Treaty of *Dresden* all Intentions of this kind were render'd ineffectual.

This Year was celebrated at *Petersburgh* the Marriage of the Prince Imperial, with the Princess *Catherine Alexowna* of \**Anhalt Zerbst*; and as the Czarina was naturally fond of Magnificence, the Splendor of the *Russian* Court appeared in full Lustre on this Occasion.

In *January* the famous *Dandua-Ombo*, Kan or Chief of the *Kalmuc Tartars*,† embraced the *Greek* Religion, and sent his two Sons to be educated at the Court of *Petersburgh*.

The Court of *Sweden* this Year seem'd to regulate its Conduct by that of *Russia*, which, by the late Peace, had obtain'd a great Influence in her Counsels. Indeed it was apparently no way the Interest of this Nation to concern itself in Commotions on the Continent. The destructive War she had so lately felt, and so happily extricated herself from, made it necessary for her, by the Improvement of her Commerce, to heal the Losses she had sustained. With this View his *Swedish* Majesty neglected nothing for encouraging Manufactures and Arts, the true Sources of national Wealth and Prosperity. In *July*, indeed, (in Quality of Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*) he sign'd a Treaty of Subsidy with *Great Britain*, by which he engaged to furnish a Body of 6000 *Hessian* Troops to serve in *Flanders*.‡ On the other hand (as K. of *Sweden*) he granted Liberty to the *French* to contract for several Men of War to be built in the Ports of *Sweden* for the Service of that Crown, and allow'd several of the *Swedish* Officers to act as Volunteers in the *French* Army in *Flanders*.|| The *British* Mi-

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745  
Marriage  
of the  
Imperial  
Prince.

\* This Prince was in his 17th, and the Princess in her 16th Year.

† The *Kalmucks* are a very powerful Horde, or Nation of *Tartars*, inhabiting the Country between the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas, to the South of the *Volga*. They live in Tents, and are for the most Part Idolaters, tho' *Mahometanism* has of late made some Progress amongst them. They are tributary to *Russia*, and almost continually at war with the *Crim Tartars*.

‡ These were the same Troops that had served the late Emperor *Charles VII.* and were disarm'd at *Ingolstadt*; but they arriv'd too late in *Flanders* to be of any Service this Year, unless to replace the Troops called home on account of the Rebellion.

|| The real Design of enlisting these Officers was to have employ'd them in *Scotland*; but by the Vigilance of our Ministry this Scheme was prevented.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745



nister at *Stockholm*, who remonstrated against this Permission, was told, *That his Majesty could not hinder the young Swedish Nobility and Gentry in Time of Peace from seeking their Fortune abroad, and perfecting themselves in the Art of War.*

Affairs of  
Denmark.

His *Danish* Majesty remain'd this Year entirely pacific. Tho' the declining State of this Prince's Health did not permit him to give much Application to the Affairs of Government, yet he still discover'd his regard for his Subjects by publishing about the Beginning of the Year a sumptuary Edict for restraining the Luxury of Dress, by which so much of the national Wealth would be kept at home. An Example worthy the Imitation of richer and more flourishing States.\*

Prince  
born.

On the 27th *June* the Princess Royal of *Denmark* was happily deliver'd of a Prince, who (according to the Custom of that Court) was immediately baptised by the Name of *Christian*,† and honour'd with the Order of the *Elephant*,‡ which was hung upon his Cradle.

Grand  
Signior's  
Conduct.

Early this Year the *Grand Signior*, touch'd with a generous Compassion for Mankind, and a Concern for Nations suffering under the unavoidable Calamities of War, offer'd by Letters, his Meditation to the contending Powers for terminating the War. The Answer given by the *Q.* of *Hungary's* Resident at the *Ottoman-Porte*, was in general Terms. But the Influence of the Sultan was too remote, to give weight to any Proposals of this Nature.

Affairs of  
Holland.

Notwithstanding the open Invasion of their Barrier last Year by the *French*, and the rapid and awakening Progress of their Arms this Year in *Flanders*, the States General continued the same Averseness against coming to an open Rupture with that Crown. In *January* the Earl of *Chester-*

\* The Republic of *Poland* in *February* issued an Edict much to the same Purpose, limiting the Use of Coaches to the Nobility and Magistrates alone, laying a Tax of two Crowns a-year upon Hoop Petticoats, and regulating the Expences of private Entertainments.

† The King and Queen of *Denmark*, and the Princess *Louisa*, their Daughter, were Sponsors.

‡ The Badge is an *Elephant* with a Castle on his Back, set with Jewels, hanging at a broad white Ribband; the Motto *PIETATE ET JUSTITIA.*

\* This Nobleman returned to *London* in *May* loaded with Com-

fields

*field* arrived at the *Hague* with the Character of his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary, and had several Conferences with their High Mightinesses, in order to quicken them to more vigorous Measures; but tho' something of Importance seem'd to be in Agitation by Mr. *Trevor's* sudden Journey to, and quick return from *London* soon after, the Consequences shew'd that the most accomplish'd Orator and greatest Politician of his Age, had no better Success than his Predecessor, the E. of *Stair*. The States, indeed, treated him with the highest Marks of Deference and Respect: And paid to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who likewise arrived at the *Hague* soon after, all the Honours due to his Rank and Merit. But though they consented to furnish their Quota of Troops for the Allied Army, they were no way to be prevailed on to become Principals in the War. Yet however wavering or irresolute the Counsels of the Republic were at a Time that required the greatest Steadiness and Unanimity; the common People in \**Holland* seem'd more sensible of their own Interest. They saw their imminent Danger from the incroaching Power of *France*, and did not conceal their Disatisfaction at the Conduct of their Superiors.

In *June* Mr. *Trevor* presented a Memorial in his Majesty's Name, complaining, *That though the King had remitted one half of the naval Succours stipulated by Treaty, yet the Ships they had sent were almost unserviceable, being either weakly mann'd, ill victualled, or in such bad Repair, as to be unfit to bear the Sea.* This was the more extraordinary, as we had just before made some particular Concessions in favour of their Commerce.† On the other hand, in spite of their Partiality and Complaisance to the Court of *Versailles*, the States found themselves this Year involved in two intricate Disputes with the *French* Ministry. The one relating to the Troops they sent over to *England*, we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. The Original of the other was this: Commodore *Barnett*, with a small *English* Squadron, had taken some rich *French* Prizes in the *East Indies*. Being unwilling to run the risque of bringing them home, or

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pliments, and soon after set out for *Ireland*, of which Kingdom he had been declared Lord Lieutenant.

† They openly expressed their Dislike of the Measures taken, by Libels and Satires publicly affixed at *Amsterdam* and the *Hague*, in which the Government was openly charged with Male Administration and Corruption.

† We had exempted their Ships from Capture, tho' carrying contraband Goods. perhaps



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1745

perhaps desirous to try his Fortune longer in those Seas, he carried his Prizes to *Batavia*, where he sold them to the Dutch Governor, Baron *Imhoff*, for about a third of their real Value. This Gentleman, changing their Names sent them to *Holland* under the Colours of the *Dutch East-India Company*, but on their arrival in the *Texel*, the *Abbe de la Ville*, the French Envoy, re-claim'd them as purchased contrary to Treaties. Their High Mightinesses, to appease the Court of *Versailles*, which loudly threatened Reprisals, thought fit to sequester these Vessels and their Effects; and the Affair was at last amicably compromised between the *East India Companies* of the two Nations.

State of  
France.

Let us now take a View of *France*, the *Primum Mobile* of the Politics of *Europe*, if we may give that Name to a Court whose Measures were too mysterious for Penetration, and too artful and changeable for Conjecture. When the French Ministry found the young Elector of *Bavaria* snatched out of their Hands, they generously pretended to approve of his Reconciliation with the Queen of *Hungary*. They then employ'd every Engine at the Court of *Dresden* to engage his Polish Majesty to declare himself a Candidate, in opposition to the *Grand Duke*. When this Expedient failed, they assembled a powerful Army on the *Rhine* to awe the Election; but in this they were also disappointed by the Junction of Count *Traun* with Count *Bathiani*, and the Superiority of the *Austrian Army*. Baffled thus in their grand View of excluding the H. of *Austria* from the Imperial Throne, they resolved by their Conquests in *Flanders*, to get into their Hands such a Security as might, at a general Peace, indemnify them for the vast Expences of the War. In this they were successful even beyond their most sanguine Expectations.

The Court of *Versailles*, however, were not a little perplex'd this Year to raise the Funds necessary to support the Schemes their boundless ambition had projected. For this End, the Comptroller of the Finances\* had Recourse to new Methods. Additional Duties were laid on *Cards, Salt, &c.*† Several imaginary Offices were erected at *Paris*, which brought in vast Sums.‡ In the mean Time their

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\* *M. Orri*, whose Character see in Vol. I. p. 368.

† These Duties produced together four Millions of Livres.

‡ Inspectors of Trades and corporated Bodies were created at *Paris*, and in the different Towns. This, it was thought, would produce nine or ten Millions.

Commerce suffered so much on all Hands, \* that it Foreign-  
occasioned numberless Bankrupcies in their principal Affairs in  
Towns; attended with Commotions, † which nothing 1745  
less than the Severity of their Government could have  
suppressed. But in *France*, too strict an Eye, and too  
steddy a Hand, is kept over the People, to fear any Thing  
from their Discontent. They are a Nation not only re-  
conciled to Slavery, but proud of their Chains.

We left the Close of last Year, the *Austrian* General  
Prince *Lobkowitz* retiring out of the *Romagna*, before Count  
*de Gages*, who closely followed him, with a superior  
Force. ‡ About the Beginning of *March*, the *Austrian* Campaign  
Army arrived greatly fatigued in the Neighbourhood of in Italy.  
*Bologna*; from which City, the Prince decamped on the  
6th, to post himself behind the *Panaro*; where he was re-  
inforced by eight Battalions, and two Regiments of Horse,  
sent by the King of *Sardinia*. In the mean Time the  
*Spaniards* continuing to advance, the Prince retreated  
under the Cannon of *Modena*, where Count *Gages* did not  
think it adviseable to attack him. This General had formed  
a Design of a more enterprizing and difficult Kind, for  
being strengthened by a good Body of *Neapolitan* Troops, ||  
with a Train of forty Pieces of Cannon, he turned off to  
the Left; and by an expeditious March a-cross the *Ap-  
pennine* Mountains §; in which his Army suffered incredible

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\* Of the *Five* great Branches of the *French* Trade; the *First*,  
*viz.* That to the *East-Indies*, was greatly fallen since the War;  
2d, Their Sugar-Trade from the *West-Indies*, was ruined by  
the Captures of their *Martinico* Ships; 3d, That to *New-  
foundland* and *Canada*, was rendered wholly precarious, by their  
Loss of *Cape-Breton*; 4th, Their *Levant* and *Turkey* Trade,  
suffered much by our *Mediterranean* Fleet; 5th, Their  
*Slave* Trade to *Africa*, depended so much on their Sugar-  
Colonies, that the Damages done to the one, equally affected  
the other.

† At *Lyons*, *Grenoble*, *Tboloufe*, and other Places.

‡ The *Spanish* Army was about 26,000, and the *Austrian*,  
not 14,000.

|| These were granted to his *Sicilian* Majesty, not as *Auxiliary*  
Troops, but as *Mercenaries*; by virtue of a pretended Subsidy-  
Treaty with the Court of *Madrid*.

§ This Chain, or Ridge of Mountains, under various Deno-  
minations, runs the whole Length of *Italy*; and in many Places  
is very difficult to pass.

Foreign Affairs in 1745. Hardships, he entered the State of *Lucca*; where he found Plenty of Provisions, but making some other Demands, that little Republick had the Courage to refuse him.\*

Count Gages Don-Philip. Prince *Lobkowitz*, who soon perceived the Intention of the Spanish General was to join Don *Philip*, in order to enter the *Milanese*, immediately decamped from *Modena*, and directing his March towards the *Lenza*, took post at *Parma*; from whence he detached Count *Gorani* to harrafs the Rear-Guard of the Enemy. All this Officer could do, was to come up with them near the River *Magra*, and make a few Prisoners.† But this did not hinder Count *Gages* from entering the Eastern Coast of *Genoa*, and encamping at *Sestri de Levante*, by which Motion, the Junction of the two Spanish Armies was accomplished.

Genoese declare.

The *Genoese*, thinking it needless any longer to conceal their real Dispositions, threw off the Masque, and joined them, with an Body of 10,000 Men. This Accession once more turned the Scale in *Italy*, against the *Austrians*: The *Spaniards* in two separate Bodies entered the *Milanese*, and carried all before them. Count *Gages* at the Head of 30,000 Men seized *Serravalle*, and advancing on the Side of *Placentia*, obliged Count *Schulemberg* (who had now taken the Command of the *Austrian* Army, in the Room of Prince *Lobkowitz*†) to retire under the Cannon of *Tortona*.

Spanish Successes in the Milanese.

On the other hand, the Infant Don *Philip*, with 40,000 Men, made himself Master of *Acqui*; the Garrison surrendering Prisoners of War. The King of *Sardinia*, and Count *Schulemberg*, unable to oppose the Torrent, retired behind the *Tanaro*.‖ In August Count *Gages* invested and took *Tortona*, the Citadel of which, one of the strongest Fortresses in *Italy*, only holding out till September 3d. The Garrison of *Parma* retired on the Approach of the *Spaniards*, and the Town and Citadel of *Placentia* made but two Days Resistance. By this they again recovered the Dominions of the House of *Farnese*. In short, in October the Spanish Generals forced the Passage of the *Tanaro*, the King of *Sardinia* retreating behind the *Po*. After this *Pavia* was taken by *Scalade*; and the rich City of *Milan* made its

Parma, and Placentia taken.

\* The Demand was 400,000 *Scudi*, and a Trade of Artillery, but both were denied.

† The *Spaniards* in the Skirmish lost about 1000 Men, and some Officers killed.

‡ He was recalled, to serve in *Bohemia*.

‖ With about 45,00 Men, the *Spaniards* had 80,000, including the *Neapolitans* and *Genoese*.



Submission to the *Infante* \*: But the Citadel having a good Foreign Garrison of 2500 Men, held out.† Thus the Queen of Affairs in Hungary, by the End of the Year, had not only lost all 1745. the *Milanese*; but the *Spaniards* by the taking of *Casal*, *Asti*, *Ceva*, *Venraï*, and *Trin*,‡ were become Masters of *Piedmont*, on both Sides the *Po*, as far as *Turin*; which Milan Capital was threatened with a Siege. Such were the rapid Submits. Successes of the *Spanish* Prince, from that Fluctuation which often attends the Decision of Interests by the Sword. It must be acknowledged, that his *Sardinian* Majesty did all that could be expected from a great Captain, and a faithful Ally: But as the Situation of her *Hungarian* Majesty's Affairs in *Bohemia*, and on the *Rhine*, prevented her Cond supporting this Prince answerably to his Expectation ||; all of iuct this Prince could do, was to act on the Defensive, and *Sardinian* dispute his Ground as well as he could; yet tho' dispossessed Majesty. of *Savoy* since the Beginning of the War, and now stripped of a good Part of *Piedmont*, this generous Monarch continued firm to his Engagements; and deaf to all Proposals (however advantageous) of a separate Accommodation: An Instance of Honour and Fidelity, that will illustrate his Memory. In *March* this Year, his Majesty lost the Duke of *Aoste*, his second Son, a young Prince of great Hopes,§ and in *June* following the Marquis d'*Ormea*, || his Prime-Minister, was carried off by an Apoplexy.

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\* When this Prince made his Entry, and was presented with a Pair of Gloves richly embroidered, containing a Note for 200,000 Ducats, he politely kept the first, but returned the last

† It was never truly besieged, for by the Beginning of the following Year, the *Spaniards* were obliged to abandon the *Milanese*, as suddenly as they had now conquered it.

‡ The Garrisons of all those Places (according to the new Mode) were sworn not to bear Arms against the United Crowns for a Year.

|| It is said, his *Sardinian* Majesty, on occasion of the frequent Change of the *Austrian* Generals in *Italy*, pleasantly reparteced, 'He wrote to the Court of *Vienna* for Troops, but they sent him Generals.'

§ This Prince died of a Fever, after a Recovery from the Small-Pox, in the 7th Year of his Age; he was the Son of the Princess *Elizabeth Teresa*, of *Lorraine*, late Queen of *Sardinia*, and Sister to the present Emperor; and was born *December 1, 1738*.

|| This Nobleman was in the Confidence of the late King, *Victor Amadous*, who employed him at the Court of *Rome*, from whence



Foreign Affairs in 1745. Conduct of the Venetians In *April*, the Earl of *Holderness*, the *British* Minister, made his publick Entry into *Venice* with great Splendor; and was received by the Doge and Senate with the greatest Marks of Distinction and Respect: In *October*, Signior *Capello*, the *Venetian* Ambassador, made his Entry into *London*, with much State, and had an Audience of his Majesty at *Kensington*; but these mutual Embassies were only Matters of Form, the *Venetian* Republick still adhering strictly to the Neutrality they had observed since the Beginning of the War.

Of the Genoise. The Behaviour of the *Genoise* was of a different Nature; for tho' the Beginning of the Year, they affected a Shew of Neutrality, it is said, that in *January* his *Sardinian* Majesty sent General *Pallavicini* to the Republick, with the Offer of quitting his Pretensions to the Marquisate of *Final*, if they would on their Side engage to make no Alliance with *France* or *Spain*: However this be, the Senate continued till Summer,\* apparently unresolved what Part to take; though their vast military Preparations evidenced, that something more than ordinary was in Agitation. But as soon as the *Spanish* Armies, in *June*, had assembled together in the Neighbourhood of *Genoa*, the Republick made no longer a Secret of its Alliance with the two Crowns.† By their *Manifesto*, they declared, ' That they had been forced into this Step, to avert the Dangers which threatened their State, from the Encroachments and

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whence he returned to *Turin*, a little before that *Monarch's* Abdicaton. The new King raised him to the Post of first Secretary of State and Prime-Minister; he was a good-natured Man, an Enemy to Falshood, and strict in his Promises; he left a Son behind him.

\* In *April*, Mr. *Guastaldi*, Minister of the Republick at the Court of *London*, declared, that, ' The Preparations made by the Republick, were only for her own Defence, and to guard her against the Inconveniencies she had to fear from the Troops of either Party; but that the Senate were ready to disarm, as soon as ever his *Brittanick* Majesty would vouchsafe to grant them a Security with regard to *Final*, by engaging the King of *Sardinia* to desist from the Execution of the Xth Article of the Treaty of *Worms*, relating to that Fief.

† This Treaty, in Consequence of three secret Conventions, was signed *May* 20th, and called, *A perpetual offensive and defensive Alliance, between the Crowns of France, Spain, and the Republick of Genoa.*

\* Hostilities of his *Sardinian Majesty*,\* which had at last Foreign  
 forced them to seek the Protection of *France, Spain, and Affairs in*  
*Naples* for their Security: But as they were willing to 1745.  
 preserve a good Correspondence with the King of *Great-*  
*Britain* and the *English Nation*, they should be at free  
 Liberty to trade, and continue unmolested in their Per-  
 sons and Properties. However, the *British Court* was  
 far from paying any Regard to this Compliment; for in  
*August*, our Squadron in the *Mediterranean* commenced  
 Hostilities, by bombarding the Coast of *Genoa*; *Savona* British  
 was the first Place which suffered this Calamity, tho' it Squadron  
 escaped pretty well. The following Month, *Genoa, Final*, bombard  
 and *St. Remo*, underwent the same Fate; the two former the Coast  
 received little Damage, but the latter was almost reduced of *Genoa*.  
 to Ashes. In *November*, Commodore *Cooper*, with a small  
 Squadron, bombarded the City of *Bastia* (the Capital of  
*Corfica*,) which so terrified the *Genoese* Garrison, that they  
 surrendered the Place to the Marquis *de Rivarola*, who was  
 at the Head of the male-contented *Corficans*, who had afresh  
 taken up Arms under the Protection of the King of *Sardinia*.  
 These were all the Exploits of the formidable Fleet, Naval-  
 we this Year maintained in the *Mediterranean*, except Affairs.  
 the taking a few trifling Prizes on the Coast of *Spain*,  
 and the keeping the *Spanish* Squadron blocked up at *Car-*  
*thagena*.† Undoubtedly, more might be expected from  
 so considerable an Armament. It was obvious, that the  
 true Way to distress *Spain*, was to intercept and cut off  
 those Treasures, which alone administered Fuel to her  
 Ambition, and enabled her to prosecute the War. But  
 in *January*, the Court of *Madrid* had the Satisfaction  
 to hear of the safe Arrival of Admiral *Torres* with his

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\* His *Sardinian Majesty* replied by a *Counter-Manifesto*, ' That  
 he had long expected a Declaration of this Sort, from the  
 manifest Partiality the Republick had shewn his Enemies :  
 ' That the Injuries they complained of, were owing to his Care  
 ' for preserving the Peace of *Italy*, by opposing the *Spaniards*  
 ' getting Footing in that Country.' Consequently he could not  
 be considered as the Aggressor, what he did, being in his own  
 Defence.

† Consisting of the *Real, Isabella, Leon-Grande, Oriente, St.*  
*Teresa, St. Fernando, Hercules, Colorado, Guiposcoa, Aloebis, Galga,*  
*Constante, America, Paloma, Retiro* and *Rosario*; in all 16 Sail  
 of the Line.

Squadron

Naval-Affairs. 1745. Squadron from the *Havanna*, at the *Groyne*, richly laden\*; without meeting, in a Passage of 56 Days, one *English* Man of War.

Admiral Medley sails for the Mediterranean. In *February*, Admiral *Medley* sailed from *Spithead*, with a Squadron of 7 Men of War,† having under Convoy the *East-India*, and *Portugal* Fleets: On the 27th he was, by Strefs of Weather, put into *Torbay*, where some Ships were lost,‡ and others damaged: In *May*, he arrived safely in the *Mediterranean*, and joined Admiral *Rowley* off the Port of *Carthage*na.

Men of War lost. In *February*, the *Pembroke*, a Sixty-Gun Ship lately rebuilt and launched at *Chatham*, falling down the *Medway* to take in her Guns at *Blackstake*s, was by a sudden Squall overfet and sunk; by which uncommon Accident, near 100 Men, 7 Officers, and several Women were drowned. In *April*, his Majesty's Ship the *Anglesea* of 40 Guns, Capt. *Elton*, was taken off the Coast of *Jersey*, by the *Apollo*, a *French* Privateer of 54 Guns and 500 Men, after a sharp Engagement; in which the Captain, his first Lieutenant and 60 of the Crew being killed, the rest were forced to submit||; and were carried into St. *Malo*es. In *June*, the *Blandford* of 20 Guns, falling in with a *French* Squadron of 7 Men of War, between *Lisbon* and *Gibraltar*, was taken; by which the Enemy getting Intelligence of Commodore *Osborne*, then cruizing at the *Streights-Mouth*, with 12 Sail, steered their Course so as to avoid him.

Blandford.

In *January*, an Affair happened at Sea, which as it tended to give no additional Reputation to our Naval Atchievements, was the Subject of much Talk at Home, not over-much to the Advantage of the Persons concerned. His Majesty's Ship the *Captain*, of 70 Guns, Captain *Griffin*, being out on a Cruize, with the *Dreadnought*,

\* About 12 Millions of *Piastres* in Specie, and 4 Millions in Merchandize (4 Millions Sterling,) of which a fourth was for the King besides the *Indulto*.

† The *Ipswich*, with the *Jersey*, *Gosport*, *Winchester*, *Harwich*, *Ludlow-Castle*, and *Maidstone*.

‡ The *Tyger*, *White*, from *London* to *Newfoundland*, was lost off *Berry-Head*, and all the Crew perished with 170 Soldiers. The *Cape-Coast*, bound to *Guinea*, was lost, but the Crew saved.

|| Mr. *Philips*, the second Lieutenant, was tried for striking the Colours, and sentenced to be shot, which was executed, *July* 19th, at *Portsmouth*.

Capt.



Capt. *Mostyn*, and the *Sunderland*, Capt. *Fowkes*, both of Naval-60 Guns; on *January* 6th, they fell in with two *French* Affairs. Men of War, viz. the *Neptune*, of 74, and the *Fleurion*,\* 1745. of 68 Guns; but tho' our Ships chased, and came up with them the next Day in the Morning, our Captains, on holding a Consultation, thought it adviseable, in spite of their Superiority, to decline the Combat.† These Gentlemen on their Return to *Portsmouth*, finding themselves the Object of Ridicule,‡ demanded to have their Conduct examined by a Court-Martial||; which being complied with, they were unanimously acquitted. But this Decision was far from satisfying many, who thought, that with such a Force, the Enemies Ships might have been taken or destroyed, and that the Matter merited a stricter Enquiry.

Affair of  
Captain  
Mostyn.

Our Arms, however, were not every where unsuccessful: We mentioned, under the last Year, a small Squadron§ Com-  
sent to the *East-Indies*, under Commodore *Barnet*. This Commodore  
brave Officer, after refreshing his Ships at the Isle of *Madagascar*, steered his Course for the Streights of *Banca*,  
with the *Deptford* and *Preston*, ordering the *Medway* and  
*Diamond* to the Streights of *Malacca*; this Separation was,  
that he might not miss the *French China* Ships homeward-  
bound, for whom he intended to cruize: He had the  
good Fortune to fall in with three of them,||| whom he  
took, after a brisk Engagement, and carried into *Batavia*;  
where he was soon after joined by the *Medway* and *Dia-*

Success of  
Com-  
modore  
Barnet,

\* This Ship on her Return to *Brest*, was accidentally blown up with most of her Crew on board.

† Their Reasons for it were such, as are not quite intelligible to a Land-Reader.

‡ Capt. *Mostyn*, for a long Time after, was the Jest of the Sailors at *Portsmouth*, who plied him with their Quarter-Deck Wit, whenever he went on Board, or came ashore; crying, *All is safe, Captain! No French Men of War in the Way!*

|| This Court was held at *Portsmouth*, *January* 31. *James Stewart*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, President; Rear Admiral *Medley*, of the White, and fifteen Captains assisting.

§ The *Deptford*, of 60 Guns, Capt. *Barnet* Commodore; the *Preston*, of 50 Guns, Capt. the Earl of *Northesk*; the *Medway* of 60 Guns, Capt. *Peyton*; and the *Diamond* of 20 Guns, Capt. *Moore*.

||| The *Dauphine*, Capt. *Butler*; the *Hercules*, Capt. *Dufresne*, and the *Façon*, Capt. *Delametrie*, each about 700 Ton Burthen, and valued at about 100,000*l.* a Ship.

mond,



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mand, who brought in with them a rich *Manilla* Ship,\* taken in their Cruize. The Commodore designing to continue longer in these Seas, sold his Prizes to the Governor of *Batavia*, who sent them to *Holland*; where the Quarrel they had like to have produced, has already been taken Notice of in its Place.

French  
Martinico  
Fleet  
destroyed.

Our Affairs in the Beginning of the Year bore but an unpromising Aspect in the *West-Indies*, for in the Beginning of *March*, the Chevalier de *Caylus*, a *French* Sea-Officer of Reputation, arrived at *Martinico*, with a Squadron † well manned, and by the Preparations carried on, it seemed as if the Enemy had a Design on some of our Sugar-Islands. But soon after, this Commander sailed for *Leogane*,‡ in the Isle of *Hispaniola*, which so alarmed the Government of *Jamaica*, that they laid an Embargo on all Shipping. But the Arrival of Admiral *Davers*, with the Fleet and Transports, put an End to their Fears. In *August*, Commodore *Townsend* sailed from *Gibraltar* with seven Men of War to reinforce Admiral *Davers*, and in his Voyage was, *October* 3, joined off *Dominica*, by the *Warwick* and *Pembroke*. On the 31st, near the South End of *Martinico*, he fell in with a *French* Fleet || of 40 Sail, convoyed by 4 Men of War, whom he attacked with such Success, that above 30 were taken, sunk, or driven ashore; among the latter, the *Magnanimous* of 80 Guns the *French* Commodore, and the *Ruby* of 60. This was a severe Stroke on their *West-India* Trade, and in particular heightened the Distress of the Isle of *Martinico*, which was already very great.

French  
Attempts  
on An-  
guilla.

In *May*, the *French* made an Attempt to surprize the little Island of *Anguilla*,§ but were repulsed by the brave

\* This Ship had on Board, 72 Chests of Silver, each containing 3000 Dollars, and two Chests of Gold, alone (as is said) worth 300,000 l.

† The *L'Esperance*, Commodore of 74 Guns; the *Northumberland* of 70; the *Sereux* and *Trident* of 64; the *Diamond* of 56; the *Aquilon* of 44; and two Frigats of 30 Guns each.

‡ *Leogane*, is a considerable *French* Settlement at the West-End of the Isle of *Hispaniola*, opposite the *Windward-Passage*.

|| This Fleet had sailed from *Rochelle* in *Italy*, and was then above 200 Sail convoyed by Commodore *M'Nemara*, an *Irish* Officer, with 7 Men of War.

§ One of the *Caribbee* Isles, so called from its Serpentine Form. It lies 40 Miles N. of *St. Christophers*, is about 30 Miles long, 10 broad, and produces excellent Tobacco.

Governor

Governor *Hodges*, with a Force so greatly inferior, as did Naval great Honour to him and his People\*. This Year also a Affairs. Conspiracy was discovered among the Negroes in *Jamaica*†, 1745. which, though timely prevented, was a fresh Proof of the Danger our Sugar Colonies are exposed to by the increasing Plot at Number of these unfortunate Wretches, whose Servitude *Jamaica*. is often embittered by such cruel Usage, as, no Wonder, renders them desperate and untractable.

Several of our Privateers were this Year pretty success- Success of ful. But two in particular were so singularly fortunate, our Private- that it would be Injustice to pass their Adventure in Silence. teers. In June, the *Prince Frederick*, Capt. *Talbot*, the *Duke*, Capt. *Morecock*, in Company with the *Prince George*, sailed for *Cowes* on a Cruize; but on the 7th the latter unfortunately overset and sunk, but twenty Men being saved of her Crew, which consisted of 134. However, not discouraged with so unfavourable a Beginning, the two Ships continued their Course, and on the 20th saw the Isle of *St. Mary's*, the southmost of the *Azores* ‡, between which and the Banks of *Newfoundland* they cruized till July the 10th, when early in the Morning they made three Sail, bearing W. the Wind at S. S. E. Capt. *Talbot* in the *Prince Rich. Pri- Frederick* attacked the nearmost, and after an obstinate zes taken Fight of three Hours, her Captain being wounded, she by the struck, after which he bore away for the largest, which, after *Prince Duke*. a warm Engagement, he also took. The *Duke* in the mean time gave chase to the third, who escaped by favour of the Night. Capt. *Talbot*, who at first imagined his Prizes were *Martinico* Men, was agreeably surprized to find by the Officers Prisoners brought on board him, that they were home-

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\* The *French* landed about 1000 Men, and were beat off by less than 100, whom the Governor encouraged with this short but honest Speech: "Gentlemen, I am ignorant of Military Discipline. All I can recommend to you is, to load and fire as fast as you can, and stand by your Country to the last Man."

† It was discovered by a Negro-Woman, because the Conspirators refused to save a Child she had nursed.

‡ These Islands belong to the Crown of *Portugal*, and are Nine in Number, viz. *Corvo*, *Flores*, *Fagel*, *Pico*, *St. George*, *Gratiosa*, *Tercera*, *St. Michael*. They abound in Corn, Wine, Fruit, Fowl, and Cattle, and were first discovered and planted by the *Flemings*.

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ward bound to *France* from *Peru*, and immensely rich\*. The Loss of the Privateers on this Occasion was inconsiderable. They carefully conducted these valuable Prizes into *Kinsale* †, from whence they obtained a Convoy for *Bristol*, where this Treasure was landed, and brought up in Waggon ‡ to *London*.

Indeed, in general, we were this Year more successful by Sea than the Enemy; for by a Computation || made, they not only lost a greater Number of Ships, but many of very considerable Value.

But the greatest Honour and Advantage our Arms had gained since the Commencement of the War, was in the Conquest of *Cape Breton*; an Acquisition of such Importance to us as a trading Nation, and so irretrievable a Loss to *France*, that it will be proper to give some Account of the Rise of this Project, as well as its Execution; the better to understand which, it is necessary to describe the Situation of this Island, the Point from whence it derives its greatest Value.

Descrip-  
tion of  
*Cape Bre-  
ton*.

The Isle of *Cape Breton* (by the *French* called *Isle Royale*) lies between the 45 and 47 Degrees of North Latitude, and with *Newfoundland* (from whence it is about fifteen Leagues distance) forms the South Entry of the Bay of *St. Lawrence*. Its Length from N. E. to S. W. is about 150 Miles, and its greatest Breadth from E. to W. 100. Its form is irregular, and so indented with Rivers and Lakes, that the South and North Parts are only joined by an Isthmus about 1800 Foot broad. The Climate nearly resembles that of *Canada* or *New France*, and tho' more subject to Fogs

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\* Their Cargoes amounted to above Three Millions of Dollars, besides Cocoa and other valuable Effects. Their Names were, the *Marquis d'Antin* of 450 Tons and 24 Guns, Capt. *Sorpere*, and the *Lewis Erasme* of 500 Tons and 28 Guns.

† Here they discharged their Prisoners, several of which were Persons of Distinction, from whom the Captains would not allow the least Moveable of Value to be taken. The common Men had each twenty Guineas on being set on Shore.

‡ In forty-three Waggon; the whole Weight, including Package, making 78 Tons, 13 Hundreds and a Quarter, a great Part of which was Gold. The Sailors on board the Privateers shared 850 *l.* a Man, but several left the Ships at *Kinsale*, after selling out their Interest for an Under-Value.

|| The Number of our Ships taken by the *French* and *Spaniards* this Year was 507. That of *French* and *Spanish* Ships taken by us 565.



is not reckoned unhealthy. The Soil is woody, producing Naval Oaks of a prodigious Size, Pines fit for Masts, Cedars, Ash, and a great Variety of good Timber; but Fruit Trees and Grain are less abundant, rather through want of due Cultivation than the Defect of the Ground. Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and other domestic Animals thrive well. Hunting and Fishing afford the Inhabitants at all Seasons a plentiful Subsistence, and there is Plenty of Coal for Fuel. The chief Town is *Louisbourg*\*, one of the noblest and safest Harbours in *North America*, being four Leagues in Circumference, with good Anchorage throughout in six or seven Fathom Water, and entirely land-locked on all Sides. This City and Port the *French* improved with such Fortifications as seemed to render it impregnable, and cost immense Sums†. The Place itself was surrounded with a strong Wall and Bastions to the Land Side‡, as well as a Rampart towards the Harbour, on which was mounted 64 Cannon. In an Island, which commands the Entry of the Port (which was not 200 Toises broad) they had erected a strong Fort, mounting 30 Guns, and on the Point of Land opposite was a Battery of 24 Pieces, under a Light-house. At the Bottom of the Harbour was a Grand Battery of 40 Cannon, which commanded both the Entry and all the Bay; besides two smaller ones of 15 Guns each. These great Works, and the strong Garrison they maintained to defend them, shewed evidently of what Importance they thought this Place to be, both for the Improvement of their Fishery and securing their Trade to *Canada* ||; for both which it lay so conveniently,

And of  
*Louis-*  
*bourg.*

\* It was formerly called *Port a l'Anglois*, or *English Harbour*.

† Above 2,000,000 of Livres.

‡ The Fortifications on the Land Side were not quite finished when we laid Siege to it; there being no Outworks, Glacis, or Covert Way; and though the Bastions and Ramparts were of hewn Stone, 36 Foot high, yet their Mortar, composed of bad Lime and Sea-sand mixed, being incapable of standing the Frost, they were easily battered down.

|| The *French East-India Company* proposed to make this Place the Staple of their Trade between *Quebeck* and *Old France*, by unloading here the Commodities designed for *Canada*, and loading here with Fish and Furs, by which Means they would save themselves their Voyage up the River of *St. Lawrence*, and shorten it by near one half. Add to this, that the Port of *Louisbourg* was a very convenient Refuge for their homeward-bound *East-India Ships* in Time of War,



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Projects  
formed  
in New-  
foundland  
for the ta-  
king Cape  
Breton.

that they neglected nothing to put this rising Colony in a flourishing Condition.

It is no wonder, therefore, if the Progress of this new Establishment, and the great Increase of their Fishery in these Seas \*, (not only an inexhaustible Source of Wealth, but a constant Nursery for able Seamen) gave great Umbrage to *New England*, and the neighbouring *British Colonies*, especially at a Time of War. By their Men of War, or Privateers stationed here, it was easy for them greatly to distress our Trade. Their Force here also threatened the Loss of *Nova Scotia*, where many of the Inhabitants were but too well affected to their Interests †. These Apprehensions inspired some public-spirited Gentlemen in *New England* to engage in an Attempt for preventing these threatened Mischiefs, by dispossessing the *French* of this Settlement. Mr. *Vaughan* ‡, a Person of Rank and Fortune in that Colony, was the first who communicated the Project to Mr. *Shirley*, Governor of that Province, though the Plan was perhaps drawn up by a different Person §. Be this as it will, the General Assembly at *Boston* unanimously approved it, and granted 27,000 *l. English Money*, to be raised by way of Lottery § for this Service. With this Encouragement a Body of 6000 Men was formed, under the Command of Colonel *Pepperell* of *Piscataway*, an Officer whose Conduct and Bravery in this Expedition merit the highest Applause. But as his Majesty's Authority was ab-

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\* The *French* annually employed 1000 Sail in their Fishery on this Coast, from 200 to 400 Tons, and 20,000 Men. In the Year 1730, they cured from hence, at the Port of *Marsailles* alone, 230,000 Quintals of Fish for a foreign Market; and one Year with another were reckoned to take on these Coasts five Millions of Quintals; so that their clear annual Profit by this Trade before the War, was above 1,000,000 Sterling, which was just so much lost to *Great Britain*.

† The Inhabitants or Planters in *Nova Scotia*, though subject to the Crown of *England*, are mostly *French Catholics*, and therefore secretly inclined to the *French* Interest.

‡ This Gentleman came over to *England*, for a Reward, and died of the Small-Pox, at *Bagshot* in *Surrey*, in December, 1746.

§ Mr. *Achmuty*, a *Scots* Gentleman, Judge Advocate of the Court of Admiralty in *New England*, published a Plan for the taking it, which seems to be the same which was afterwards pursued.

§ This was the first Instance of a Lottery erected by Authority in these Parts of the World.

solutely

olutely necessary to put the Scheme in Execution, it was Naval  
 laid before the Ministry at Home, who, in consequence of Affairs.  
 the Royal Approbation \*, sent Orders to his Majesty's 1745.  
 Squadron, stationed in the *West-Indies* under Commodore  
*Warren*, to sail for *Canfo*, where he arrived the End of  
*April*, and found the *American* Troops appointed to rendez-  
 vous here arrived and encamped. *April* the 29th they em- Siege of  
 barked in eighty-five Transports, convoyed by ten Men of 2000-  
 War †, and the next Day arrived off the Harbour of *Louis-* brough.  
*bourg*. The Forces immediately landed in *Gaberon-Bay*,  
 a little to the southward of the City, without much Oppo-  
 sition; for though a Detachment of 150 of the Enemy is-  
 sued out of the Place to oppose the Descent, they were re-  
 pulsed with Loss by 100 of our Men, who got ashore be-  
 fore they came up. On the Approach of our Army to the  
 Town, some Country Houses being fired, the *French*,  
 seized with a Pannick, abandoned their *Grand Battery*,  
 which *Mr. Vaughan* observing, immediately took Possession  
 of ‡; and though the Enemy, too late sensible of their Er-  
 ror, used their utmost Endeavours to recover it, they were  
 beat off. This lucky Event contributed not a little to our  
 Success, as it gave us the Means of making our Approaches  
 to the Town safely on the Land Side. In the mean time, our  
 Squadron, which kept cruizing off the Harbour, prevented  
 all Succours by Sea, and in *May* took the *Vigilante*, a *French*  
 Man of 60 Guns, with some smaller Vessels, destined for  
 the Relief of the Place. The Governor, *M. Chambron*,  
 made a very brave Defence, and though *May* 26th we at-  
 tacked the *Island Battery* with 200 Men, we were repulsed  
 with considerable Loss ||: Yet neither this Misfortune, nor  
 the infinite Fatigues our Troops endured §, nor the Sick-  
 ness

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\* It was said, *M. Belleisle* was so free to tell our Ministry on  
 this Occasion, "That if the Scheme had been concerted at  
 Home, it would have been guarded against."

† Commodore *Warren* in the *Superbe*, with the *Princess Mary*,  
*Canterbury*, *Chester*, *Launceston*, *Sunderland*, *Eltham*, *Hector*,  
*Mermaid*, and *Lark*.

‡ Here they found 30 Cannon mounted, with proportionable  
 Stores.

|| We lost 36 Men killed, and 116 Prisoners on this Oc-  
 casion. The Attack was made in the Night, and seems not to  
 have been well concerted.

§ Their Hardships were unspeakable, for they drew the hea-  
 vy Cannon and Mortars on Sledges through Ways scarce passa-  
 ble,

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Its Sur-  
render.

ness which prevailed in their Camp could discourage these brave Men from carrying on the Siege with surprizing Resolution. At last a considerable Breach was made in the Curtain, and the Town being greatly endamaged by our Bombs \*, on June 17th the Governor thought proper to capitulate, and the Articles being drawn up by Admiral Warren and General Pepperell, the City of *Louisbourg* † and Island of *Cape Breton* were surrendered to his *Britannic Majesty*, on the following Conditions :

I. That if the *French* Garrison and Inhabitants had not Vessels sufficient for their Transportation to *France*, they should be furnished by the *English*.

II. That the Commission Officers and Inhabitants shall remain ashore unmolested in their Property or Religion, till the Time of Transportation.

III. That the Non-commission Officers and Soldiers shall be put on board the *British* Men of War till that Time.

IV. That the Sick and Wounded of the Garrison be taken Care of as our own, and the Governor shall be allowed two covered Waggon. Moreover, if any Persons in the Town or Garrison desire to be concealed, they shall be allowed to go off masqued.

V. For Security, the Island Battery and one of the Town Batteries shall be delivered up to the *English* Troops, by Six o'Clock that Afternoon.

VI. That immediately after this, the *British* Fleet shall have free Admission into the Harboure.

VII. That neither the Garrison nor Inhabitants of *Louisbourg* shall bear Arms against his *Britannic Majesty*, or any of his *Allies*, for Twelve Months after signing this Capitulation.

VIII. That the *British* Subjects, Prisoners of War, be set at Liberty.

In pursuance of this Agreement, as favourable to the Besieged as they could well expect, the Garrison and Inhabi-

ble, by mere Force of Arms, being all Day up to the Knees in Mud, and lying by Night in bad Tents, exposed to foggy Damps, which occasioned such a Sickness, that near 1500 were down at one Time with Fluxes, incapable of Duty; — and yet they kept up their Spirits and carried their Point.

\* Scarce a House in the Place but had suffered, and the Citadel and Hospital were almost destroyed; 600 Bombs and 9000 Shot being fired against them.

† After forty-nine Days Siege.



tants embarked *July* the 4th on board fourteen Cartel Ships, Naval  
convoys by the *Launceston* Man of War, and sailed for Affairs.  
*Rochfort* \* ; where they no sooner arrived, than they were 1745.  
treated in the harshest Manner, being denied even the Li-  
berty of going ashore to get fresh Provisions †, and no Boat  
suffered to come a-board to supply them for the long Time  
they were detained there, so that many Sailors perished of  
the Hardships they underwent.

Bad Treat-  
ment of  
our Car-  
tel Ships.

It must be owned, that it was a bold and daring Enter-  
prize for so small a Body of new-raised and scarce disciplin-  
ed Men, to invest and take a Place defended by a good  
Garrison of Regular Troops, and so strongly fortified, as  
that in all Appearance it might have baffled a greater  
Force. The Success of it may therefore serve for a Proof,  
that new Troops are not always to be too much under-  
valued; for though it must be owned, a thorough Acquain-  
tance with Military Discipline is of great Use and Advan-  
tage, yet the Resolution and Constancy of Men in a good  
Cause, is such as will often make them an Over-Match  
for Veteran Armies, uninspired with the same Principle  
and Spirit. Of this Truth both antient and modern Hi-  
story afford frequent Examples.

By this important Conquest, not only the Naval Force  
and Wealth of *France* received a sensible Blow, but a very  
considerable Acquisition of Strength was made to the Crown  
of *Great Britain*. *New England* was delivered from her  
Fears, the Possession of *Acadia* secured, the neighbouring  
*Indians*, who had been troublesome, were kept in *Awe*,  
and, above all, the Safety of our *Newfoundland* Fishery was  
restored from the Encroachments of a dangerous Rival,  
whose Loss this Way was so much real Gain and Benefit  
to the *British* Nation. Nor had we been many Days Mas-  
ters of the Place, before we received a Proof of its Con-

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\* It had certainly been more prudent to have carried these  
Troops to some Neutral Port, such as *Lisbon* or *Oporto*; but as it  
was scarce possible to foresee the *French* would make us so un-  
grateful a Return for our Clemency, so it is probable their In-  
humanity on this Occasion was the Effect of their Resentment  
for the Loss of so important a Place.

† Capt. *Man* of the *Launceston*, tho' the greatest Intercession  
was used to have him brought ashore for his Recovery, being  
seized with a Fever, had a Denial; Commodore *McNemara*,  
who commanded the *French* Squadron at *Rochfort*, ordered all  
the Cartel-Ships to unbend their Sails, which he sent ashore,  
and gave Directions to the Centinels to shoot every *Englishman*  
who attempted to land.

sequence



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sequence by the Capture of three rich Prizes \* who appeared off the Harbour, imagining the Place still in their Hands, and were easily taken by our Men of War.

Advantage of  
the Conquest.

In short, if the taking of *Cape Breton* was a Matter of great Joy to our *American Colonies*, it was no less agreeable News at Home; where it seemed, in some degree, a Compensation for the late Disgrace of our Arms in *Flanders*. Every one seemed fully satisfied of the Advantage of this Acquisition, and emulous to do Justice to the Courage and Conduct of our Countrymen of *New England*, to which we were indebted for it †. Congratulatory Addresses were presented to his Majesty on this Success of his Arms ‡, and not only more Troops were sent to reinforce the Garrison, but the Government took immediate Care to encourage such as would settle there, in order to put the new Colony into a flourishing Condition.

Conclusion.

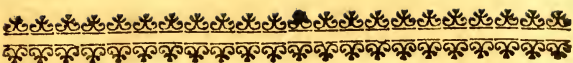
These were the most material Events which happened Abroad during this Year, and with these we shall conclude our *Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe* to the Close of the Year 1745. If this Work meets a favourable Reception from the Public, it is our Intention to continue it from this Period to the Conclusion of the present War, whenever it shall be happily terminated by a safe and honourable Peace.

\* Two were *French-India Ships* from *Bengal*, viz. the *Charmante*, and the *Heron*, both very richly laden; the third was the Ship which escaped from the *Prince Frederick* and *Duke Privateers*, and was the most valuable Prize taken since the Commencement of the War: She was called the *Dame de Libérance*, Don *Pedro Litan* Captain, bound from *Pernu* to *St. Maloes*, of 300 Tons and 18 Guns. Her Cargo consisted of 1170 lb. of Gold, 61,000 Pistoles, 153 Gold Snuff-Boxes each 4 Ounces; 1,072,000 Pieces of Eight (making about 2,14,000 l.) 764 Ounces of Virgin Silver, 31 lb. of Silver Ore; a large Quantity of Diamonds in Ear-Rings, Solitaires, &c. Besides 876 Serens and 316 Bags of Cocoa, 200 Serens of *Jesuits Bark*, and 36 Bales of *Cormenian* or *Spanish Wool*.

† Col. *William Pepperell*, who commanded the *New England Forces*, was advanced by his Majesty to the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

‡ In drawing up the City Address, a Motion was made for inserting a Clause, *To desire his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased not to suffer it to be given up at a general Peace*. But Sir *John Barnard* objected to it, as tending to tie up the Hands of the Ministry in making a Peace, the Motion was dropped.

End of the SECOND VOLUME.



A N

Impartial History

OF THE

REBELLION in 1715,

By Way of

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF AN

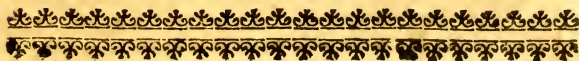
HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF THE

Transactions of *Europe*.

FROM THE

Commencement of the War with  
*Spain*, in 1739.



THE HISTORY OF THE

REBELLION IN 1715

AND THE

REBELLION IN 1745

AND THE

REBELLION IN 1745

AND THE

REBELLION IN 1745

AND THE

AN IMPARTIAL  
**HISTORY**  
OF THE LATE  
**REBELLION** in 1745.

FROM  
AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS;  
PARTICULARLY,  
**The Journal of a General Officer,**  
AND  
*Other Original Papers, yet unpublished.*

WITH  
The CHARACTERS of the PERSONS  
Principally Concerned.

To which is prefixed,

By Way of INTRODUCTION, *A Compendious  
Account of the Royal House of STUART,*  
from its Original to the present Time.

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By S. BOYSE, M. A.

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# INTRODUCTION.



O Y A L and Illustrious Families have this in common with the Kingdoms they govern, that they are equally subject to the Vicissitude of human Affairs. All the *Grand Scenes*, which both antient and modern History set before our Eyes, are so many Testimonies of this Truth: Thus, for Instance, we see the House of *Bourbon* arrived at its meridian Point of Splendor, while the Family, which is the Subject of this *Introduction*, after giving successive Monarchs to *Scotland* and *England*, lies under an Eclipse, from which it is never likely to emerge.

If we enquire into the Causes of this, we shall find, that, as every Nation or People have received from Providence some Signature of Vice or Virtue, by which they either become mighty and flourishing, or weak and contemptible; so the particular Families destined by Heaven for Sovereignty, have also their particular *Characteristics*, expressive either of Duration or Decay.\* I think therefore, on considering the Reigns of the Princes of the *Steuartine* Race, one may venture to assert, that their predominant Passion has been the Desire of *Governing with-*

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\* Thus, the first Race of the *Affyrian* Kings were noted for Ambition, and the Pride of Domination; The first Monarchs of *Egypt* for Moderation, and the Arts of Peace; and the Line of the *Ptolemies* for Luxury and Effeminacy.

• Intro- out Law,\* and that to this fatal Itch of *Arbitrary Power*,  
 duction. they stand indebted not only for their own Misfortunes,  
 but for the disagreeable Figure their Reigns must make in  
 the Annals of a free People, whose Right it has been  
 their constant Endeavour to infringe or destroy.

1057 I shall not dwell on the Origin of this illustrious House, †  
 1329 who make early a considerable Figure in the *Scots History*.  
*Robert Bruce*, one of the greatest and worthiest Monarchs,  
 who ever filled the Throne of that Kingdom, directed by  
 his Will, that in Case *David* his Son and Successor † should  
 dye without Issue, the Crown should descend to *Robert*  
 Robert II *Steuart* his Grandson by his eldest Daughter ||, who ac-  
 1370 cordingly succeeded in 1370, and was the first King of the  
 Line. § This Prince made no great Figure unless by his  
 1388 Generals, who were pretty successful against the *English*. ||  
 Towards the Close of his Life, grown unweildy with Age,  
 he constituted *Robert Earl of Fife*, Regent, and two Years  
 after died, |||| leaving his Crown to his eldest Son *John*, who  
 at the Request of the States, ascended the Throne by the  
 Name of *Robert III*.

*Robert*

\* *Coke* in his *Detection*, justly observes with regard to  
*James I*, *Charles I*, and *Charles II*, that for near eighty Years  
 these three Kings of the *Scotish Race*, had been endeavouring  
 to establish an *Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government*.

† After the Death of *Macbeth*, the famous Tyrant of *Scotland*,  
*Walter* Grandson to *Bancho*, (by his Son *Fleanchus*, who after  
 his Father's Assassination fled into *Wales*), being restored to Fa-  
 vour with *Malcolm III*, was for his Services created Lord High  
 Steward of *Scotland*, a Post which placed him at the Head of  
 the Nobility. This was about the Year 1057.

‡ Then a Prisoner in *England*, and but eight Years old.

|| *David II*. on his ascending the Throne, being disgusted at  
*Robert*, altered this Settlement, substituting *Alexander* his Ne-  
 phew, Son to the Earl of *Sutherland*, by his younger Sister, in  
 his Room, or next Heir; but this young Nobleman dying,  
 he was reconciled to *Robert*, who by the Assembly of the  
 States was confirmed in his former Rights.

§ And the 101st King of *Scotland*.

|||| In his Reign was fought the Battle of *Otterburn or Chevy-  
 Chase*, between *Douglas Earl of Galloway*, and *Piercy Earl of  
 Northumberland*, July 21, 1388.

||||| April 19, 1390, in the 74th Year of his Age and 19th  
 of his Reign; in 1372, his Wife *Euphenia* (Daughter to the  
 Earl of *Ros*) died, leaving three Children, *Walter Earl of  
 Strathern*,

Robert was a Prince rather unblemished with any great Vices, than eminent for any regal Virtues, so that the Administration of Affairs rested on his Brother Robert Earl of *Montcith*, (afterwards created Duke of *Albany*) a Prince whose Ambition had nearly proved fatal to his Family; for in order to transfer the Crown to his own Children, he first cruelly starved *David* his Brother's eldest Son, Prince of *Scotland*, to Death in the Castle of *Falkland*.\* The unhappy King, tho' informed of his Son's Fate, was obliged to dissemble, and connive at a Parricide he was too weak to punish. However, to preserve *James* his second Son, he determined to send him to *Charles IV* of *France*, his antient Ally; but in his Voyage, this Prince landing in *England*, was detained a Prisoner by *Henry IV*; so that *Robert*, broken-hearted with Sorrow for the Death of one Son, and the Captivity of the other, died at *Rothefay*.†

Intro-  
duction.  
Robert  
III.  
1390.

1406.

On his Decease the Duke of *Albany*, to whom the Administration of the Government devolved, till the Deliverance of his Nephew, was too well satisfied with the sovereign Authority to part with it; so that *James*, with the Title of King, was suffered to continue a Prisoner in *England*; where, however, his Education was carefully attended to, and his Person honourably treated.‡ But what Policy forbid, an Accident served to bring about. *Robert*, provoked at the Insolence of his own Children||

A 2

treated

*Strathern*, and *Walter*, Earl of *Athole*. But the King marrying *Elizabeth Mure*, by whom he had Children, legitimated them, and prevailed on the *States* to advance them to the Succession, to the Prejudice of the former; which was the Source of great Calamities.

\* This young Prince had been guilty of great Excesses, so that his Father, to correct his Extravagancies, sent him to his Uncle the Regent, who took this Occasion to get rid of him. His Misery was so great, that he eat the Flesh off his own Arms before he died.

† After three Days voluntary Abstinence.

‡ He was kept at *Windfor*, where it is thought he wrote that incomparable Poem of his, called *Christ's Kirk on the Green*. Here he was married to *Joan* Daughter to the Earl of *Salisbury*, one of the most beautiful and accomplished Ladies of her Age.

|| *Walter* his eldest Son having often begged a *Falcon* of his Father, which the old Man highly prized, and being denied, one Day caught it in his Hand and wrung off its Neck; on which



Intro-  
duction.  
1423

treated for his Nephew's Redemption, who returned after eighteen Years Captivity, and was with his Queen solemnly inaugurated at *Scoon*.

James I.

One of the first Acts of the new King's Reign was, to retaliate on the Duke of *Albany* and his Sons, the inhuman Murder of his elder Brother, for which they were condemned and beheaded at *Stirling*. *James* shewed himself a Prince of greater Spirit than his Predecessors, by reducing the *Highlands*, reforming the Church and encouraging Learning: But as his Temper was rather inclined to Severity than Clemency, so the Nobility began to murmur, when they saw the King begin to make a Resumption of such Lands, as the late Regent had alienated from the Crown. These Discontents gave Occasion to *Walter Steuart*, Earl of *Athole*, the King's Uncle, \* an ambitious Man, to form a Conspiracy against him. *James*, who was then besieging *Roxburgh*, having Notice of it from his Queen, returned to *Perth*, in order to take Measures to prevent it; but this Precaution only served to hasten his Fate, being assassinated in his Bed-Chamber, in the Arms of his Queen. The Conspirators, who were all taken, suffered the most exquisite Punishments. †

1437.

James II.

He was succeeded by *James II* his Son, a Child of seven Years, whose Minority was only remarkable for the Feuds

which the Duke told him, *Since thou cannot obey me, I will bring in one, who will force us both to obey.*

\* Son to *Robert II.* by his first Wife *Euphenia Ross*, whose Issue, tho' Princes in Right, were set aside to make Room for the Children of *Elizabeth Mure*, begot in Adultery.

† *Walter* Earl of *Athole* suffered three Days successively; on the first, being fixed in the Cart to a high Gibbet or Engine, he was hoisted up with Ropes and Pullies, and suddenly let down, so that all his Limbs were disjoined; on the second, he was placed on a Stage with a red-hot Crown of Iron on his Head, and this Inscription, *The King of Traitors*; after which, he was bound on a Hurdle and drawn at a Horse's Tail thro' the chief Streets of *Edinburgh*; the third Day, he was laid on a Scaffold, his Bowels and Heart cut out while alive, and burnt; after which his Head was taken off, and exposed on the highest Part of the City. *Robert Graham*, another of the Assassins, had his Right Hand nailed to a Gallows, fixed in the Cart in which he was carried to Execution, during which Time the Executioners run red-hot Spikes into his Thighs, Arms and Shoulders.

amongst

amongst the *Grandeess*, and particularly the long Quarrels Introduction. between *Alexander Livingston* the Regent, and *William Crichton* the Chancellor, in whose Hands the Administration of Affairs lay; their Divisions; however, at last ended in a Reconciliation, to which the young Earl of *Douglas* and his Brother fell a Sacrifice.\* This was the Source of much Calamity, for *William*, Uncle to these Noblemen, who succeeded in the Title and Estate, on the King's assuming the Reins of Power into his own Hands, gained such an Ascendant at Court, that the Regent and Chancellor were declared publick Enemies, and their Lands forfeited. *James*, at last tired out with the Insolence of the Earl of *Douglas*, stabbed him with his own Hand at a private Conference. This Act of Tyranny † involved the Kingdom in new Troubles, for *James*, his Successor, supported by the Earl of *Crawford* and the *Hamiltons*, proclaimed War against the King, ‡ which was carried on for some Time with great Animosity on all Sides; but in the End several of *Douglas's* Friends deserting him, the King grew superior, and he was forced to fly into *England*. Not long after, *James II* invested *Roxburgh*, then possessed by the *English*, where he was killed by the bursting of a Cannon ||; but his Queen resolutely continued the Siege till the Place surrendered, which she caused to be rased to the Ground. 1442. 1552. 1455.

*James III.* his Son and Successor, then seven Years old, was inaugurated at *Kelso*: The Estates being assembled at *Edinburgh*, there were great Debates about the Regency, the Queen claiming it as her Right, but the Majority of the Nobility, who considered a Female Government as

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\* These young Noblemen, the greatest in the Kingdom, the eldest not fourteen, were, under Pretence of Courtesy, invited to *Crichton Castle*, the Seat of the Chancellor, where in the King's Presence they were treacherously and basely murdered.

† And I may add Perfidy, since the Earl had a safe Conduct both for his coming to Court, and returning without Molestation.

‡ As a Truce-Breaker, a perjured Person, and an Enemy to all good Men.

|| This Prince died in the 29th Year of his Age, and 23d of his Reign; leaving Issue by *Mary* his Queen, Daughter of *Arnold*, Duke of *Gelderland*, a Son called *James*, then seven Years old. *James II.* was marked by Nature, in a very extraordinary Manner, one half of his Face being of a perfect *Scarlet* Colour.

Intro-duction. repugnant to the *Scots* Constitution, were for chusing a Regent from their own Body. In the End both Parties agreed, that the Administration, and Guardianship of the King should be committed to four Persons, two to be chosen by each Party.\* By these a Truce with *England* was agreed on for fifteen Years, soon after which the Queen-Mother died. The Peace of the Kingdom however suffered by the Quarrels of the Nobility (the usual Fate of a Minority) and the Revolt of *Macdonald* Lord of the *Isles*, who invading the Western Parts with Fire and Sword, carried off a vast Booty; but in his Return met a Tempest, which entirely destroyed his Fleet, himself narrowly escaping. In 1466 the Family of *Boyde* gained such an Ascendant at Court, that *Robert* the Chancellor was created Earl of *Arran*, and Regent of the Kingdom, *Alexander* his Brother was appointed Preceptor to the young King, and *Thomas* his eldest Son was married to the Princess *Mary* the King's Sister. Soon after, this young Nobleman was sent to *Denmark* to bring over the Princess *Margaret* † Daughter of King *John*, who had been affianced to the young King of *Scotland*. But in his Absence, a Storm arose against his Family, which entirely subverted their new established Power and Grandeur; for a Parliament being held at *Edinburgh*, in which their Enemies had a Superiority, the *Boydes* were summoned to appear; but seeing the King's Affections alienated, and distrusting his Safety, *Robert* fled to *England*, where he died in Exile. *Alexander* was tried, condemned and beheaded. *Thomas* passed from *Denmark* to *Germany*, and having in vain tried to make his Peace at Home, entered into the Service of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, and died at *Antwerp*, ‡ stripped not only of his Estate and Honours, but deprived of his Consort, whom he saw forced into the Arms of another, || without being able

1463.

1488.

1469.

1470.

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\* There were on the Queen's Side, *William Graham* and *Robert Boyde* Chancellor; and on the Side of the Nobility, *Robert* Earl of *Orkney*, and *Hugh Kennedy* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, a Prelate of the greatest Integrity and Virtue.

† Her Dowry was the *Isles* of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Marriage was celebrated in *July* 1470.

‡ Where a magnificent Tomb was erected for him, by the Duke's Order, with an honourable Inscription, expressing his Services.

|| His Lady, out of her great Affection, had attended him in his Exile. But the King in order to get her in his Power, caused



able to prevent it.\* After this the King, who had been Intro-  
 corrupted by a bad Education, gave himself up to Avarice, duction.  
 and the Desire of acting without Controul; chusing  
 mean and worthless Favourites,† whom he loaded with  
 Wealth and Honours to his own Disgrace, and the great  
 Resentment of the ancient Nobility. This Temper soon de-  
 generated into Tyranny and Cruelty; for *John Earl of Mar*,  
 his Brother, speaking too freely of his Conduct, was barbar-  
 ously put to Death‡; *Alexander*, the other, who was impris-  
 oned, to avoid the like Fate, escaped to *France*. Soon after  
*James* having declared War with *England*, and being arrived  
 with his Army at *Lander*, the Nobility justly incensed at the  
 Power and Insolence of his Ministers, conspired under  
*Archibald Earl of Douglas*,§ and seizing *Cochran* put him  
 to Death§; upon which the King dismissed his Forces,  
 and returned to *Edinburgh*, secretly meditating Revenge.  
 The Nobility seeing no Change or Reformation in the  
 Court, and knowing that their Destruction was decreed,  
 took Arms in their own Defence, and chose the King's Son,  
 (then in his 15th Year) their General. The King on his  
 Side levied an Army, but soon after entered into a Nego-  
 tiation with the malecontented Lords, who would be sa-

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caused Letters to be wrote to her, giving her Hopes, if she  
 came over, she might easily prevail on her Brother for her  
 Husband's Pardon. But no sooner was she arrived in *Scotland*,  
 than the King perfidiously cited *Thomas* to appear in sixty Days  
 to prove his Marriage, which not doing, it was pronounced *Null*,  
 a Divorce granted against the Husband absent and unheard,  
 and his unfortunate Wife forcibly compelled to marry *James*  
*Hamilton*, newly raised to the Nobility, to whom she bore two  
 Children, *James* and *Margaret*.

\* His Children were recalled afterwards, and restored to their  
 Lands; from this *Thomas* was lineally decended the late un-  
 happy Earl of *Kilmarnock*.

† These were *Thomas Preston*, and (1) *Robert Cochran* his  
 Son-in-law (who was created Earl of *Mar*) with one *William*  
*Rogers* an *Englishman*, who was a Musician.

‡ By opening a Vein, and bleeding till he expired.

§ Called *Archibald Bell-Catt*, because when it was proposed  
 who should seize *Cochran*, who was a strong and bold Man, he  
 resolutely replied, *I will bell the Cat*.

§ They hung *Cochran* without Form of Tryal, over the  
 Bridge of *Lander*.

(1) They are different Men, viz. *John Steuart*, and *Robert*  
*Cochran*.

tisfied



Intro-  
duction.

tified with nothing but his Resignation. But this the King was so far from yielding to, that all his Aim in treating, was to gather new Strength to crush his Enemies. The Nobility, who were aware of this, resolved to hazard a Battle: Accordingly hearing the King had marched to *Stirling*, they followed him at the Heels, and the Governor of that Castle refusing the King Entrance, he was obliged to fight at a Disadvantage. In this Engagement his Troops being totally routed, he was slain in the Pursuit, in the 35th Year of his Age.

1488.

James IV.

As soon as his Death was known, the Nobility acknowledged for their Sovereign, *James* his Son. Some Insurrections made under Pretence of revenging the late King's Death, were soon quelled, and a Parliament being summoned, the late Appearance of the Nobility in Arms against *James* III. was declared to be just and lawful; and an Act of Indemnity was passed. After this, Things continued peaceable, till the King's Marriage with the Princess *Margaret* of *England* (eldest Daughter to *Henry* VII;) which being accomplished, he spent his Time in re-edifying the Royal Palaces, and building Monasteries: These Works exhausting his Finances, put him on unjust Projects of raising Money, by reviving obsolete Laws favourable to the Prerogative, but oppressive to the Nobility and People, whose Affections by this Means he lost. Unhappily towards the End of his Reign he was, by his Alliance with *France*, drawn into an unjust War with *Henry* VIII, his Brother-in-law, whose Kingdom he invaded in his Absence; and being contrary to the Advice of his best Officers, drawn in to engage the *English* Army, commanded by the Earl of *Surry* at *Floddenfield*, he was defeated, and with the greatest Part of his Nobility perished.\*

1513.

James V.

*James* V. (an Infant of two Years old) was proclaimed King on the Death of his Father; by whose Last Will, the Regency was consigned to the Queen during her Widowhood. But this Princess shortly after marrying *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, great Debates arose, who should have the Administration of Affairs during the King's Mi-

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\* † His Body was never found, nor was it certainly known how he fell. This Battle, so fatal to the *Scots*, was fought September 9, 1513. and on this Account the Earl of *Surry* obtained that honourable Mark of Augmentation, which appears in the Arms of all the illustrious Branches of the Family of *Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*.


nority. It was at last concluded by a Majority of Voices, Intro-  
to recall *John Duke of Albany* \* from *France*, and in-duction.  
vest him with the Regency. A Difference arising after  
his Arrival, between him and the Earl of *Hume* (a power- 1515.  
ful Nobleman in those Days) the latter gained over to his  
Party, *James Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, who jointly took  
up Arms, but *Hume* and his Brother suffering themselves  
to be inveigled to Court, were seized, tried, condemned  
and executed. After this the Regent returned to *France*,  
leaving the Government in the Hands of a Regency † ;  
and placing *French* Garrisons in the principal Fortresses.  
But these Precautions were unavailing to secure the publick  
Peace, which suffered greatly from the Fractions amongst  
the Nobility, particularly between the Houses of *Douglas*  
and *Hamilton*. These Disorders obliged the Regent to 1521.  
return, and endeavour to engage the Nation in a War with  
*England*, to which he found the Queen's Party and the  
chief Nobility very averse. Disappointed in this, he again  
returned to *France*, and in his Absence the young King 1523.  
was prevailed on to assume the Reins of Government  
himself: But the Grandees splitting into Parties (the con-  
stant Fate of all Minorities) such who were discontent-  
ed with the Queen ‡, and the Earl of *Arran*, who ma-  
naged all things at Court, chose three Noblemen of  
their own Side to be Guardians of the King and Kingdom||.  
These Lords raising Forces marched to *Edinburgh*, and  
securing the King's Person, agreed to execute their Office  
annually, by a Rotation of four Months each. But the Earl  
of *Angus* soon found Means to throw out his Collegues,  
and engross the Power in his own Hands, in which he  
maintained himself by indulging the King in all the im-  
moderate Pleasures he desired. This Prince, however, grew  
at last weary of being kept in Tutorage, and escaping to  
*Stirling*, summoned the Nobility to attend him, and issued  
a Proclamation to discharge the *Douglasses* from intermedling

\* Son to *Alexander*, who fled to *France* from the Cruelty of  
*James III.* his eldest Brother.

† These were the Earls of *Angus*, *Arran*, *Argyle* and *Huntly*,  
the Archbishops of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, and *Anthony*  
*Darcy* (a *Frenchman*) Governor of *Dunbar*.

‡ Who had been separated from her Husband, to whom she  
conceived a Dislike.

|| These were *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, *Matthew*  
*Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*, and *Colin Campbell*, Earl of *Argyle*.

Intro- with the Government any longer. Both Sides armed,  
duction. and the King calling a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, the  
 *Douglasses* were out-lawed; they in Return waited the  
 Estates of their Enemies with Fire and Sword, but were  
 at last forced to take Shelter in *England*. After this the  
 Kingdom remained quiet, till the King's Marriage with  
 1537. *Magdalen* Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*.<sup>\*</sup> But this  
 Princess dying soon after, the King chose for his second  
 Wife, *Mary of Guise*,<sup>†</sup> Widow to the Duke of *Longue-*  
*ville*. The ill Consequence of this new Match soon ap-  
 peared in the violent Persecutions raised by the King against  
 the Reformed, and in the Coldness which broke out be-  
 tween him and his Uncle *Henry VIII.* of *England*.<sup>‡</sup> This  
 Mis-intelligence was soon heightened into a Rupture.  
*Howard* with an *English* Army invaded *Scotland*, and  
*James* sent an Army under his Favourite *Oliver Sinclair*  
 to oppose them; but the Nobility, offended to be com-  
 manded by an upstart General, were so discontented, that  
 the *English* attacking them at a Disadvantage, obtained  
 1542. an easy Victory. Soon after *James V.* died of Grief,  
 leaving his Crown to his only Daughter *Mary*, an Infant  
 of five Days old.||

Mary Thus was *Scotland* plunged a-new in all the Troubles  
 Steuart. which attend the Minority of Princes. *Henry VIII.* of  
*England*, who saw the Opportunity favourable for uniting  
 the Kingdoms, released such of the *Scots* Nobility as were  
 Prisoners in *England*, on Condition of their promoting the  
 1543. Marriage he had projected between the young Queen of

<sup>\*</sup> They were married at *Paris*, *January 1. 1537*, landed  
 in *Scotland*, *May the 28th*, and the Queen died the *7th of July*  
 following,

<sup>†</sup> A very fatal Match for *Scotland*, the new Queen being a  
 violent Enemy to the Reformation, which began now to spread  
 its Beams in this Kingdom.

<sup>‡</sup> An Interview between the two Kings had been proposed at  
*York*, by *Henry VIII.*; but the Queen and Clergy dreading  
 lest such a Meeting might hurt their Interest, prevailed on  
 him to decline it; which *Henry* greatly resented.

|| *James V.* was one of the most polite and magnificent  
 Princes of his Age, as appears by his Buildings at the Palaces  
 of *Linlithgow*, *Falkland*, and *Holyrood-House*, which are executed  
 with fine Taste. He was the Founder of the Order of the  
*Thistle*, tho' some say he only revived it; and that it was  
 first instituted by *Achaius*, King of *Scotland*, Anno 809.

*Scotland,*



Scotland, and his Son *Edward*. In the mean Time, the Intro. Regency of this Kingdom was held by *Hamilton* Earl of *Arran*\*; a Man of no great Capacity, and wholly governed by Cardinal *Beaton*. *Matthew Steuart* Earl of *Lenox*, returning from *France*, was supported by the Nobility to make Head against the Regent and Cardinal, which he did a-while, but being over-powered was obliged to fly to *England*†: The Death of this tyrannical and wicked Prelate, which soon followed,‡ gave some Breathing to the Reformed. Soon after, the Duke of *Somerset*, Protector of *England*, and Uncle to *Edward VI.* entered Scotland, demanding the young Queen for his Nephew, according to Treaty. The Regent refusing, a Battle ensued at *Musselburgh*, in which the *Scots* were defeated with great Slaughter. The War with *England* continuing, the Regent applied for Aid to *France*, and obtained from *Henry II.* about 6000 Men, under the Command of *Dessy*; and a Marriage being concluded between the young Queen of *Scots*, and the *Dauphin*, Son to *Henry*, this Princess sailed for *France*. These Transactions were followed by a Peace with *England*: In the mean Time the Regent growing odious to the Nobility and People, by his Mal-Administration, was prevailed on to surrender his Power, in Favour of the Queen Dowager, who was wholly governed by *French* Counsels. The Reformation still continued to make a considerable Progress in Scotland, in spite of the Queen-Regent's Endeavours to suppress it. The Protestants finding no Dependence could be had on the Pro-

1547.

1549.

1554.

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\* Who, in case of the young Queen's Death, was the next Heir to the Crown.

† Where he married *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter to the Widow of *James IV.* by *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, and Half-Sister to *James V.* From this Marriage sprung *Henry*, Lord *Darnly*, Father to *James VI.*

‡ He had a little before feasted himself at his Castle of *St. Andrews*, with beholding the cruel Execution of *Mr. George Wisheart*, a Man eminent for Learning and Piety, who prophetically told him his Fate. For soon after, being surprised by *Norman Lesly* (Son to the Earl of *Rothies*) whom he had injured, he was ignominiously killed and hung out of the very Window, from whence he had inhumanly been the Spectator of that Tragedy.



Intro-  
duction.

1556.

1559.

1567.

mises of this Princess,\* took Arms in their own Defence, and at last by Treaty obtained a Confirmation of their Liberty. Henry II. King of *France* dying, *Francis II.* and *Mary*, became joint Sovereigns of *France* and *Scotland*. The Queen-Regent still intent on governing absolutely and without Restraint, the Nobility again took Arms against her, (being secretly supported by *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, of glorious Memory). These Civil Wars continued with various Success, till at length a Treaty was concluded at *Leith*, the chief Articles of which, were, That the *French* and *English* should evacuate *Scotland*; and that the Queen-Regent should grant the *Scots* Nobility an Act of Oblivion for all that had passed. Soon after *Francis II.* dying without Issue, the Queen of *Scots* returned to her native Kingdom (of which she assumed the Government) and in a little Time married her Cousin *Henry Stuart*, Son to the Earl of *Lenox*: But as this Princess, during her Residence in *France*, had imbibed a Fondness for Arbitrary Power, and a bigotted Zeal for the Church of *Rome*; so she had, in the same luxurious Court, received a Tincture of Gallantry, which involved her in terrible Misfortunes. It soon appeared that this young Nobleman, tho' by his Person and Abilities no Way unworthy of her Choice, was far from possessing her Affections: The Distinction and Favour with which she treated *David Rizzio*,† a Foreigner of obscure Birth, whom she had raised to be her Secretary, alarmed her new Husband with a Jealousy which could not be appeased but by his Death: He caused this insolent Favourite to be assassinated,‡ tho' the Queen, who was with Child, interposed to save him. The Earl of *Bothwell*, however, succeeded him in the Queen's Esteem, who, after the Death of *Rizzio*, grew more and more alienated from her Husband. Soon after, she was delivered of a Prince, and the same Year the un-

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\* This haughty Princess was not ashamed to declare openly, That Promises of Princes were only binding, as far as suited their Convenience.

† *Rizzio* was a *Piedmontese*, born at *Turin*, and bred a Musician; and had come to *Scotland* in the Retinue of *Morat*, Embassador from the Duke of *Savoy*.

‡ He was surprized at Supper with the Queen, and being drawn into an adjacent Room, was dispatched by *Patrick Rathven* and the King's Attendants. This Transaction happened at *Edinburgh Castle*.

happy

happy King was cruelly murdered at *Edinburgh*,\* not without strong Suspicions of the Queen's being privy to so black a Tragedy. These were no way allayed by her, soon after descending to marry *Bothwell*, who was regarded by all, as her Husband's Murderer.† The Nobility ‡ justly offended at so unequal a Match, and desirous of revenging the King's Death, took Arms. The Queen, on her Side, levied Forces. Both Parties met at *Musselburgh*, where the Queen being deserted by her Army, fell into the Hands of the confederate Lords,|| who obliged her to resign the Administration, and recalling the Earl of *Murray*, her natural Brother, from *France*, invested him with the Regency, during the King's Minority. *Bothwell* seeing no Safety for him, fled to the *Orkneys*, from whence he got to *Denmark*, where he ended his Days miserably in Prison. The Queen was sent Prisoner to *Loch-Levin*, from whence soon after escaping, she raised some Forces, but was defeated by the Regent at *Langside* near *Glasgow*, on which she fled to *England*, where after a long Imprisonment, and very ineffectual Plots for her Deliverance,§ she fell at last a Victim to State-Policy.|||

1568.

1572.

In the mean Time *Scotland* continued involved in great Troubles during the King's Minority. The Earl of *Murray* the Regent, being assassinated at *Linlithgow*, was succeeded by the Earl of *Lenox*, who soon after met the same Fate. The Earl of *Morton*, who next enjoyed the same Dignity, was not more fortunate; for he was not only removed

James VI.

1570.

1571.

1578.

\* The House where he lodged, was in the Night blown up with Gun-Powder, and his Body found in his Shirt, with his Shoes lying by it, no way bruised or discoloured; which it must have been, if it had been blown up with the House.

† A Taylor employed to alter some of the King's Cloaths, to fit *Bothwell*, merrily said, that he now found it true, *That the Dead-Man's Cloaths fell to the Hangman.*

‡ These were the Earls of *Argyle*, *Morton*, *Marr*, *Glencairn*, and *Athole*.

|| As she was led through the Camp, being saluted with the loud Cries of *Burn the Whore! Burn the Parricide!*

§ In 1572, the Duke of *Norfolk* was tried for treating to marry the imprisoned Queen, and depose Queen *Elizabeth*, for which he was beheaded.

||| She was tried at *Fotheringham-Castle* in *Northamptonshire*, by a Commission of Peers, and their Sentence being confirmed by Parliament, she was beheaded there, pursuant to a Warrant signed

Intro-  
duction.

removed on the King's taking the Administration into his own Hands, but condemned for being concerned in the Murder of the Lord *Darnley*, the King's Father ; for which he lost his Head. *James VI.* in a short Time married *Anne*, Daughter of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, and on the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, became, without Dispute, Sovereign of the three Kingdoms.\*

James I.

The glorious and memorable Figure which the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* makes in the *English Annals*, served only to throw a deeper Shade on that which succeeded. *James I.* of *England*, and *VI.* of *Scotland*, tho' ridiculously extolled as the *Solomon* † of his Age, had not the necessary Talents for the Government of a Free People. While he magisterially declared to his Parliament in formal pedantic Speeches, he was scandalously governed by a Set of dissolute Minions, who were a Scandal to the Nation. The early Aversion he had conceived to Presbytery, inclined him to as high Notions with regard to the Hierarchy, as he had with respect to the State, which appeared in the Conferences at *Hampton-Court*, where, the Part he acted was rather that of a Bully, than a Mediator.‡ His pacific Reign was from Beginning to End one continued Series of Ignominy and Dishonour ; he was by the Artifices of *Spain* lulled asleep so, that he beheld without Concern, his Son-in-law the King of *Bohemia*, tho' lawfully elected, not only dethroned, but stripped of his hereditary Dominions, without affording him the least seasonable Assistance : He conferred Honours

signed by the Queen ; tho' she threw the Blame of it on Secretary *Davison*, who was disgraced. She also wrote a very artful Letter of Condolance to *James VI.* on that Occasion, who was forced to dissemble his Resentment, in Hopes of succeeding her.

\* It must be observed, that tho' *James* succeeded by Hereditary Right, as well as the Appointment of Queen *Elizabeth*, yet it was contrary to the Will of *Henry VIII.* who had limited the Succession to the Issue of his youngest Sister *Mary*, by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

† It was wittily said, The Title might be allowed him in one Sense, as he was the Son of *David* the Fidler, and the Father of *Reboboam*, who had the Kingdom rent from him.

‡ In Answer to the Arguments used by the Non-Conformist-Ministers, the King replied, If this be all your Party has to say, I will make them conform, or I will hunt them out of the Land. This Archbishop *Whitgift* said was talking, as if his Majesty was inspired by the Holy-Ghost.

and



and Titles with so lavish a Hand, that he almost brought Introduction. Nobility into Disgrace. His partial Conduct, in the for-  
 giving the Earl of *Somerset* and his Countess for the infamous Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, notwithstanding his 1616.  
 solemn Oath to the contrary,\* sets his Character in the 1617.  
 strongest Light: His sacrificing the great Sir *Walter Raleigh* to the Vengeance of the *Spaniards*, will be another eternal Blemish on his Memory. No Prince was ever more despised abroad, or less regarded at home. Towards the End of his Reign, his Eagerness for the Match with *Spain*, to which his Subjects were entirely averse; and his unnatural Affection to *Villiers Duke of Buckingham* his Favourite, threw him into a Sickness, which ended in his 1625.  
 Death, not entirely free from Suspicion of Poison,† tho' the Person suspected was too much in Favour with his Successor to dread the Force of any Accusation.

*James I.* had two Sons, *Henry* the eldest a Prince of the greatest Hopes, and the Darling of the People, died before him of a [suspected] Fever†; so that he was succeeded by *Charles I.* his second Son, who soon after married *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Henry the Great of France*. His dispensing with the penal Laws against Papists, in the first Year of his Reign, was an early Proof of what the People had to expect; the Castration made by his Or- 1626.

\* He sent for the Judges to *Theobalds*, and kneeling down before them, spoke thus. 'I charge you, my Lords, as you shall answer it at the great and dreadful Day of Judgment, that you examine this Affair without Affection or Favour; and if you spare any of this Crime, God's Curse light on you and your Posterity: And if I spare any, that are found Guilty, God's Curse light on me and my Posterity.' Yet tho' the Earl and Countess were, on a solemn Trial, convicted by their Peers, he pardoned them.

† Six Days before his Death, some Plaisters had been applied to him by the Duke of *Buckingham's* Order, on which he grew visibly worse; and both Doctor *Ramsay* and Doctor *Craig*, his Physicians, were of Opinion he had foul Play.

‡ All the Histories of best Credit agree in this Report, and that this valuable Prince was poisoned, by Means of *Carr*, Earl of *Somerset*, with whom he was at great Variance. He had such an Esteem for Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that he used to say, 'No King but his Father would keep such a Bird in a Cage.'



duction.  
Intro-

1628.

1629.

der in the ancient Coronation-Oath,\* discovered sufficiently his Inclination to Arbitrary Power. His first two Parliaments were dismissed with Displeasure, for their Presumption in arraigning the Duke of *Buckingham*, and their making the Redress of Grievance, the previous Condition of granting Supplies. The third Parliament he called was not more tractable. While the Court, Bishops, and Clergy, were preaching up the blessed Doctrines of Arbitrary Power and Non-Resistance, the Commons boldly insisted on their Rights, and the King was forced to pass a Bill for their Confirmation. Soon after, the over-grown Favourite Duke fell, by the Hands of an Assassin, † a Sacrifice to the national Resentment. In the mean Time the King, tired of Parliaments, levied the Money arising from Tonnage and Poundage with great Rigour; and the Court gained over Sir *Thomas Wentworth* (afterwards Earl of *Strafford*) to their Side, who became a violent Instrument of Tyranny, being as great a *Phaeton* in Politicks, as *Laud* was in the Church. His fourth Parliament, for insisting on their Privilege with that Spirit which became *Englishmen*, were dissolved; and the Members, by an unaccountable Act of Power, summoned to answer before the Privy-Council for their Conduct in the House of Commons, and illegally fined‡: The Arbitrary Court of *Star-Chamber* was revived, and under the Direction of *Laud* became almost as dreadful as the Tribunal of *Inquisition* in Spain.¶

As

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\* These Words were left out, *That the King should consent to such Laws as the People should chuse.* Instead of which were inserted the Words *saving the King's Prerogative.*

† He was stabbed at *Portsmouth*, August 23, 1728, by one *Felton*, a Lieutenant, who declared his only Motive for it, was, the Remonstrance of the Parliament against the Duke, as an Enemy to the Kingdom. The Court was then at *Southwich*, the Seat of Sir *Daniel Norton*, four Miles from *Portsmouth*.

‡ Sir *John Elliot* in 2000l. Mr. *Daniel Hollis*, in 1000 Marks, and Mr. *Valentine* 500.

¶ I need only instance a few Cases; Doctor *Leighton* (Father to the great and good Bishop of that Name) for writing a Book called *Zion's Plea against Prelacy*, was cruelly imprisoned for a long Time in *Newgate*, and at last, by this merciful Court, sentenced to be whipped, his Ears cut off, his Face branded with a hot Iron, and his Nose slit. After he had undergone half this infamous Punishment, he escaped, but was retaken, and forced to bear the rest. After the King's Death,

the

As the King resolved to govern without Parliaments, all Pro-Intro-jects for raising Money were greedily embraced. *Monoduction.* *polys*, the Ruin of all Commerce, were erected: *Ship-Money*, an obsolete Tax, was revived, contrary to *Magna-Charta*.<sup>\*</sup> Soon after, the King set out for *Scotland*, where he was inaugurated for that Kingdom. In the mean Time the Earl of *Strafford*, who was sent to *Ireland*, governed that Country in an arbitrary Manner. The King, by the Advice of *Laud*, resolving to establish Episcopacy in *Scotland*, set that Kingdom in a Flame. The Nobility and Gentry entered into a Covenant or Association, to maintain their civil and religious Rights against all Innovations; and tho' the King raised an Army in *England* to reduce them to Submission,<sup>†</sup> he soon found his Mistake in imagining that one Part of the Kingdom would assist in enslaving the other. A Pacification was concluded at last, honourable to the *Scots*, who obtained the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Confirmation of their Rights. But the Fire soon broke out again, and the *Scots* Army, after defeating a Party of the King's Troops at *Newburne*, entered *England*: By their insisting on the King's calling a Parliament at *London*,<sup>‡</sup> it evidently appeared that they had a secret Understanding with those who were discontented with the Court. The King was forced to give way to the Stream, and a Parliament was summoned. The first Step the Commons took was to impeach the Earl of *Strafford*, and Archbishop *Laud*, and vote that the levying Ship-Money was illegal. The Bill for the Attainder of the Earl, after passing both Houses, was

1633.

1639.

1640.

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the Parliament gave him 6000 l. and made him *Warden* of the *Fleet*. *William Pryne*, Esq; a Lawyer of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Doctor *Bastwick* a Physician, and Mr. *Burton* a Divine, were, for speaking too freely of the violent Proceedings of the Times, condemned to lose their Ears in the Pillory, fined 500 l. each, and sent Prisoners to the remote Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Scilly*; where they lay till the Parliament in 1640, ordered their Discharge, when they returned to *London* in a kind of Triumph, and had a Compensation granted them for their Sufferings.

<sup>\*</sup> *Noy*, the Attorney-General, another Tool of the Court, was the Author of this Project, with regard to which, Mr. *Hampden* of *Bucks* stood a Tryal with the Crown, and was cast; all the Judges but two (*Croke* and *Hutton*) declaring for the Prerogative. This Tax produced 260,000 l.

<sup>†</sup> This was called the *Prisoners-War*.

<sup>‡</sup> One of their Demands.

Intro- much against his Will, ratified by the King, and that great  
duction. Minister lost his Head.\* The Parliament also abolished the  
1641. *Star-Chamber*, and *High-Commission Courts*: In the mean  
Time the King took another Journey to *Scotland*, where  
he received the Account of the horrid Massacre of the  
Protestants in *Ireland*†: On his Return, the Debates in  
Parliament growing warm, the King accused five Mem-  
bers of the Commons ‡ of High Treason; and the House  
refusing to deliver them up, his Majesty was so ill-advised,  
as to demand them in Person, which was an open Violation  
of the Privileges of Parliament, and indeed the Sequel of  
the unhappy Civil War which ensued; for the King on  
the one Hand, resolving to assert his Prerogative in the ut-  
most Extent, and the Parliament on the other, being as  
resolute to secure their Liberties from Invasion, both Sides  
had Recourse to Arms. || I shall not here enter into a De-  
tail of these unhappy Times of Confusion and Bloodshed.  
The Calamities which the Nation suffered for eight Years  
are too recent to be forgot, and too well known to be  
enlarged upon. It is sufficient to say, that in the End the  
Parliament-Side prevailed. The King after seeking in  
vain a Refuge in the *Scots Army*, was delivered up: But  
tho' after this, at the Treaty of the *Isle of Wight*, § a  
Door seemed to be opened for an Accommodation and Set-  
tlement, the Artifices of wicked Men blasted all. A Force  
was put on by the Army on the Parliament, in secluding near  
160 Members; after which the Junto which remained,  
voted no more Addresses should be made to the King;  
and a *High Court of Justice* being erected, the King was  
summoned before it, and after a mock Trial condemned.

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\* His Tryal began at *Westminster-Hall*, March 22d, the Earl  
of *Arundel* officiating as Lord High-Steward. The Earl suffered  
on *Tower-Hill*, May 12th following.

† In which above 150,000 Persons of all Ranks, Ages, and  
Sexes, were inhumanly butchered by the *Roman Catholics*,  
whose Priests had animated them to this diabolical Cruelty.

‡ These were the Lord *Kimbolton*, with Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hollis*,  
Mr. *Hampden*, Mr. *Strode*, and Sir. *Arthur Haslerigg*.

|| The King erected his Standard at *Nottingham*, August 22d,  
1642

§ The King had consented to the Articles sent him, and the  
Parliament had voted their Satisfaction with it, and that the  
King's Concessions were sufficient Grounds for settling the Peace  
of the Kingdom.

This



This Monarch was accordingly, contrary to all Laws, human or divine, beheaded before his own Palace, in the midst of his Capitol.\* A Catastrophe, which our Annals, must always mention with Horror and Detestation. I shall therefore close this dark Scene with some Outlines of his Character, as given by an eminent Prelate. 'His Reign, both in Peace and War, was a continued Series of Errors; so that it appears, he had not a true Judgment of Things. He was beyond Measure bent on following his own Humour, yet as unreasonably complying to those he trusted, chiefly his Queen; he had too high Notions of the Regal Power, and thought every little Opposition to it, *Rebellion*: He regarded Trifles too much, and was more concerned in drawing up a Paper, than fighting a Battle.'

Intro-  
duction.

Charles  
II.  
1748.  
1650.

1653.

His Son *Charles II.* then in *France*, succeeded to an empty Title, which he had neither Money nor Forces to assert. But soon after, he was invited by his *Scots* Subjects, who entirely disapproved the Murder of his Father, to take Possession of that Kingdom, and was solemnly crowned at *Scoon*. *Cromwell*, upon this News, was sent into *Scotland* with a good Army, while the King giving him the Slip, entered *England*, and advanced as far as *Worcester*, before that General, who made forced Marches, could overtake him. A Battle ensued, in which the Royalists were totally routed; and the unfortunate King, after six Weeks absconding in different Parts, made a shift to escape back to *France*. The victorious General soon after usurped the supreme Power, which he held to his Death; and however unjustly he rose to the Possession of it, it must be at the same Time confessed that he exercised it with Reputation, and that in no Period of Time the *British* Name appears with brighter Lustre, than during his Administration.

On the Death of *Cromwell*, Affairs fell into Confusion; *Richard*, his Son, who assumed the Title of Protector, had not the Spirit necessary to maintain himself in his new Dignity; and the various Parties which prevailed by Turns, as well as the Disputes amongst them, with regard to the

\* His Body was put into a Coffin, covered with black Velvet, with only this Inscription; King *Charles*, 1648, and was buried at *Windor*.

C 2

Settlement



Intro-  
duction.

Settlement of the Nation, gave *Monk* \* an Opportunity of restoring the King. This was done without any Conditions,† and *Charles*, by a surprizing Turn of Fortune, at a Time when he was abandoned by all the Powers abroad, beheld himself re-established in his Paternal Throne. Happy ! had his Father's Misfortunes taught him how to govern a free People ! But as his religious Principles had been corrupted in his Exile, so his political ones could not well be supposed to escape the same Tincture. After sacrificing several of the late King's Judges (now called Regicides) to Justice,‡ the Court abandoned itself to such a Dissolution of Manners and Luxury, as had never been before known : To supply the King with Money for his Pleasures, *Dunkirk* was scandalously sold ; soon after the King married *Catherine* Infanta of *Portugal*, Sister to *Peter II.* §, by whom he never had any Issue. || The Influence which *France* had over his Councils, appeared early visible in the first *Dutch War*, which was followed with a Pestilence, |||| which almost depopulated, and a dreadful Conflagration,

1665.

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\* He carried on this Intrigue with the greatest Disimulation imaginable, for which he was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and Knight of the Garter.

† For which the great and worthy Earl of *Southampton*, afterwards bitterly censured his Friend the Earl of *Clarendon*, in these Terms. ' It is to you we owe all we either feel or fear, ' for if you had not in all your Letters, possessed us of such an ' Opinion of the King, we would have put it out of his Power ' to do himself or us any Mischief, which is now like to be ' the Effect of our trusting him so entirely.

‡ Most of these died avowing the Cause for which they suffered.

|| It had been yielded to *Cromwell* by *France* in 1658, and was now sold back for 400,000 l. great Part of which was squandered on the King's Mistresses. The Lord *Clarendon* and General *Monk*, were the chief Advisers of this Step.

§ With whom he had 400,000 l. *Tangier*, in *Africa*, and the Isle of *Bombay* near *Suratte* in the *East-Indies*.

||| It was said, that the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* proposed this Match, on Account of his Daughter being married to the Duke of *York* ; that so, the King having no Children, his Grand-Children might (as they afterwards did) succeed to the Crown.

|||| It broke out in *May* 1665, and was at its Height in *September*, the third Week of which, died 7165 ; of 130 Parishes in and about the City, but 4 were then uninfected ; it raged six Months ;

Conflagration,\* which nearly consumed the City of London. Intro-  
 Yet these terrible Calamities had no Effect in reforming duction.  
 the Morals of the Court, which continued as wicked as  
 ever.† The triple Alliance concluded between England, 1666.  
 Sweden and Holland, for the Preservation of the Nether- 1668.  
 lands; was the wisest Measure of his Reign; but it was of no  
 Duration, for the Dutches of Orleans was sent over, who  
 soon brought back her Brother again to the Interest of  
 France, tho' the Interview cost her no less than her Life.‡  
 After this the two Monarchs attacked Holland by Land and 1672.  
 Sea, and that Republick was on the Brink of Ruin, when  
 it was saved by the Steadiness and Virtue of the Prince of  
 Orange (afterwards our great Deliverer.) The Dutch War  
 was on our Side ended by a dishonourable Peace. 1674.  
 The dispensing with the Penal Laws, and the shutting up of the  
 Exchequer, || were plain Tokens the King meant to  
 rule without the Restraint of Laws, like his good Brother  
 of France, to whom (to the great Disgrace of the Crown  
 he wore) he was now become an annual Pensioner.§ I  
 shall pass over in Silence the Popish Plot, the whole Narra- 1679.  
 tive of that dark Transaction being to be met with in all  
 our Histories: Towards the Decline of his Life, King  
 Charles seemed more and more bent on Arbitrary Power;

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Months; the total Number of Persons who died in London,  
 were 68,596.

\* This Fire broke out, September 2d. in the Place where  
 the Monument now stands, and in three Days burnt 13,200  
 Houses, 400 Streets, the Cathedral of St. Paul's, and 88  
 Churches, with the Royal Exchange, Guild-Hall, and all the  
 publick Buildings from Gracechurch-Street, westwards to Tem-  
 ple-Bar.

† A Repartee of the famous Ear of Northumberland on this  
 Subject, was much repeated; when it was said, *The King's*  
*Mistresses would ruin the Nation*, he replied, *No! They saved the*  
*Nation, for while they had a House of Commons, who gave all*  
*the Money that was asked, it was better it should be squandered*  
*upon them, than saved for worse Purposes!*

‡ At this Meeting she presented the King, Madamoiselle de  
 Queroualle, afterwards the favourite Mistress, and Dutches of  
 Portsmouth. On her Return, she was poisoned at St. Clou by  
 the Duke's Order, in a Glass of Succory-Water.

|| This infamous Step was advised by Sir Thomas Clifford,  
 (who pumped it out of Lord Shaftbury) for which he was made  
 Lord Treasurer.

§ Being paid by the French Ambassador 300,000 l. a Year.  
 unjust

- Intro-  
duction.
1683. unjust Persecutions were carried on by the Court, against the most eminent Defenders of the *British Liberty*, who by profligate Judges and patched Juries were sacrificed, to make Room for Slavery\*: *Quo-Warrantos* were issued out, by which the City of *London* and other Towns were illegally deprived of their Charters, and left at the Mercy of the Crown. Under these melancholly Circumstances, and the Apprehensions of worse, did the Nation lie, when King *Charles* was suddenly snatched away,†
1684. James II. *James II.*, his Brother and Successor, had no sooner ascended the Throne, than he openly declared himself a Papist, and possessed himself of the publick Revenue before it could be granted by Parliament. The Beginning of his Reign was disturbed by two ill-concerted Invasions, which only served to bring Destruction on their Authors. The Earl of *Argyle* who landed in *Scotland*, gathered a few Forces, but was soon defeated, and beheaded. The Duke of *Monmouth* landed about the same Time in the West of *England*, and was at first more successful, for tho' he landed with but a few Followers,† he saw himself in a few Days, at the Head of 6000 Men well armed, and hearty in his Cause; but his Army being defeated at *Sedgemoor*, he was soon after taken, and pursuant to an Act of Attainder which passed on his landing, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. King *James* thought himself now triumphant over the
- 1685.

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\* Lord *Ruffel*, the Earl of *Essex*, (murdered in the Tower) Col. *Algernon Sidney*, Collidge, the Protestant Joyner, and Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, who were all murdered, by a Formality of Justice, for nobly asserting the Rights of their Country, and endeavouring to obtain the Exclusion of *James Duke of York* from that Throne, which for the Happiness of the People he did not long fil.

† The sudden Deaths of Princes always afford Materials for secret Histories of poisoning, &c. Many Rumours of that kind were spread on this Occasion, and it cannot be denied, that some Circumstances administered great Room for Suspicion, especially if it be true, that the Dutches of *Portsmouth*, when in *England* in 1699, attested it to be true.

‡ He landed at *Lyme* in *Dorsetshire*, with about 100 Officers and Gentlemen, and Arms for 5000 Men, *June 11*, 1685. On the 20th he was proclaimed King at *Taunton*; *July 6th*, he was defeated at *Sedgemoor* near *Bridgewater*; and two Days after, taken in a Field near *Ringwood* in *Hampshire*, half famished: On the 15th he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, in the 36th Year of his Age, greatly lamented.



Laws, as over Rebellion. The inhuman *Jefferies* was introduced down into the West, where he distinguished himself by such a Series of Cruelty and Bloodshed,\* as a Savage would have blushed to behold, and indeed the Part he acted (tho' it was quite natural to such a Monster) was rather that of a Butcher than a Judge. What followed during this unhappy Reign, shewed, that the King's settled Design was to trample on the Liberties and Religion of the People. Papists were not only introduced into the Army, but placed on the Bench,† and admitted into the Council‡ The Judges were prevailed on to give their Opinion for the King's dispensing Power; a Court of *High-Commission* was erected, who began the Exercise of their illegal Authority, by suspending the Bishop of *London* ||: An Ambassador was sent to the Court of *Rome*,§ and a Popish Nuncio from thence, admitted to a publick Audience at *Windsor*.||| The President |||| and Fellows of *Magdalen College* at *Oxford* were deprived, for refusing to admit a Popish President, contrary to their Statutes. 1686. *Tyrconnell* was sent to model the Army in *Ireland* for the King's Purpose, where he exercised the most intolerable Severities against the Protestants. The Queen's Delivery of a Prince (whether the Birth was genuine or spurious) gave great and just Apprehensions to the Nation. 1688. The Clergy in general refused to read the Declaration the King had published for *Liberty of Conscience*, regarding it as only calculated to serve Popery, and the Bishops, (to

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\* Above 600 were condemned, and near 350 executed, with great Circumstances of Tyranny and Barbarity.

† *Milton* and *Alibone* were made Judges.

‡ The Earl of *Powis*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, the Lord *Bellasis*, the Lord *Dover*, Col. *Talbott* (afterwards Earl of *Tyrconnell*) and Father *Petre* (all Papists) were made Privy-Councillors.

|| For refusing to suspend Dr. *Sharpe*, who had preached against Popery, which was now called the King's Religion.


§ Roger *Palmer*, Earl of *Castlemain*, who met a very cold Reception, the Pope (*Clement XL.*) being an Enemy to *France*, and consequently no Friend to King *James*.

|||| Signior *Dada*; it was upon this Occasion the Duke of *Somerset* resigned his Post of Lord of the Bed-Chamber, rather than introduce the Nuncio, which he knew to be contrary to Law.

||||| Doctor *Hough*, the late worthy Bishop of *Worcester*.

the



Intrq- the Number of seven \*) petitioned the King against it, and being examined in Council were sent to the Tower: duetion.  Soon after, they were tried at the Court of *King's Bench*, and after a Tryal of ten Hours, acquitted, with the loudest Acclamations. All these violent Steps occasioned the chief of the Nobility,† who retained a Regard for their Country, to fix their Eyes on the Prince of *Orange* as their Deliverer. The *States General* entered heartily into the Design, and the Expedition was managed with a Prudence and Secrecy which insured its Success. The Prince happily landed at *Terbay*, in the West of *England*, and by easy Marches advanced to *Exeter*.‡ The King, who had assembled an Army at *Salisbury*, in a few Days saw himself deserted by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, his Son-in-Law, his Daughter the Princess *Anne*, § and many of the Nobility.¶ At the same Time, the Earls of *Devonshire* and *Denby*, with the Lord *Lumley*, declared for the Prince in the North; as did the Lord *Delamare* in *Cheshire*. So that the deserted Monarch, seeing no Hopes of supporting himself against the united Force of his People, ordered the Earl of *Feversham* to disband his Army, and withdrew himself to *France*. The Prince of *Orange* arrived in *London*, where a Convention being summoned, the Throne was declared vacant; and soon after his Royal Highness with the Princess *Mary* his Consort, were proclaimed and acknowledged King and Queen of *Great-Britain*.

1688.

The glorious and memorable *Revolution* in 1688, that saved the Nation from the imminent Dangers of arbitrary Power and *Romish* Superstition, which had been gradually

\* The Archbishop of *Canterbury* (*Sancroft*) and the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells* (*Kenn*), *Chichester* (*Lake*), *Ely* (*Turner*), *Peterborough* (*White*), *Bristol* (*Trelawney*), and *St. Asaph* (*Lloyd*.)

† The principal of these were, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Bedford*, *Denby*, *Devonshire*, *Dorset*, *Macclesfield*, *Wiltshire*, *Bath*, and *Argyle*; the Lords *Churchill*, *Wharton*, Admiral *Herbert*, &c.

‡ The Prince's Fleet consisted of 51 Men of War, and near 400 Transports, having on board above 16,000 Men.

§ The Princess *Anne*, in her Letter to the Queen, had this remarkable Expression. 'I see the general Defection of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow they have no other End, but the Security of their Religion and Liberty, so much in Danger from the violent Counsels of the Priests, who, to promote their Ends, do not care to what Dangers they expose the King.'

¶ The Duke of *Grafton*, Viscount *Cornbury*, Lord *Churchill*, &c.

incroaching

incroaching on us since the *Restoration*, yet did not so fully Intro-  
 secure us from the future Apprehensions of these Evils, as duction.  
 might have been expected \*. By the *Bill of Rights* indeed the  
 the Liberty of the People was explained and asserted, the Revolu-  
 Independency and Freedom of Parliaments restored, the tion not  
 Prerogative restrained within the Bounds of Law, and the perfect.  
 Succession of the Crown, in some measure, regulated †.  
 Yet though even these momentous Advantages were not  
 obtained without great Struggles ‡, something still seemed left  
 undone, and it quickly appeared, that however the *People* might  
 be overjoyed with a present Deliverance, the *Great* had  
 other Views to gratify. A Door was indeed shut against  
 the Invasion of Royal Power, but the Postern of Corrup-  
 tion was kept secretly open, through which succeeding  
 Ministers found Means to introduce new Mischiefs, which  
 discovered themselves when it became too late to remedy

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\* A late judicious and impartial Writer (Mr. *Ralph*) has this  
 ingenious Remark on the Subject: "Thus (says he) in the  
 "very *Instrument* called the *New Magna Charta* of the Subject's  
 "Liberty, we have the Mortification to find *entire Confidence*  
 "take Place of *express Contract*; and we search in vain for those  
 "other *Conditions* and *Limitations* which should have rendered  
 "our Constitution unchangeable and immortal."

† By excluding all *Roman Catholics*, which at last made Way  
 for the present illustrious Succession.

‡ There were long and violent Debates in the House of Lords,  
 both with regard to the Vacancy, and filling up of the Throne.  
 The Motion for agreeing with the Commons on this Occasion  
 was carried by so small a Majority as two or three Voices, and  
 even against this no less than thirty-eight Lords entered their  
 Dissent; many of whom afterwards complied heartily with the  
 new Government. As this List is difficult to be met with, we  
 shall give it to the Reader, viz. the Archbishop of York (*Lam-  
 plugh*,) the Dukes of *Somerset*, *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Grafton*, and  
*Northumberland*; the Earls of *Exeter*, *Clarendon*, *Aylesbury*, *Not-  
 tingham*, *Litchfield*, *Rocheſter*, *Feverſham*, *Berkley*, *Pembroke*,  
*Sturſdale*, *Abingdon*, and *Craven*; the Bishops of *Wincheſter*  
*(Mews)*, *Lincoln* (*Barlow*,) *Norwich* (*Lloyd*,) *Ely* (*Turner*,)  
*Chicheſter* (*Lake*,) *Bath and Wells* (*Kenn*,) *Peterborough* (*White*,)  
*Glouceſter* (*Frampton*,) *Bristol* (*Trelawney*,) *Llandaff* (*Beau*,)  
 and *St. Davids* (*Watſon*,) the Lords *Dartmouth*, *Griffin*, *May-  
 nard*, *Brooke*, *Jermyn*, *Arundel of Wardour*, *Leigh*, *Chandos*, and  
*Delawar*. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Earls of *Mulgrave*  
 and *Huntington*, and the Lord *Churchill*, on different Pretences,  
 absented themselves.

Intro- duction. **them**, though they might easily have been guarded against on this favourable Occasion.

~~~~~  
Different Situation of King William
But though King *James II.* was thus deprived by the National Voice of a Crown he had neither Capacity to wear, nor Courage to defend ||, it soon appeared he had still a considerable Party in the Kingdom, who thought his Deposition too violent a Measure, and believed whatever his Errors were, they could not free his Subjects from the Ties of Allegiance*. Even many of the Great Ones, who had been most zealous for the Revolution, either disappointed in their Hopes, or from other Motives, seemed to repent what they had done †. Thus the great Author of our Deliverance, after being raised to the Height of his Ambition, was during his whole Reign so perplexed with the Animosity of those Parties, which rent both the Parliament and the People, that he almost grew weary of the Struggle, and was on the Point of abandoning the Helm ‡.

and King James. In the mean time, the abdicated King beheld himself an Exile in a foreign Kingdom, and the Pensioner of a Crown, whose

|| By a Paper left behind him at *Rocheſter*, dated *Dec. 22, 1688*, this unhappy Prince ascribes his retiring to the Defection of his Army and People, and his Fears for his personal Safety; though, in truth, he could not have more effectually served the Interest of the Prince of *Orange* than by withdrawing as he did.

* This appeared plainly in the Case of the deprived Bishops, who, though they had signalized themselves in Opposition to Popery, yet chose to lose their Temporalities rather than take Oaths to the new Government. These were *Sanctus of Canterbury*, *Lloyd of Norwich*, *Lake of Chichester*, *White of Peterborough*, *Ken of Bath and Wells*, *Turner of Ely*, and *Frampton of Gloucester*.

† The Marquis of *Hallifax*, though an active Revolutionist, confessed to Lady *Oglethorpe*, "That he had small Hopes of a lasting Settlement from the Revolution, though it was the best Thing that could be done at the Time; intreating her Interest with King *James* in his Behalf." Which shewed that he had Apprehensions of his being restored. See *Rensby's Memoirs*.

‡ King *William* had not reigned a Year when Bishop *Burnet* tells us, he was so discontented with his Situation, that he was about to quit the Throne. His Words are these: "The King, on Occasion of the *Corporation-Act*, was near taking a desperate Step. He thought he could not trust the *Tories*, and he resolved he would not trust the *Whigs*: So he determined to re-

"turn

whose Friendship he had preferred to his own true Interest, Intro- and the Affection of his People. It is true, the French Mon- duction: arch did all that was possible to soften the Rigour of his Fortune. He granted him an honourable Subsistence, and assigned him for his Residence the Royal Palace of *St. Ger- mains*, where, with a few of the Nobility and Gentry who continued faithful to him in Adversity, he still retained the *Shadow of a Court*. Nor were his Hopes of remounting the Throne wholly extinguished. He had still many secret Friends in *England*, especially amongst the *Catholicks*, who could not but wish well to a Prince who had sacrificed his All for their Cause. *Ireland*, by the artful Management of the Earl of *Tyrconnel*||, was wholly at his Devotion, and a Party in *Scotland* were openly in Arms in his Favour. Let us therefore see how this afflicted Prince improved his past Misfortunes and present Advantages, and it will serve manifestly to shew how justly he stood excluded from a Power he knew not how to use with Moderation. So sure a Foretoken is the Infatuation of Kings of their irrecoverable Ruin!

In the Beginning of the Year 1689, King *James II.* being K. *James* supplied with a Body of 2000 Men, and a considerable Aid lands in in Money §, by *Lewis XIV.* embarked at *Brest*, attended by Ireland. several Persons of Distinction *, and safely landed at *Dublin*, where

“ turn to *Holland* and leave the Government in the Queen’s
 “ Hands. It was with much Difficulty that the Marquis of
 “ *Carmarthen* and the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, to whom alone he
 “ disclosed his Mind, dissuaded him from so rash a Design, and
 “ prevailed on him to change this Resolution for a wiser one, of
 “ going over to *Ireland* in Person, to reduce that Kingdom.”
 Lord *Balcarras*, in his Memoirs, says, the King told Duke *Ham-
 milton*, “ That he wished himself a thousand Miles from *England*,
 “ and that he had never been King of it.”

|| This Nobleman entered into a secret Negotiation with King *William*, by Means of Col. *Hamilton* and Mr. *Temple*, to deliver up the Kingdom; but all his End in this, was to amuse the *Englisb* Ministry till he put himself in a good Posture of Defence.

§ Some say 200,000 *l.* besides a splendid Equipage and a private Present of 50,000 Pistoles; but better Accounts make it 300,000 Crowns in all.

* The chief of these were the Count *d’Avaux*, the French Ambassador, the Duke of *Berwick*, and his Brother Mr. *Fitz-James* (called the Grand Prior,) the Duke of *Powis*, the Earls of *Dover*, *Melfort*, *Seaforth*, *Buchan*, and *Abercorn*, the Lords *Henry*

Intro-
duction.Scotland
lost.

where he found his Affairs in a very favourable Condition. He had an Army of 30,000 Foot and 8000 Horse at his Command, and a *Pepish* Parliament ready to grant him the Subsidies he desired. *Londonderry* † alone refused to acknowledge him, or to receive an *Irish* Garrison; and tho' pressed with a close and vigorous Siege, the brave Garrison patiently endured a long Series of uncommon Hardships, and even the Miseries of a dreadful Famine, till they were at last happily relieved. In *Scotland* indeed King *James's* Affairs were not quite so prosperous. That Kingdom followed the Example of *England*, and acknowledged King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Surrender of *Edinburgh* Castle by the Duke of *Gordon*, and the Death of the Viscount *Dundee* at the Battle of *Killcrankie* ‡ put an End to all Opposition to the Government on that Side. However, the unaccountable Inattention || of the *English* Ministry to the Condition of *Ireland*, gave King *James* full Leisure to strengthen himself, if he had followed wise and proper Methods. But his whole Conduct here was so violent and arbitrary, as discovered equal Weakness and Wickedness, and seemed as if he was rather the Viceroy of *France* §, than the

(1) Cart-
wright.


and *Thomas Howard*, the Bishops of *Chester* (1) and *Galloway*; the Lords *Drummond*, *Dungan*, *Frendraught*, *Hunsdon*, and *Brittas*; Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*; the Marquis *d'Esstrades*, Marechal *Roxen*, Lieutenant-Generals *Mamoe*, *Pusignan*, and *Levy*, Mr. *Prontée* Engineer-General, the Marquis *d'Alberville* (his late Ambassador at the *Hague*,) with 11 Baronets and 36 General Officers.

† They turned out Col. *Lundy*, their Governor, who would have betrayed them, and under the Command of Mr. *Walker* a Minister, and Major *Baker*, defended themselves from April 20, 1689, to July the 30th following, when General *Kirk* threw a Relief into the Place, on which the *Irish* raised the Siege.

‡ Fought June 16, 1689. General *McKay*, who commanded for King *William*, was defeated; but the Viscount *Dundee* falling in the Action, was such a Blow to King *James's* Party, that they never were able to recover it after.

|| This Neglect became afterwards the Subject of a Parliamentary Enquiry, in which several scandalous Pieces of Mismanagement were discovered. See *Ralph's History*, Vol. II. p. 139.

§ It was said, that before King *James* left *France* he signed a Treaty, by which he yielded up *Ireland* to *France* in lieu of *Sicily* or *Sardinia*; with other Concessions equally dishonourable. And indeed the Articles appear so improbable, that it may justly be

the Sovereign of *Ireland*. An Author of Note (1) justly ob- Intro-
 serves, " That nothing could have happened more preju- duction.
 " dicial to his Cause, than this Opportunity of resuming the 
 " King, since it manifested to all the World how unquali- (1) Mr.
 " fied he was for the Dignity." Parliamentary Proscrip- Ralph.
 tions, by which the most solemn Acts of Settlement were K. James's
 repealed, and the *Protestant* Nobility and Gentry at once ill Con-
 deprived of their Estates * ; the debasing the Coin by Brass duct.
 and Pewter Mōney, forced on the People by innumerable
 Acts of Cruelty and Oppression ; in short, the establishing
 Tyranny by Law, and enforcing its Mandates by Military
 Force, were the Triumphs of this Reign. But it is as true
 in Politicks as in Physicks, that violent Things are of short
 Duration. The Arrival of King *William* in *Ireland* soon
 changed the Face of Affairs, and the victorious Passage of the
Boyne †, opened a Way for the Deliverance of that King-
 dom. *Dublin* opened its Gates with Joy to the Conqueror,
 and King *James*, as if despairing of Safety, once more took
 Refuge in *France* ‡. After this, his Affairs in *Ireland* con-
 tinued on the Decline, till the total Reduction of that Ireland
 Kingdom by the Battle of *Aghrim* ||, and the Surrender of reduced.
Limerick,

be regarded as a Fiction contrived to blacken his Memory ;
 did not his Behaviour in *Ireland* give too much Colour to such
 an Accusation.

* By repealing the Act of Settlement, the Duke of *Ormond*,
 four Archbishops, several Bishops, and above 2400 of the Pro-
 testant Nobility and Gentry were at once turned out of their
 Estates, and left under the Blast of a Parliamentary Attainder.
 It is said, that the Count *d'Avaux*, the *French* Embassador, was
 the principal Adviser of this wicked Measure. The Number at-
 tainted, besides the Archbishops, Bishops, and the Body of the
 Clergy, were 64 Lords, 84 Baronets and Knights, and 2223
 Esquires.

† This Battle was fought *July 1, 1690*. The *Irish* Foot be-
 behaved ill, but the *French* and *Swiss* fought bravely. *K. James*
 quitted the Field with the Loss of 1500 Men, amongst which
 were the Earls of *Carlingford* and *Limerick*, and Sir *Neal O Neale*.
King William had a slight Wound from a Cannon Ball that
 just grazed his Shoulder ; but the brave Duke of *Schomberg* fell
 in the Heat of the Action, universally regretted. An Equestrian
 Statue of *King William* has been erected since on the Banks of
 the River, in Memory of the Victory.

‡ He embarked at *Waterford* on board a Vessel called the
Count de Lauzun.

|| This Engagement happened on *July 12, 1691*. The *Irish*
 Army

Limerick, the last Place which held out for his Interest. By a fatal Error in the Capitulation, the Remains of the *Irish* Army in King *James's* Service obtained Leave to be transported to *France*, by which in Effect we furnished that Prince and his Descendants with a Body of Troops ready on all Occasions to support their imaginary Title to the Crown §. The Truth seems to be, that the Reduction of *Ireland* was thought of such Consequence, that it could not be bought too dear *. So apt are Statesmen to embrace a present temporary Advantage, without regarding the future Inconveniences which may attend it.

1690.

Though with the Surrender of *Limerick* King *James* lost all Footing in the *British* Dominions, he still retained the flattering Expectations of being restored to his Throne. Hope is the equal Privilege of Majesty and Misery, and darts a Ray in Misfortune which Death only can extinguish. Soon after his Return to *France*, in 1690, it was found that several Intrigues were carrying on in his Favour both in *England* † and *Scotland* ‡. But though the *French*

Army consisted of 25,000 Horse and Foot, commanded by *M. de St. Ruth*; the *English* were about 17,000, under General *Ginkle* (afterwards Earl of *Athlone*.) The Action was obstinate on both Sides for seven Hours, the *Irish* fighting resolutely, till *M. de St. Ruth* being killed by a Cannon Ball, they gave way and fled, with the Loss of 7000 Men. That on our Side was about 600 killed and 900 wounded.

§ However ill the *Irish* Troops behaved at home, it has never been denied but they have greatly distinguished themselves in the *French* and *Spanish* Service. Even so late as the Battle of *Fontenoy*, it is allowed they bore the Shock of that dreadful Day, and saved the *French* Army. — This was the Case likewise at the late Battle of *Val*.

* King *William* was then intent on carrying on the War in *Flanders*, for which he wanted the Forces employed in *Ireland*.

† By the Viscount *Preslon* and others, for which they were tried, and one *Ashton* was executed Jan. 26, 1690. The same Year a Proclamation was issued for apprehending the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Aylesbury*, and *Castlemain*, the Lords *Montgomery* and *Bellasis*, *St. Edward Hales*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, Sir *Robert Therold*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, and several Gentlemen, suspected of Disaffection to the Government.

‡ The Plot in *Scotland* was carried on by a Coalition between the *Jacobites* and discontented *Presbyterian* Party, under the Direction of Sir *James Montgomery*, who had been an active Revolutioner, and betrayed the Affair. Several great Noblemen were said to concerned.

Fleet

Fleet hovered a long Time on our Coasts, and spread a great Alarm, yet the Storm blew off with inconsiderable

Intro-
duction.

Damage ||. In 1692 the Project of a *French* Invasion seemed to be renewed, for great Preparations were made on the Coasts of *Normandy* for an Embarkation, and as King *William* was then abroad, and few Forces in the Kingdom, they no doubt were buoyed up with the Hopes of Success. Queen *Mary*, who was left Regent, however, made the wisest Dispositions for averting the Danger, a Camp was formed at *Portsmouth*, and a strong Fleet, sent out under Admiral *Ruffel* (afterwards Earl of *Orford*,) who on *May* 19, happily met and defeated that of the *French*, under M. *Tourville*. Part escaped through the Race of *Alderney*, six Men of War were destroyed by Sir *Ralph Delaval* under Cape *de Wick*, and on the 23d the Admiral himself burnt and sunk Thirteen more, of the Line, at Cape *la-Hogue*, in Sight of the *French* Camp. King *James*, who was an Eye-Witness of this Misfortune, was so affected with it, that he wrote a very moving Letter of Condolance § to his Royal Patron, intreating his Majesty to abandon him to the Prevalency of his ill Stars. Indeed after this Blow, so fatal to their Naval Affairs, the *French* Ministry seemed inclined to make no further open Attempts in his Favour; yet, at the same time, they were not ashamed to employ the Instruments of Hell in their Cause, for so every Man must call those who traffick in Assassinations. We find the same Year the Chevalier *de Granville* was hanged in the Confederate Camp in *Flanders*, for a Design to kill King *William**; no doubt, with a View of throwing Things in-

1692.

1692.

|| They landed some Men at *Torbay*, and burnt *Tinmouth*, a small Village on that Coast.

§ In this he says, "I acknowledge this last Disaster overwhelms me, as I know it is my unlucky Star has brought down this Loss on your Fleet, always victorious but when they fought for my Interest. It is not just you should share in my Disgrace, only because you are too generous. For this Reason I intreat your Majesty no longer to concern yourself for so unfortunate a Prince, but allow me with my Family to retire to some Corner of the World, where I may cease to interrupt the usual Course of your Prosperities and Conquests."

* His Name was *Linier*. He confessed the Fact, and that he had been set on by the Marquis *de Barbesieux*, and his Successor M. *Louvois*, with a Promise of the Cross of St. *Lazare*, and a Pension of 20,000 Livres. There were two more concerned, one *Dumont*, not taken, and *Leefdale*, whose Evidence was admitted.

to

Intro- to Confusion at Home, and then taking Advantage of the
duction. Occasion. Nor did the just Punishment of this Villain dis-
courage the Party from pursuing the same detestable Pro-
ject; for in 1695 a new *Assassination-Plot* was discovered at
1695. London †, just before the Time appointed for its Execu-
tion ‡, for which the principal Conspirators suffered the
1697. Fate they justly deserved §. The Peace of *Ryswick* ended
all further Attempts in Favour of the exiled King, who
now seemed to renounce the Thoughts of Ambition, by
practising, with great Devotion, the Austerities of an as-
ceticck Course of Life. A poor Attonement for the Er-
rors of his Reign; but which served to confirm the Cha-
(1) Lord racter given by a great Historian (1) of his Family: *That*
Claren- *they always made a better Figure in Misfortunes, than in*
don. *Prosperity.*

Death and King *James II.* died of a *Lethargy* at *St. Germain's*, July
Character 6, 1701, aged 68, and was interred in the *English Bene-*
of King *dictine* Monastery at *Paris* §. By his first Wife (the
James. Daughter of the great Lord *Clarendon*) he had two Daugh-

† It was discovered the same Day (*Feb. 14.*) by two of
the Accomplices, unknown to each other, viz. by *la Rue* to
Brigadier *Leveson*, and by Major *Thomas Pendergrast* to the Earl
of *Portland*. This last Person was rewarded with the Title of
a *Baronet* and a good Estate in *Ireland*.

‡ Sir *George Barclay* arrived from *St. Germain's* at *London*,
Nov. 1694, with a Commission of levying War on the Prince of
Orange and seizing his Person, which were the Cant Terms used
to veil the Design. After many Consultations, the Place fixed on
was a marshy Bottom between *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, by
which the King used to return to *Kensington* from *Richmond*,
very slightly guarded.

§ *Charnock*, *Keys*, and *King* were hanged at *Tyburn*, *March*
18, 1694-5. Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Perkins*, Brigadier
Rookwood, Major *Lowick*, and one *Cranborne* suffered soon after,
who all owned a Plot, but denied the Assassination. Sir *John*
Fenwick was condemned for this Plot by a Bill of Attainder,
which passed the Commons not without great Opposition. He
was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *Jan. 28, 1696-7*.

§ The Body is reposed in a Tomb above Ground, covered
with a black Velvet Pall, full of Royal Escutcheons, and se-
parated by a Rail from the Body of the Chapel, in a Corner of
which it stands. It is much frequented on account of the pre-
tended miraculous Cures wrought here, as the good Fathers
gravely affirm, and which certainly entitle that Monarch to the
Honour of Canonization, as well as many Saints already ranked
in the *Romish* Calendar.

ters, *Mary* and *Anne*, who successively filled the *British* Intro-
Throne. By his second (a Princess of the illustrious Fa-duction.
mily of *Modena*) he left two Children, *James* and *Louisa* †, whom we shall have Occasion to mention hereafter. “He
“ was a Prince, who in the first Part of his Life discovered
“ a promising Capacity, especially in the military Way;
“ but his fatal Attachment to *Popery*, to which he was an
“ early Convert, and the Principles of Arbitrary Power he
“ was tinctured with in his Exile, drove him to those
“ violent Measures which lost him the Confidence of his
“ People, and deprived him of his Crown. His Example
“ may serve as an instructive Lesson to succeeding Princes,
“ of the Instability of Human Greatness, and the eternal
“ Truth of this Maxim, *That the truest Safety, as well as*
“ *Glory of a Sovereign, is to reign in the Hearts of his*
“ *Subjects.*”

On the Death of King *James*, *Lewis XIV.* not only continued his Protection to his *Dowager* ‖, but though then at Peace with *England*, openly acknowledged his Son as King of *Great Britain*, by the Title of *James III.* § This was so justly resented by King *William*, that he immediately recalled the Earl of *Manchester*, his Ambassador at *Paris*, and ordered M. *Poussin*, the *French* Envoy, to quit the Kingdom. Soon after the Elevation of Queen *Anne* to the Throne, the War broke out, and the principal Powers of *Europe* formed a Grand Confederacy to check the

1701.

† Born at *St. Germain* in 1692. It is remarkable, that in April that Year King *James* sent circular Letters to *England*, directed to several Lords and Commoners, to certify the Queen's Pregnancy, and inviting them to be Witnesses of her Labour, that there might be no Room to pretend a second suppositious Birth. This Princess died a Nun in *France*.

‖ By a secret Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick* the Court of *France* obtained for this Princess 50,000 *l.* a Year, to be paid by King *William*. This was on a Suggestion, that as King *James* being deprived of his Crown, might be deemed as dead in Law, it was but reasonable she should have her Jointure. But when it came to the Point, such Difficulties were started by the *British* Ministry as defeated the Payment of the Money.

§ This Son, called *James Francis Edward* (the present Pretender) was born June 10, 1688. His Birth has occasioned much Dispute, and whether spurious or not, was certainly attended with Circumstances that gave too much Room for Suspicion. But the Discussion of this Question is quite unnecessary, as in either Case he stands equally excluded from the Crown.

Intro-
duction. Power of *France*, who, by fixing the Crown of *Spain* on the Head of a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, seemed to threaten the Liberties of *Europe*. It is no wonder therefore if *France*, by her secret Agents, endeavoured to promote the Interests of the *Pretender*. We find in 1703, that there were some Plottings * in *Scotland*, though the particular Circumstances are not fully known †. However, it is certain, that in 1705 one Col. *Hooke* ‡ came over to *Scotland*, with Letters from the *French King* and the *Pretender* to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earls of *Errol*, *Mareschal*, and *Hume*. *Hooke* was well received by the *Jacobite Party*, who informed him they would send over a proper Person to treat with his most *Christian Majesty*; and accordingly the following Year one Capt. *Stratton* was deputed for this Purpose. He had Orders to acquaint the Court of *St. Germain's*, that their Friends in *Scotland* were hearty and well-affected; but that Mr. *Lockart*, who had been at *London* as one of the *Scots Commissioners* for the

* The Queen in her Speech of Dec. 17, 1703, took Notice of this Plot, and the Lords appointed a Committee to take the Examination of some Persons taken into Custody upon it, which the House of Commons addressed against, as an Infringement of the Royal Prerogative. But the *Scots Parliament* in 1704 voted the *English House of Peers* intermeddling in this Affair, to be an Incroachment on the Independency of that Kingdom.

† Mr. *Lockart*, in his Memoirs, makes this a Sham Plot, formed by the Duke of *Queensberry* to ruin the *Cavalier Party*. He made use of *Simon Frazer* of *Beaufort* (afterwards Lord *Lovat*) as a Tool in it. For this Reason he procured *Frazer* a Pals from the Earl of *Nottingham*, then Secretary of State. *Frazer* went to *Paris*, turned *Papist*, found Means to be introduced to the *French King*, and by his Recommendation obtained a Commission from the Court of *St. Germain's*. His Design was by this Means to gain Credit with the *Jacobite Party* in *Scotland*, and then betray them. But *Ferguson*, who had been an old Plotter, and concerned in the Duke of *Monmouth's* Invasion in 1685, gave the Duke of *Atble* secret Notice of the Snare laid for him, and so rendered the Scheme abortive. *Frazer* being suspected in *France* was confined in the *Bastile*, where he lay long imprisoned.

‡ *Hooke* had been Chaplain to the Duke of *Monmouth* in his Expedition to *England* in 1685. He afterwards entered into the *French Service* and obtained a Regiment of Foot. Mr. *Lockart* represents him as a sensible Man, but vain and haughty, and not so prudent or circumspect as was requisite for such an Employ-

ment.

Union,

Intro-
duction.

1708.

structed, *Hocke* landed in *France*, in *May* 1707, giving the Party, at his going off, the strongest Assurances of the Pretender's appearing amongst them by *August* following: But the Party finding no Appearances of the *French King's* performing his Promise, the Duke of *Hamilton*, in *January*, set out for his Seat in *England*. Soon after the *Jacobites* gained new Hopes from the great Preparations made by *France* at *Dunkirk*. No Conjecture was perhaps ever so favourable to the Pretender's Cause; he had a very strong Party in *Scotland*, ready to appear in his Favour, and the Nation were in general much discontented with the Union. The Regular Troops in that Kingdom were not above 2500 Men, and in *England* scarcely 5000; too inconsiderable a Force to repel a powerful Invasion. *Lewis XIV.* seemed so confident of the Success of the Project, that he wrote circular Letters to his Embassadors at foreign Courts, openly avowing the Undertaking. *March* 6th, the Pretender received a Visit from that Monarch at *St. Germain's*,* and the next Day he set out for *Dunkirk*, where he found provided for him, fine Tents, Gold and Silver Plate, Cloaths for his Life-Guards, Liveries for his Household, and all the Apparatus of a Royal Equipage.† The Embarkation designed in his Favour consisted of 12 Battalions, under the Command of *M. de Gage*, (afterwards called the *Marshall de Matignon*.) The Squadron under the Chevalier *Fourbin*, was however blocked up in *Dunkirk* Harbour, by the *English* Fleet under *Sir George Byng*; but this Admiral being driven from his Station by Strefs of Weather, the *French* in *March* 6th, sailed out, but were detained in *Nieuport* Roads for two Days,‡ when the Wind changing, they

mond and *Nairn*, Lord *John Drummond*, *Fotheringham* of *Powrie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterbouse*, *Graham* of *Fintry*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne*, &c.

* He presented the Pretender with a Sword set with Diamonds, bidding him remember it was a *French* Sword, and telling him he wished him a good Voyage, and hoped never to see him again.

† The Devices on his Colours and Standards were, *Dieu et Mon Droit: Nil desperandum, Christe Duce, et Auspice Christo. Ad, Cui Veni et Mare obediunt, Impera, Domine, et fac Tranquillitatem.*

‡ General *Cadogan*, on the first Notice of the *French* Enterprize, sent ten *English* Battalions to *Orford*, who were convoyed over to *England*, by Admiral *Baker*.

con-

continued their Course, and entered the Firth of *Forth* the Introduction. 12th in the Morning. In the mean Time, Sir *George Byng* being informed by General *Cadogan*, * of the *French Squadron's* sailing from *Nieuport*, pursued them with such Diligence, that he arrived in the *Forth* the Day after them; † and on his firing the usual Signal for the Fleet to anchor, the *French Squadron* took the Alarm, and stood out to Sea, steering Northwards. By this means they escaped, tho' closely pursued, only the *Salisbury*, a Man of War of 40 Guns being taken. ‡ The disappointed Prince got safe back to *Dunkirk*, from whence he returned to *St. Germans*; || and thus, this formidable Cloud was dispersed without doing the least Damage.

It is certain, that the Miscarriage of this Expedition, was a sensible Disappointment to the Party in *Scotland*, who seemed assured of its Success. § The Jealousy and Coldness which reigned between the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athole*, the Heads of it, was no doubt prejudicial to the Interest they had embarked in; each wanted to have the sole Merit of the King's Restoration. As to the *French Monarch*, he seemed well contented to get his Fleet and Troops safe home again, and to reserve the *Tool* in his own Hands, to be employed on some more favourable Occasion.

* Sir *George Byng* had Intelligence by an *Offend Ship*, which General *Cadogan* sent out Express.

† Sir *George*, for his important and seasonable Service, was presented by the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, with the Freedom of that City, in a Gold Box.

‡ Having on Board the Lords *Griffin* and *Clermont*, Mr. *Middleton*, the Marquis de *Levi*, a *French Lieutenant General*, several *French* and *Irish* Officers, and five Companies of Soldiers.

|| It is said the *Pretender* earnestly pressed to be landed at *Inverness*, or any Port of the North of *Scotland*, but Mr. *Lockart* is of Opinion, that *Fourbin* was tyed up by his secret Orders, which is confirmed by a Letter from an Officer on Board the *French Fleet*, who says that the *Scots* and *Irish* might have landed, but that the *French* were by their Orders restrained to *Musselburgh*, or *Leith*, or *Nowhere*.

§ Mr. *Lockart* informs us, that an Express being sent to the Duke of *Hamilton*, at *Ashton* in *Lancashire*, who was in Custody of a Messenger, his Grace waited up three Nights for the Account of the *Pretender's* Landing, in which case he determined, with 40 Horse, to have forced his way to *Scotland* to join him.

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duction.

The Change of Ministry which happened towards the End of Queen *Anne's* Reign, seemed to revive the *Pretender's* Hopes, those in Power at that time being much suspected of wishing well to his Cause; many even scrupled not to say, that this unhappy Princess was herself secretly inclined this Way; and that the Duke *D'Aumont*, the *French* Ambassador at *London*, brought him over *incognito* in his Retinue; and found means to introduce him to the Royal Presence. The Triumphs of the *Tory* Party,* the Prevalence of *French* Interest at Court, and the Distaste her Majesty expressed at the House of *Hanover*,† gave at least too much Countenance to such Reports: But whatever Schemes might at this time be formed in Favour of the *Pretender*, they were all blasted by the sudden Death of the Queen; and the *Succession* of the Crown in the *Protestant* Line taking place, without Opposition, to the general Satisfaction of the Friends of Liberty and their Country.

Account
of the
Hanover
Succession

We learn from a celebrated Historian,‡ that even so early as before the Revolution, some Overtures were made to

* About this time the Duke of *Argyle* and the Earl of *Stair*, with several others were removed from their Posts.

† Baron *Schutz*, the *Hanoverian* Minister, had demanded of the Lord Chancellor *Harcourt*, a Writ for the Electoral Prince to sit in the House of Lords as Duke of *Cambridge*; the Queen gave Orders for issuing the Writ, but expressed her Displeasure, by forbidding that Minister the Court, and also wrote in sharp Terms to the Princess *Sophia*, against the Prince's Design of coming over, which she looked on as an Invasion of her Sovereignty, before her Death. Others say, that her Dislike to the Family was of an older Date, and owing to a Slight put on her by King *George I.* before her Marriage with the Prince of *Denmark*.

‡ The Account given of this delicate Affair by Bishop *Burnet*, is too curious to be omitted. 'The Duke of *Hanover* (says he) 'being then under Engagements to the *French* Court, I ventured to send one *Boncour* a *French* Refugee, to inform the Princess *Sophia* his Dutcheß, of the Prince of *Orange's* intended Expedition into *England*: I bid him acquaint her, that 'if it succeeded, it was probable a perpetual Exclusion of all 'Papists from the Crown, would be enacted; and, as she was 'the next *Protestant* Heir, after the two Princesses, I was confident, that if she could prevail on the Duke her Husband 'to quit the *French* Interest, the Succession would be settled in 'her and her Family.' He adds, 'That the Princess espoused

: the

to the Princess *Sophia* on this Subject; if this be so, it carries with it an undeniable Testimony, that the Prince of *Orange* was well-assured of carrying his Point, since those in his Secret, took upon them to dispose of the Succession. However this be, no sooner had the Convention in 1688; declared the Throne vacant, than in the same Declaration of Rights, which settled the Crown on King *William* and Queen *Mary*, they inserted a Clause; 'That the Crown should never descend to any one, who either was, or had been a Papist, [or who should marry a Papist.]* By the same Instrument, the Regal Power was vested in the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, or the Survivor, during their natural Life, and failing their Heirs, in the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and her Issue; failing which, in the Issue of the Prince of *Orange*, in case he married again.' In 1689, when the Bill passed the Lords, an additional Clause was added; 'That nothing therein should prejudice the Right of any Protestant Prince or Princess in their Hereditary Succession to the Crown. This was done by the Court, with a view of opening to the House of *Hanover*, a Prospect of the Succession to the Throne.' But this Clause was rejected by the Commons, who substituted, in lieu of it, a *Proviso*, 'That the Crown should descend to such Persons (being Protestants) as should have inherited the same, in case the Persons by the Act disabled from succeeding, were really dead.' As Queen *Mary* left no Issue, the Hopes of the Nation rested in Prince *William*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Son to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*; when to the universal Grief, this promising Youth was suddenly snatched away by Fate.† King *William* who was then a Widower, and in the Decline of Life, saw it necessary to fix the Succession in a more precise Manner. This the Parliament did by an *Act of Settlement*, consisting of the following Articles. 'I. That all Things properly cognizable by the Privy-Council be

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the Proposal warmly, but the Duke gave no great Ear to it, regarding it as a remote and dubious Project. When the Doctor informed the Prince of *Orange* of this extraordinary Step of his, his Highness approved it, but seemed pleased he had done it without his Knowledge.

* This Clause was added by the Lords, and passed without Opposition.

† He died at *Windsor*, July 30, 1700, in the 11th Year of his Age.

transacted

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duction.

‘ transacted there, and all Resolutions passed, be signed by
 ‘ the Members present. II. That no *Foreigner*, tho’ nat-
 ‘ uralized, be capable of a Grant from the Crown, to
 ‘ himself, or any in Trust for him.* III. That *England*
 ‘ shall not be obliged to engage in any War, for the De-
 ‘ fence † of the foreign Dominions of any succeeding
 ‘ King. IV. That succeeding Kings shall join in Com-
 ‘ munion with the Church of *England*. V. That no Par-
 ‘ don shall be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament.
 ‘ VI. That no succeeding King shall go out of the *British*
 ‘ Dominions without Consent of Parliament. VII. That
 ‘ no Pensioner or Person in Office under the Crown, shall
 ‘ be a Member of the Commons. VIII. That further
 ‘ Provision be made for Security of Religion and the Rights
 ‘ of the Subjects. IX. That the Judges Commissions be,
 ‘ *Quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertained.
 ‘ X. That after King *William*, and the Princess *Anne*, the
 ‘ Crown be limited to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*,
 ‘ and the Heirs of her Body, being *Protestants*. ‡ XI. That
 ‘ a Bill be formed upon these Articles. The signing of this
 ‘ Bill was the last Act of King *William*’s Life.’ But tho’
 the Succession in the *Protestant* Line, was thus established
 in *England*, it was far from being so in *Scotland*, where the
 Party who opposed it were from the Beginning of Queen
Anne’s Reign, so superior in the Parliament of that King-
 dom, that this Act, when proposed by the Earl of *March-*
mont, was thrown out by a great Majority. || And in
 1704, the *Scots* Parliament, on the like Motion, resolved
 by a great Majority, ‘ That they would not proceed to
 ‘ the Nomination of a Successor, till they had a previous
 ‘ Treaty with *England*, in relation to their Commerce,

* This *Article* has been frequently violated by very large
 Pensions granted to *Foreigners*, in the succeeding Reigns.

† It may be questioned, if this has been strictly observed, or
 whether *Britain* has not since that time, more than once involved
 herself in Contentions with Foreign Powers, on the Account
 here mentioned.

‡ The Dutchess of *Savoy*, as Daughter to *Henrietta Maria*,
 Dutchess of *Orleans* (youngest Daughter to King *Charles I.*) pro-
 tested against this Alteration of the Succession to her Prejudice,
 as being next in Blood.

|| By 75 Voices, and the Motion was treated with such bare-
 faced Contempt, that some proposed the Act should be burnt,
 others, that Lord *Marchmont* should be sent to the Castle.

and

and had settled such Limitations and Conditions of Govern-Intro-
ment, as might secure their Freedom, Religion, and Inde-duction.
pendency.' In 1706, when the Articles of Union came to be
debated in the *Scots* Parliament, the second,* which contain-
ing the Establishment of the *Hanover* Succession as in *En-*
gland, raised a violent Dispute, as indeed did most of the other
Articles : But however, the Court carried their Point, and
by the Conclusion of the Union, the Succession became a Passes in
a fundamental Law in both Kingdoms ; and on the Death of Scotland.
Queen *Anne*, by the peaceable Accession of his late Ma-
jesty to the Throne, † took place without Opposition.

Let us now return to the *Stuart* Family, who, by the
Laws of both Kingdoms, stood excluded the *British*
Throne. By the Peace of *Utrecht*, *Lewis XIV.* was ob-
liged to abandon the *Pretender's* Interest, and send him out
of his Dominions. Under the Name of the Chevalier de St.
George, he retired into *Lorrain*, where the Duke gave him
a favourable Reception, ‡ and where he received the News

* On this Occasion the Earl *Mareschal* entered a Protest,
‘ That no Person could be designed Saccessor to the Crown of
Scotland, after the Queen’s Death, and failing Heirs of her Bo-
dy, till such Conditions of Government were enacted, as might
secure the Honour and Sovereignty of that Crown : the Free-
dom, Frequency, and Power of Parliaments ; and the Religion,
Liberty, and Trade of that Kingdom, from *English* or *Foreign*
Influence.’ There adhered to this Protest, the Dukes of *Ham-*
ilton and *Athole*, the Earls of *Errol*, *Wigton* and *Strathmore*,
the Viscounts of *Stormont*, and *Kilsyth*, the Lords *Salton*,
Semple, *Oliphant*, *Balmerino*, *Blantyre*, *Bargeny*, *Colvil*, and
Kinnaird ; 13 lesser parliamentary Barons, and 14 Members of
Royal Boroughs. It must be owned indeed, that most of these
protesting Lords and Gentlemen were of the *Jacobite* Party, and
Friends to the *Pretender*.

† Baron *Pollnitz*, who was then at *Hanover*, praises the Mo-
deration with which this Prince received the News of his Eleva-
tion ; but adds, his present Majesty (then electoral Prince)
seemed to be more sensible of this Addition of Power, having
heard him say to an *English* Gentleman, the Day before he set
out from *Hanover*, ‘ That he had not one Drop of Blood in
his Veins, but what was *English*, and at the Service of his new
Subjects.’

‡ Mr. *Patten* (in his History of the Rebellion) says, that the
Pretender was so far from being satisfied with the Inclinations
of the *Tory* Ministry to serve him, that he had resolved to make
a new Attempt before the Queen’s Death.

Intro-
duction.

of the Queen's Death. Upon this he immediately returned to *Paris*, but the King refusing to see him, he was again forced to go back to *Bar-le-duc*. Here he had the Mortification to hear of the Death of *Lewis XIV*, which happened soon after, and which was a new Stroke to his Affairs, the Duke Regent of *Orleans*, who took the Administration of Affairs in *France*, being, as we shall have occasion to see, not much affected to his Interest.

Tho' his late Majesty ascended the Throne with the general Approbation and Satisfaction of the People, yet it soon appeared, that the *Pretender's* Cause had many Friends, and that secret Agitations were carrying on in *England* and *Scotland* for an Insurrection in his Favour. The withdrawing of the Duke of *Ormond*,* and the Lord Viscount *Bolton* into *France*, were but the Prelude of what followed, and the Signals for springing the Mine. The Earls of *Oxford* and *Strafford* had the Courage, or rather the Prudence, to stand their Ground, and though impeached by the Commons, were acquitted by their Peers.†

Rebellion
in Scot-
land,
1715.

The Earl of *Mar*, Head of the late Ministry, had been amongst the foremost in paying his Court to the new King: ‡ But soon after, attended by Major General *Hamilton*,

* This Nobleman, who with great Splendor met his Majesty at *Greenwich*, on his Arrival, was refused Audience, and told by Lord *Townshend*, that his Majesty had no further Occasion for his Service. Baron *Pollnitz* informs us, That in 1728, my Lord *Strafford* told him, the Duke pressed him to leave the Kingdom with him; the Earl, on the contrary, used all the Arguments he could with the Duke to stay, but the Terror he was in was too great. His Grace therefore left him with this Expressior, 'Well, my Lord, I must then take the same Farewell of you, as the Prince of *Orange* did of Count *Egmont*, Farewell, Count, without a Head! To which the Earl replied, Farewell, Duke, without a Dutchy! The Earl pleasantly observed to Baron *Pollnitz*, that the Event had shewed him the better Prophet.

† The Earl of *Oxford's* Trial did not come on till June 17, 1717, and the Lords resolving not to admit the Commons to proceed on the Articles for high Crimes, till Judgment was first given on the Articles for High Treason; it occasioned a Breach between the Houses, so that the Lords appointed July 1st for the Trial, and the Commons not appearing, they acquitted the Earl.

* He was Secretary of State to Queen *Anne*, for *Scotland*, and on her Death, wrote King *George* a servile Letter, full of Pro-
fessions

Edinburgh, he privately went down by Sea from *London* to *Intro-*
Scotland, and landing the Beginning of *August*, at *Creil* in *duction.*
Fife, proceeded to his own Estate, where, under Pretence
of a grand Hunting, he assembled some Gentlemen and
Vassals of his Dependance, at *Brae-Mar*; * and erecting
his Standard, *September* 9th, proclaimed the *Pretender* by
the Name of King *James VIII.* From hence the Earl ad-
vanced to *Dunkeld*, his Numbers increasing by the Way,
and where he was joined by 2000 of the *Highland Clans*,
under Brigadier *Mac-Intosh*. From hence he detached Mr.
Hay (Brother to the Earl of *Kinnoull*) with 200 Horse, to
take Possession of *Perth*, which he did on the 16th; to
the Disappointment of the Earl of *Rothes*, who was ad-
vancing with 500 Men for the same Purpose. At *Perth*,
the Earl established his Head-Quarters, and received some
Arms and Ammunition, landed at *Aberbrothock* by two small
Vessels from *France*. He also sent out a Party, who seized
at *Burnt-Island* a Ship, having some Arms and military
Stores, designed for the Earl of *Sutherland*, who had
assembled a Body for his Majesty's Service in the *North* of
Scotland. But an Attempt made about the same Time to
surprize the Castle of *Edinburgh*,† was happily disappoint-
ed in the Moment of Execution. However, the Earl of
Mar found his Strength increase considerably ‡ at *Perth*,
being joined by the Earls of *Linlithgow*, and *Strathmore*,
the Viscounts *Kingston*, *Strathallan*, and *Stormont*, and
the Lords *Drummond*, *Rollo*, and *Nairn*. In the mean
time General *Whetham*, who commanded the King's Forces,
had taken post at *Stirling*, in order to secure that important

essions of Loyalty and Duty. *Lockart* describes him, ' as an
' artful cunning Man, a bad, tho' frequent Speaker in Parlia-
' ment; and in short, a Man of good Sense, but no Morals.

* Those who joined him here, were the Marquisses of *Hunt-*
ley and *Tullibardine*, the Earls of *Mareschal* and *Southesk*, *Mac*
Donald of *Glengary*, *Campbell* of *Glenderule*, *Lyon* of *Auchter-*
boufe, *Blair* of *Ard-Blair*, Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and
General *Gordon*.

† The Scheme had been concerted by Lord *John Drummond*,
who had found Means to corrupt a Serjeant, Corporal and two
Men of the Garrison, but the Ladders proving too short, the
Design was frustrated, and the Serjeant met the just Reward of
his Treachery, being hanged near the Place.

‡ His Numbers are said to amount to near 10,000 Men, 2000
of which were Horse.

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duction.

Brigadier
Mac In-
toosh
crosses
the Firth.

Pass, till the Arrival of the Duke of *Argyle*, who soon after came down to oppose this gathering Mischief. For this end he found it necessary to wait the Reinforcements coming to him; but the Earl of *Mar*, either secretly apprised of the Resolutions of the *English Jacobites*, or in order to create the Duke a Diversion, detached Brigadier *Mac-Intosh* with 2500 Men,* to cross the Firth of *Forth*, and endeavour to penetrate Southward. As the Rebels were Masters of all the Coast of *Fife*, the Brigadier on *October* 11th at Night, in spite of the Vigilance of the Men of War, cruising on that Station,† got over with about 1500 Men, the rest being forced back,‡ and some few taken. The Brigadier's first March was to *Haddington*, where, having refreshed his Men, he marched the next Day directly towards *Edinburgh*; perhaps, hoping his Friends in that City would declare; but the Duke of *Argyle*, who arrived with some Dragoons from *Stirling*, prevented any Motion of that Kind.¶ The Rebels therefore turned off for *Leith*, which they entered without Opposition, and lodged themselves in the old Citadel of that Place,§ where they seemed disposed to stand their Ground; but finding the Duke making Preparations to dislodge them, on the 14th at Night, the Brigadier silently crossed the Sands at Low-Water, by the Head of the Pier which forms the Harbour, and by the next Morning got to *Seaton-House*, five Miles to the East of *Edinburgh*, where he entrenched himself: The Duke of *Argyle* had been during this Time obliged to return to *Sterling*, to observe the Earl of *Mar*, who had made a Motion of advancing to attack him, tho' it was only a Feint to draw him from pursuing *Mac-Intosh*, who received at *Seaton House*, *October* 18th, an Account of the

* These were the Regiments or Battalions of *Mac-Intosh*, *Strathmore*, *Logie-Drummond*, *Mar*, *Nairn*, and Lord *Charles Murray*.

† Mr. *Patten* justly observes, this was a bold Attempt for Men in open Boats, to cross an Arm of the Sea, 15 or 16 Miles broad, in Sight of three Men of War, whom they fell in with, and whose Lights served to direct them to row ashore.

‡ The Earl of *Strathmore*, with about 600, was drove into the Isle of *May*, at the Mouth of the *Firth*, from whence he got back to *Perth*.

¶ The Government, on the first Notice of the Rebellion, had secured the Earls of *Hume*, and *Wigton*, *Lockhart of Carnwarth*, *Hume of Whitfield*, and several others suspected of Disaffection.

§ An old half-ruined Fort, built by *Oliver Cromwell*.

Insurrection in *Northumberland*, and having, by another Introduction. Express, Orders from the Earl of *Mar* to join Mr. *Forster* without Delay, he accordingly set out, and reached *Kelso* on the 22d, after a March of three Days without Opposition.

It is now time to trace the Progress of the Insurrection in *England*: Capt. *Talbot* was the first, who arrived at *New-castle* from *London*, and communicated to the disaffected in *Northumberland* the Resolutions taken by their Friends above.* They saw Matters were not to be delayed, the Government seeming to have got Intelligence of their Designs, and many of their chief Friends were actually taken into Custody †; so Lord *Derwentwater*, and Mr. *Forster*, finding Warrants were likewise issued to apprehend them, resolved to throw off the Masque, and take Arms. Accordingly, *October* 6th, they rendezvoused at a Place called the *Waterfalls*, near *Greenrigg* in *Northumberland*, to the Number of about 60 Horse; ‡ and the same Night marched to *Rothbury*. The next Day they entered *Warkworth*, where they proclaimed the *Pretender*, and rested till the 10th, when they proceeded to *Morpeth*, being joined on the Way by 70 *Scots* Horse from the Borders, so that they were now near 300 strong. || But being disappoint-

* Mr. *Patten* observes, that the grand Design was laid at *London*, from whence a Correspondence was settled through all *England*, amongst the Party, by Gentlemen who pretended to travel about for their Pleasure.

† The principal of these were, the Marquis of *Powis*, the Earl of *Scarsdale*, and Viscount *Duplin* (Son to the Earl of *Kinnoull*,) Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *Copleston-Warwick Bampfild*, Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, Sir *Francis War*, Sir *William Carew*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *William Blackett*, and Sir *Jacob Banks*, Baronets; the Viscount *Dunbar*, and Lord *Lansdowne*, *Edward Harvey* of *Combe*, *John Austis*, *Charles Caesar*, and *Corbet Kynaston*, Esqrs; Mr. *Boyle Smith*, and Mr. *Francia*, a *Jew* Merchant. Lord *North* and *Grey* was seized at *Brussels*.

‡ Mr. *Forster* brought about 20 Gentlemen well mounted, and Lord *Derwentwater*, with some Friends and his Servants made up the Number.

|| Mr. *Patten* remarks they would take no Foot, not having Arms for them, or their Number would have been much greater, for many crowded in to enter with them.

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duction.

ed in their Hopes of *Newcastle* declaring for them* ; and *Holy-Island*, which *Errington* had surprized, being quickly recovered by the Governor of *Berwick*, they turned off to *Hexham*. Here they halted three Days, during which, they had Advice of the Viscount *Kenmure's* having taken up Arms in *Annandale*,† and that he was advanced to *Rothbury* to meet them ; they accordingly marched to join him, which was effected *October* 19th; after which, they continued their Route towards *Wooler*, where receiving Intelligence of Brigadier *Mac-Intosh's* Arrival at *Dunse*, they crossed the *Tweed*, and on the 22d joined him at *Kelfo*.‡

They were now swelled by this last Junction into a pretty formidable Body ; but it was, properly speaking, a Body without a Head, there being no Harmony amongst their Leaders. However, here they thought fit to proclaim the Pretender with great Ceremony. During their Stay here, it was proposed to attack General *Carpenter*, who lay at *Wooler* with scarce 500 Men, mostly new raised ; but this Advice was rejected. From *Kelfo* they proceeded on the 27th to *Fedburgh*, where they rested till the 29th, and then, in an unlucky Hour for themselves, resolved to march for *England* ||. Accordingly they took their Route by

Rebels
enter
England.

Hawick,

* This important Town was secured by the Vigilance of the late Earl of *Scarborough*, who was then Lord *Lieutenant* of the County, as well as by the seasonable Arrival of General *Carpenter* with three Regiments of Dragoons and one of Foot.

† He erected his Standard at *Moffat*, it was of blue Silk, with the Scots Arms embroidered on one Side, and on the other a Thistle; the Words above it, being the Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset* ; and beneath, *No Union* ; on the large Pendants of white Ribband were embroidered these Inscriptions ; *For our injured King*, and *oppressed Country*, and *For our Lives and Liberties*. His Force consisted of two Troops of Gentlemen Volunteers, commanded by the Earls of *Winton*, and *Carnwarth*. His first Design was to have surprized *Dumfries*, but he was prevented by the Marquis of *Annandale*.

‡ Some Attempts were suspected about this Time to seize *Bristol*, or *Bath* ; but defeated by the Vigilance of the late Earl of *Berkeley*, and the Care of the Government, who sent General *Wade* into these Parts, with the Horse Regiments of *Lumley*, *Windfor*, and *Rich* ; and *Chudleigh's*, *Pocock's*, and *Sanwix's* Foot.

|| The Earl of *Winton* was violently against this Step ; his Opinion was to have marched to the West of *Scotland*, and pre-
sed

Hawick and *Langholme* towards the Border, and made a Introduction. Motion as if they intended to attack *Dumfries*, which with their Force † they might easily have reduced; but their evil Genius prevailed, and Nov. the 1st they entered *Cumberland* by *Brampton*. On the 2d they advanced to *Penrith*, where the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale* and the Bishop of *Carlisle* (*Nicholson*) had assembled the *Militia*, to the Number of 10 or 1200, but on the first Sight of the *Rebel* Vanguard this formidable *Posse* thought fit to disperse at once, leaving their Generals to shift for themselves; so that the Malecontents entered *Penrith* without Opposition. Next Day they advanced to *Appleby*, and narrowly missed surprizing two Companies of *Chelsea* Invalids, then on their Way to *Carlisle*. Nov. the 5th, they proceeded to *Kendal*; the next Day to *Kirby-Lonsdale*, and on the 7th they reached *Lancaster*, where they halted till the 9th. Here, as in all the Places they had passed through, they proclaimed the *Pretender*, and collected the Excise and other Branches of the Publick Revenue. At *Lancaster* they seized six Pieces of Cannon, which having got mounted, they advanced to *Preston*, which they entered on the 10th, and were joined by several *Lancashire* Gentlemen with their Servants, well armed, mostly *Roman-Catholicks*. But here they found the *Ne plus ultra* of their Expedition. For on the same Day they entered *Preston*, General *Wills*, with a good Body of are fur- Troops † had got to *Manchester*: And on the 12th, having rounded at passed *Ribble* Bridge ‖, he caused the Town of *Preston* to be

sed on the Duke of *Argyle* in his Rear, while the Earl of *Mar* attacked him in Front, which, as Mr. *Patten* observes, was Soldier-like Advice. The *Highlanders* were also quite averse to crossing the Border, and even mutinied at *Hawick* upon it, above 500 of them returning home.

† Besides the six Battalions of Foot under Brigadier *M'Intosh*, they had five Troops of *Scots* Horse, commanded in Chief by the Viscount *Kenmure*, viz. the Earl of *Winton's*, the Earl of *Carnwarth's*, Mr. *Basil Hamilton's* of *Baldoon*, Captain *Hume's* (Brother to the Earl of *Hume*,) and Mr. *Lockart's* (Brother to *Carnwarth*.) The *English* Horse were, the Troops of the Earl of *Derwentwater*, Lord *Widdrington*, Capt. *Hunter's*, Capt. *Douglas's*, and Capt. *Wogan's*.

‡ Five Regiments of Dragoons, one of Foot, and three of Horse.

‖ It was certainly a great Oversight in the *Rebels* to neglect securing this Post, which is naturally very strong. Mr. *Patten* says, they

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Patten,
124, &c.

be invested; all the Avenues of which the *Rebels* had strongly barricadoed, and made the best Dispositions the Time would allow for an obstinate Defence. The Attack was warm, but the *King's* Troops being wholly exposed, and the *Rebels* fighting under Cover, the former were at last obliged to retire with the Loss of 200 Men. Nor were the latter without paying for this short-lived Advantage \$ which afforded them only a Reprieve of a few Hours; for Lieutenant-General *Carpenter* joined General *Wills* next Day with three Regiments of Horse, and the Place being now more closely invested, the *Rebels* began to open their Eyes, and perceive how desperate their Condition was. Their chief Officers therefore, though without the Privy of their Men *, (who were madly † for defending themselves to the last Extremity) thought proper to propose a Capitulation, but could obtain no other Terms than surrendering at Discretion, and being left to the *King's* Mercy; which, after some Difficulties, they submitted to Nov. 14, and were disarmed, to the total Number of about 1480 ‡, of which above 1000 were *Scots* ||. The Noble me.

they had 100 stout Men posted here under Lieutenant Colonel *Fargharson* of *Innercauld*; but he was unaccountably ordered to abandon the Post and retire into the Town.

\$ The *Rebels* lost Col. *Brereton*, once an Officer in *Queen Anne's* Service, Capt. *Fargharson* of *Rochaley*, and Mr. *Clifton*, Brother to Sir *Ferwase Clifton*, with 17 Men killed, and 25 wounded. On the *King's* Side were killed Major *Preston*, a good Officer the Wounded were Brigadier *Honeywood*, Majors *Bland* and *Larson*, Lord *Forrester*, Brigadier *Dormer*, and Capt. *Ogilvy*.

* Mr. *Patten* says, that if the common Men had known Col. *Oxburgh's* Design, when he went out to treat of a Surrender, he had never lived to have been hanged.

† Some were actually shot for but proposing a Surrender.

‡ The chief of the *English*, were the Earl of *Derwentwater* (d), the Lord *Widdrington*, General *Forster* (e), Col. *Oxburgh* (d), Col. *Townly*, Sir *Francis Anderton*, Lord *Edward Howard*, Hon. *Charles Ratcliff*, Esq; (e) *Charles Widdrington*, Peter *Widdrington*, *John Hall* (d), *William Tonsil*, *Roger Salkeld*, *Walter Tancred*, *John Thornton*, *John Clavering*, *George Collingwood*, *Richard Chorley* (d), *Ralph Standish*, *Edward Tildesley*, *Richard Gascoigne* (d), *John Hunter*, (d) Esq; &c.

|| The principal *Scots* were the Earls of *Winton* (e), *Nithsdale* (e), and *Carnwarth* (e), the Viscount *Kenmure* (d), the Lord *Nairn*, and Lord *Charles Murray*, Brigadier *McIntosh* (e), Lieutenant Colonels *Fargharson* and *Stuart*, Major *Forbes*, and

men were brought Prisoners up to *London* and committed to *Intro- the Tower*. So ended the Insurrection in *England*. — It is now Time to return to the Earl of *Mar*, who bore his own Share in the Fortune of this memorable Day: We must however previously observe, that on the first breaking out of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, the Earl of *Sutherland*, who has a considerable Interest in the North of that Kingdom, immediately repaired to his own Country, to oppose the Earl of *Seaforth*, who, with the Commission of *Lieutenant-General* of the Northern Countries, had declared openly for the *Pretender* §. The Laird of *M^cIntosh*, a powerful Chief in those Parts, had, *Sept.* the 15th, taken possession of *Inverness* for the *Rebels*, and Lord *Seaforth* having assembled above 4000 Men, not only obliged the Earl of *Sutherland*, who was greatly inferior * in Force, to retire into *Caithness*, but had committed great Excesses in the District of *Altness*, belonging to the *Grants*, a well-affected Clan. However, the Houses or Castles of *Culloden*† and *Kilravock*, belonging to the loyal Families of *Forbes* and *Ross*, being naturally strong and well garrisoned, held out for the Government. But the Earl of *Seaforth* soon after marching southwards to join the Earl of *Mar*, and *Simon Frazer* (Lord *Lovat* ‡) coming down from *London* with a Commission to assist Lord *Sutherland*, quickly gave a new Turn to Affairs; for the *Frazers*, a very considerable Clan in those Parts, immediately quitted the Rebel Side, and ac-

the Master of *Nairn*. — Note, those marked thus (d) suffered Death, those marked thus (e) escaped out of the *Tower*, or *Newgate*.

§ He was joined by Sir *Donald M^cDonald* of the *Isles*, with 200 Men, the Laird of *M^cInnon* with 150, *M^cKenzie* of *Frazerdale* with 400 of the Clan of *Frazer*, and 100 brought by *Frazer* of *Chisholme*; but 200 of the *Frazers*, under *Struy*, *Foyer*, and *Culduthel* continued firm to the Government, till Lord *Lovat* came down, when all the rest deserted *Frazerdale* and joined him.

* This Nobleman had not above 1800 Men composed of his own Vassals, the *Gordons*, the *Mackays*, *Rosses*, and *Monros*.

† This was gallantly defended by Mr. *Duncan Forbes*, (now the worthy Lord *President* of the Session in *Scotland*) a Gentleman well known for his Learning and Humanity, and his great services to the Government in 1745.

‡ This Person has since been famous for acting a very different Part, of which we shall have abundant Occasion to speak. For this Service he had a Pension of 400 *l.* a Year.

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knowledge him for their Chief, so that on the 10th of Nov. the important Post of *Inverness* was recovered; Sir *John MacKenzie* of *Coul*, the Governor, abandoning the Town with Precipitation. By this happy Step all the Northern Coast was again reduced to his Majesty's Obedience, which was a sensible Disappointment to the Earl of *Mar*. This Nobleman being joined by the Earl of *Seaforth*, began to think himself in a Condition of marching towards the Duke of *Argyle*. These two Generals had hitherto only tried their Strength by *Counter-Manifestos*, which were no further regarded than as supported by Power. About the End of *October* General *Gordon*, whom the Earl of *Mar* had sent into the *West Highlands* || to raise Men, appeared before *Inveraray* with about 2500 Men, and made a Shew of attacking the Place, but the Earl of *Islay* (now Duke of *Argyle*) who then commanded there, had made such Dispositions, as obliged him to quit the Enterprize, and march through *Glenorchy* to join the Earl of *Mar*. Oct. 23d, the Duke of *Argyle*, having Intelligence of the *Rebels* having sent a Party from *Perth* towards *Dumfermline* §, detached Col. *Cathcart* with a Body of Dragoons, who the next Morning came up with and defeated them, making several Prisoners*. Another Detachment sent by the Earl of *Islay* from *Inveraray* to intercept 400 of the Earl of *Brodalbine's* Men on their Way to *Perth*, had the like good Success. On Nov. the 10th the Earl of *Mar* advanced from *Perth* to *Auchterarder*, where he was joined by General *Gordon* with his Clans †, and reviewed his Army, which by the best Computation might consist of 8 or 9000 Men. The Duke of *Argyle*

|| The Pretender's first Scheme was to have landed at *Dunstaffnage* in the West of *Scotland*, while the Clans were to have risen in Arms.

§ *Dumfermline*, an old decayed Town of *Fife*, famous for its Abby and being the Birth-Place of the unhappy King *Charles I*. It lies 12 Miles N. W. of *Edinburgh*.

* The chief of these were, Mr. *Murray* (Brother to *Abercainey*), Mr. *Hay*, jun. of *Arbroath*, Mr. *Gordon*, jun. of *Aberdore*, *Robertson* of *Donsheils*, *Gordon* of *Craig*, *Hamilton* of *Gibston*, and *Dr. Kinloch*.

† It is remarkable, the famous Chief called *Rob Roy* (of the Name of *MacGregor*) a Man of noted Courage and Resolution who joined the Earl of *Mar* a little before the Battle, remained a silent Spectator of the Engagement between the two Armies and being desired by one of his Friends to assist the Rebels, he

gav

Argyle, being informed of his Motions, thought proper * to cross the *Forth* at the Bridge of *Sterling*, Nov. 12th, and take Post at *Dumblain* †. This drew on a general Engagement the next Day, in a large Plain, called *Sheriff-Muir*, near this Town. The Battle was in itself indecise, tho' the Consequences proved equal to a Victory on the King's Side. The Duke vigorously charged, broke, and pursued the Left Wing of the Rebels, which he took for their whole Army: But their Right, which lay in a Hollow unperceived, at the same time fell on our Left, which was scarcely formed, and drove them back with great Slaughter as far as *Dumblain* †. In the mean time, the Duke, being timely advised by General *Wightman* of this Disorder, returned with five Squadrons of Dragoons, and secured the Retreat of his Army, by which he just saved the Honour of the Day. Many were killed ‖ and taken Prisoners § on both Sides,

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gave this odd Reply, 'If they cannot do it without me they shall not do it with me.' He continued in Arms for some Years after, and committed great Depredations in the Shires of *Dumbar-ton* and *Lenox*, particularly on the Duke of *Montrose's* Lands, defeating several Detachments sent to reduce him.

* He did this on two Accounts: 1st, Because the open Grounds near *Dumblain* were more commodious for his Horse to act, than if he had kept on the defensive, near the South of the *Forth*. 2d, Because the Frost, then setting in, gave the Enemy an Opportunity of crossing the *Forth* in more Places than he had Troops to guard.

† The Royal Army consisted of about 2500 Foot and 1000 Dragoons.

‡ In this Attack *Morrison's* Regiment was almost entirely cut off by the *Highlanders*, who composed the right Wing of the Rebels, and were, as General *Wightman* calls them, the Flower of their Army. His Words are, 'I never saw Regular Troops more exactly drawn up, or sooner formed; and their Officers behaved with all imaginable Gallantry.'

‖ On the Royal Side were killed the brave Earl of *Forfar* (then nominated Ambassador to *Denmark*) who received 36 Wounds; Capt. *Hamar*, and several Officers, with about 7 or 800 Men. Wounded, the Earl of *Ilay*, Col. (now Gen.) *Hawley*, and Sir *John Shaw*. Gen. *Evans* had his Horse shot under him. Of the Rebels were killed, the Earl of *Strathmore* (much lamented,) and the Capt. of *Clanronald*. Wounded, the Earl of *Pannure*, *Drummond of Logie*, and Lieut. Col. *McClean*.

§ The Rebels took Prisoners, Col. *Lawrence*, with about 10 or 12 Subalterns, and about 200 of our Men, with four Co-

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Sides, and the next Day each Army retreated to their former Posts. It was however a manifest Advantage gained, that the Earl of *Mar* now found himself obliged to abandon his Design of marching Southwards, and the Duke was at leisure to wait the Reinforcements, which soon after joined him.

A few Days after this Action, the *Pretender* having, with great Difficulty* and in Disguise, passed through a great Part of *France*†, embarked at *Dunkirk*, and Dec. the 22d landed safely at *Peterhead* near *Aberdeen* in a small Vessel, attended by only three Persons, from whence he proceeded to *Fetterosse*, the Seat of the Earl *Mareschal*, where he was met by the Earl of *Mar*, and received the Addresses of the City and University of *Aberdeen* on his Arrival. Jan. 5th he came to *Glames*, the Seat of the Earl of *Strathmore*, and on the 9th made his publick Entry into *Perth*, and took up his Residence in the Royal Palace of *Scoon* ‡, whence he issued out several Proclamations ||, and Preparations were even talked of for his Coronation. But this Dream of approaching Royalty, like a glittering Icicle, quickly vanished; for the Duke of *Argyle* being joined by General *Cadogan*

lours and above 1000 Stand of Arms. The Prisoners taken by the Duke were, the Viscount *Strathallan*, *Walkinshaw* of *Barrowfield*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, *Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, and about 80 Officers and Gentlemen.

* This was owing to the Vigilance of the Earl of *Stair*, then Ambassador at *Paris*, who by his great Influence with the Duke of *Orleans*, not only prevented *France* from countenancing the *Rebellion*, but even obtained Orders to secure the Person of the *Pretender*; and had his Motions so watched, that it is said he narrowly escaped.

† Mr. *Patten* says, he first came to *St. Maloes*, where he found the Duke of *Ormond* just returned from *England*, which he had visited *incognito*, and who informed him of the Discovery and Miscarriage of their Design in the West.

‡ The Place of Coronation of all the antient Kings of *Scotland*, and where many of them lie interred. It is a fair and beautiful Structure, situated on the Banks of the *Tay*, amidst pleasant Groves and Meadows, two Miles N. E. of *Perth*. From hence *Edward* I. carried off the famous Stone called *Jacob's Pillow*, which is still to be seen beneath the Coronation Chair in *Westminster-Abby*. The Viscount *Stormont* is hereditary Keeper of this Palace, which, like all the rest belonging to the Crown of *Scotland*, is running to Decay.

|| For a general Thanksgiving — for summoning a Convention of the States — for arming all sensible Men from sixteen to sixty — for the Currency of foreign Coin, &c.

with

with 6000 *Dutch* Troops from *Holland*, and some other *Intro-Regiments*, with a Train of Artillery, decamped a second duction. Time, *Jan. 29*, from *Sterling*, in quest of the Rebels. The Earl of *Mar*, in order to obstruct the March of the Royal Army, had issued out a barbarous Order to lay waste the Country,* and the great Snow which had lately fallen, rendered the Ways almost impracticable: Yet in spite of these Difficulties, the Duke crossed the *Earn*, and *January 31*, advanced to *Tullibardine*, within 8 Miles of *Perth*, which Town the Rebels abandoned the same Day with the utmost Precipitation, directing their March by *Dundee* to *Montrose*.† Here the *Chevalier* finding himself closely pursued by General *Cadogan*, was prevailed on by his Followers to consult his Safety, and finding a small Vessel in that Harbour, *February 4th*, he privately embarked with the Earls of *Marr* and *Milford*, and Lieutenant General *Sheldon*, and set Sail for *France*. The Clans under General *Gordon* continued their March for *Aberdeen*, which they reached the 6th, and on the next Day proceeded to *Strath-Spey*, where they separated. The Duke of *Argyle*, who arrived at *Aberdeen*, *February 8th*, was not able to make 100 Prisoners in so long a March. The *Highlanders* dispersed to their respective Homes, and most of the *Rebel* Chiefs, either found Means to make their Peace with the Government, ‡ or to escape to foreign Parts. || General *Cadogan*, who was left by the Duke of *Argyle* to settle Matters in *Scotland*, proceeded to *Inverness*,
from

* This Order was dated *Jan. 17*, and in pursuance of it the the Villages of *Auchterarder*, *Blackford*, *Dunning*, and *Muthall*, with several others, were burnt to the Ground, and the wretched Inhabitants, chiefly old Men, Women, and Children, exposed to the Inclemency of the severest Season had been known for some Years

† The Earl of *Mar*, in his Narrative, says, the Resolution was taken to abandon *Perth* a Month before the *Chevalier* landed, but was kept a Secret. The Reasons for it, that the Place, having no Fortifications, was not tenable, and as they had not above 4000 Horse and Foot, there was no risking a Battle with the Duke, who had above 10,000.

‡ The chief of these were, the M. of *Huntley*, the E. of *Carnwarth*, Viscount *Stormont*, Lords *Rollo* and *Nairn*, Sir *George Stuart* of *Garntully*.

|| The principal were, the M. of *Tullibardine*, the Earls *Marischal*, *Linlithgow*, *Mar*, *Southesk*, Viscount *Kilsyth*, the Lords *Duffres* and *Tinmouth* (the last Son to the Duke of *Berwick*,) General *Gordon*

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from whence he visited the remotest Parts of the *Western* Countries, and by his Care and Conduct, totally extinguished the least Sparks of this formidable *Rebellion*. * An Attempt, which tho' it for a while seemed to alarm the Nation, tended in the End to strengthen the Government it was designed to overthrow, and weaken the Interest it was calculated to promote.

The *Chevalier*, tho' he got back safe to *France*, met but a cold Reception; for tho' he chose for the Place of his Retreat, *Avignon*, a City belonging to the *Holy-See*, yet he had the Duke *Regent's* Orders to retire from thence; † and accordingly he set out for *Rome*, where Pope *Clement XI.* was so generous as to assign him a Subsistence. The Queen his Mother, (Dowager to King *James II.*) who relided at *Chaillot* near *Paris*, seemed sensibly touched with these Misfortunes of her Son; but the Court of *France* was at that Time in no Disposition to give her much Consolation. ‡ The *Jacobite* Party, however, in spite of their

Gordon of Echlin, and *Hamilton*, Sir *George Sinclair*, Sir *David Threpland*, Col. *Hay*, &c. Two Boats with about 46 of these unhappy Gentlemen were lost going to the *Western Isles*.

* In *June 1716*, this great Man was created on this Account, as well as his former Services, Lord *Cadogan* of *Reading*, and in *April 1718*, raised to the Honour of Earl *Cadogan*, Viscount *Caversham*, and Baron of *Oakley*, but the Titles of Earl and Viscount died with him.

† *Baron Pollnitz* tells us, he was present when some Instances of the *Pretender's* Bigotry and Misconduct were told the Duke of *Orleans*, who seemed not much concerned at his Miscarriage, saying only, 'If this be true, it is no Wonder he has not succeeded. I look on him as an undone Prince!'

‡ The same Author gives us this interesting Particular on this Head. He had waited on the Dutchess Dowager of *Orleans* one Day, just as she had returned from visiting the Queen at *Chaillot*, with whom, (she said) she had been condoling her Misfortunes: The *Baron* expressing his Surprise at her Grief, since she was so nearly related to the House of *Hanover*, she made this Reply; 'You are in the Right, that Family is dear to me, and I wish them well; but the poor Queen takes it as much to Heart, as if it was to Day she lost the Crown. But what can she do?—The best Way is to make herself easy, since it is not her Doom to be otherwise: If one of them must be unfortunate, I had rather she should be so than the King of *England*.—But this must not be told.' This Princess died at *Paris*, *May 7, 1718*, aged 60.

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late ill Success, continued restless. Despairing of Succours ^{Intro-} from *France*, they found a new Protector in the Person of ^{duction.} *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, who was then on ill Terms with our Court, and consequently favourably disposed to assist them.* This Monarch was newly returned to his Dominions, no way humbled by his past Misfortunes; but as full of vast Projects to crush his Enemies, as he had ever been in the height of his Prosperity. The Purchase his *Britannic Majesty* had made of *Bremen* and *Verden* (once belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*) stuck deep in his Mind, and made him chearfully embrace Proposals, which at once flattered his Ambition and Revenge: But as our ^{Swedish Invasion threatened} Court had early Intelligence of the Measures carrying on in *Sweden*, for a new Invasion of *Scotland*, so the Seizure of Count *Gylleberg*,† the *Swedish* Envoy at *London*, with all his Papers; and the *States General* at the same Time arresting Baron *Gortz*, § in *Holland*, rendered the Project abortive. The unhappy Catastrophe of † *Charles XII.* soon after, put an end to all future Hopes the Malecontents conceived from this Quarter. The *Chevalier's* only Dependence now seemed to be on the Court of *Madrid*, at that Time much provoked by the Destruction of their Fleet off the Coast of *Sicilly*. Add to this, that Cardinal *Alberoni*, who was then Prime-Minister in *Spain*, was heartily attached to his Interest. The *Prétender* therefore, the Beginning of the Year 1719, took a Journey from *Rome* to *Madrid*, where he was received with all the Honours usually paid to crowned Heads, and a considerable Ar-

* It is not improbable, that as many of the *Rebel* Chiefs had escaped to *Gottenberg* from the North of *Scotland*, and were well received in *Sweden*, they might first propose the Project of a new Invasion, to that Court.

† The Count was sent under a strong Guard to *Plymouth*, and his Papers were published. The foreign Ministers, who demanded the Reason of his Arrest, were answered, 'It was for carrying on treasonable Practices against the Government.'

§ A *German* Nobleman, Prime-Minister to *Charles XII.* after whose Death, he fell a Sacrifice to the popular Odium, being beheaded at *Stockholm*, in 1719.

‡ He was killed by a Cannon Ball at the Siege of *Frederickshall*, in *Norway*, December 30, 1718, and was succeeded by his Sister *Ulrica Eleonora*, then married to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, now King of *Sweden*.

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mament † fitted out at the *Groyne*, in his Favour. Preparatory to this Invasion, in *April*, the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, with the Earls of *Mareschal*, and *Seaforth*, and a small Body of *Spanish* Troops, landed at *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*, and openly appeared in Arms against the Government; but tho' they were joined by some *Highland* Chiefs, yet being unsupported from abroad, they were unable to make any Progress; ‡ and the Beginning of *June*, General *Wightman* with the King's Forces, engaging them at *Glenshiels*, they were totally defeated, || and an End put to this rash and desperate Attempt. About the Year 1722, a new Plot was discovered in *England*, for which Counsellor *Laver* was tried at *London*, condemned and executed, and Doctor *Atterbury*, * Bishop of *Rocheſter*, by an Act of Attainder, was deprived of his See, and banished the Kingdom. With the Disgrace of Cardinal *Alberoni*, which

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happened soon after, § the *Pretender* lost his Influence at the Court of *Spain*: Indeed his Credit with all the Foreign Powers seemed to rise and fall, in proportion to the good or ill Terms they were on with *Great-Britain*, being only used as the Instrument of their Resentment, and made the Sacrifice of every new Agreement.

But if this Fugitive Prince was thus unsuccessful in the Pursuits of Ambition, Fortune seemed to make him some Amends on the Side of Love. As he was the last Male

† In 1719, Lord *Cabham* with 6000 *British* Troops landing at *Vigo*, which with *Ponte-Vedra*, surrendered to him, found great Part of the Stores designed for this Expedition, and brought off some thousand Stands of Arms, and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

‡ Lord *Levat* promised to join the Earl of *Seaforth* at this Time, sailed them.

|| The *Spaniards* surrendered to the Number of about 300, mostly of the Regiment of *Gallicia*, and were conducted to *Edinburgh*. The Rebel Lords escaped.

* The Bill met with great Opposition in the House of Lords, many thinking the Proof against this learned Prelate defective. He retired to *France*, where he ended his Days, admired both at home and abroad for that eminent Learning and fine Taste, which appears in his Writings.

§ The Turn of this great Minister's Fortune, was so sudden, that he had not himself the least Apprehension of it, when he received the King's Orders to leave *Madrid* in eight Days, and the Kingdom in three Weeks. He embarked for *Genoa*, where he had scarce landed, when he was, at the Pope's Request, arrested. Heir

Heir of his Family, and as yet unmarried, all his Partizans were zealous in pressing him to marry, to continue the Line: But it was not easy to find a Match for him, that might be some way suitable to the Rank he assumed; for it was scarce to be supposed, any Sovereign Prince in Europe would contract an Alliance with an Adventurer; who, whatever his Pretensions were, had nothing to support them but his Sword. However, a *Polish* Princess of Royal Birth,* and whose Virtues were not inferior to her Rank, † was prevailed on to be the Partner of his Bed and Fortunes. But, as she passed through the *Tyrolese* in her Way to *Italy*, in order to accomplish the Nuptials, she was by the Emperor's Order arrested, and confined in a Convent at *Inspruck*, from whence, however, she found Means to escape ‡ to *Bologna*, where the titular Earl of *Dunbar*,

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and his Papers seized. But he was soon after released, and retired to *Placentia*, his native City.

* Daughter to Prince *James Sobieski*, eldest Son to *John Sobieski*, the renowned King of *Poland*. She was Neice to the Queen of *Spain* and the Elector *Palatine*, and Cousin German to the Emperor *Charles VI.* she was born *July 6, 1702.*

† Baron *Pollnitz*, who knew her personally at *Rome*, gives her this Character. 'Her Disposition was amiable, and her Deportment sweet and engaging, her Temper was benevolent and compassionate, and her Life blameless and exemplary; she had a quick Comprehension and an admirable Memory, and spoke the *Polish, High Dutch, French, Italian, and English* so well, that they seemed natural to her.'

‡ The Manner of it, as related by Baron *Pollnitz*, was thus; Major *Gaydon* an Officer in the *French* Service was commissioned to procure her Liberty: He took with him Mr. *Wogan*, Mr. *Freebairn*, and one *Misset* an *Irish* Man with his Wife; all these Persons came to *Inspruck* with an Equipage, which denoted them to be People of Distinction. The designed breaking down of their Coach, gave them a Pretence to continue in the City, till it was mended. In the mean Time they frequented the Assemblies, and soon found a Nun, whom they bribed, to give the Princess Notice of their Arrival, and concert Measures for her Deliverance: For this end, she pretended Indisposition; and, while a young Girl like her, took her Place in Bed, she, by Means of her Dress, passed her Guards to the Inn, where her Friends waited with their Coach ready to receive her. *Misset* stayed behind to wait the Issue. Early next Day her Evasion was discovered, and the Governor sent off Expresses every Way

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bar, § (as Proxy from the Pretender, then in Spain) espoused her in his Name. Soon after she set out for Rome, where she was received with great Honours || : But she did not long enjoy her new Dignity, which she found embittered with Discontent.* She died in 1735, † much lamented, leaving her two young Princes, *Charles Francis Edward*, born December 22, 1720, and *Henry Benedict*, born March 6th, 1725 : ‡ Of one of these, we shall have ample Occasion to speak in the Sequel of this History. His daring, but unsuccessful Attempt will shew, that the Hopes of his Family are totally extinguished in these Kingdoms, and that a free and brave People will never again submit to be governed by a Race from whom they have suffered such Instances of Tyranny and Oppression, or foolishly exchange the Blessings they enjoy, under the mild Administration of the illustrious House of *Hanover*, for the Miseries of Superstition and arbitrary Power.

to stop her. *Misset* luckily fell in with the Messenger, who took the right Road, and making him drunk, carried off his Dispatches, and joined his Company, who were by that Time out of Danger.

§ Second Son to the late, and Brother to the present Viscount *Stormont*; he was in Queen *Anne's* Reign a Captain in the Guards, but went to Rome, where he entered into the Pretender's Service, and became his Prime-Minister.

|| The Countess of *Mar*, attended by the Coaches of the Cardinals and chief Nobility of Rome, met her at *Ponte Molle*, and conducted her in State to the Palace of *Monti*, the Pretender's Residence in that City.

• It is said, the Chevalier's Amour with Mrs. *Hay*, titular Countess of *Inverness*, occasioned her retiring to a Convent, and threw her into a Melancholly, fatal to her Life.

† She died at Rome, January 7, 1735, aged 33, and was interred with great Pomp.

‡ This second Son was in the present Year raised to the Purple, by the Title of the Cardinal Duke of *York*.





HISTORY

OF THE

Late Rebellion.

IF the Prosperity of a People receives an additional Heightening and Improvement from the Calamities and Misfortunes of their Neighbours; the Happiness of *Britain*, at the Time of the breaking out of the late Rebellion, was undeniable. However, engaged in a just, though expensive War abroad, we were blessed with Tranquility at Home. and enjoyed all the Advantages resulting from encouraged Industry and extensive Commerce. The Court flourished in Grandeur and Plenty, (not to say Luxury.) Arts and Manufactures were advanced to a very high Degree of Perfection. The established Church was governed by Men of Learning and Moderation; while the different Sects of Dissenters enjoyed the full Benefit of a legal Toleration. The Laws were administered with such Impartiality and Equity, that every Man was both happy in the free Enjoyment of his Prosperity, and the undisturbed Exercise of his Religion. And to crown all, these invaluable Privileges were secured by the Government of a Monarch, who had, through the Course of a long and prosperous Reign, given the greatest Proofs of Clemency and Goodness, by shewing, on all Occasions, a paternal Care for the Welfare of his People; and whose Throne might there-

History of fore be supposed too well established, to apprehend either the Mines of Conspiracy, or the Storms of Treason.

But all these signal and distinguishing Advantages, (as a noble Historian has observed on another Occasion) could but enable, not compel us to be happy. We wanted that Sense of Gratitude and Acknowledgment for our Condition, which alone could render it secure. The Court seemed too elated with an uninterrupted Flow of Prosperity; and the Country, tho' discontented and murmuring at the necessary Taxes, was at the same Time enervated with Ease, and insatuated with idle Shews, and effeminate Pleasures. It may therefore not be improper, before we enter upon this History, to take a short View of the State and Temper of the Nation, which, at this critical Conjunction, was divided into several Parties.

Court-
Party.

Of these, the *Court Party* (which included the Majority of both Houses of Parliament) was by much the most considerable. All who held Places of Honour or Profit under the Crown; the Governors and Directors of the great trading Companies; the wealthiest Merchants in London, as well as throughout the Kingdom; the Magistrates of the principal Cities and Towns; and the two Universities, with the Body of the Clergy, were for the *most Part* well affected to the Court.

Country-
Party.

The *Country Party*, by the Desertion of its principal Leaders,* was at this Time more inconsiderable than it had been for many Years past; yet it still continued a numerous Body, and only wanted a Head capable of conducting it. But tho' this *Class* expressed a strong Dissatisfaction at the Measures of the Court, and kept up a firm Opposition to the Ministry; they were far from being Enemies to the Government itself; and were indeed so little inclined to wish any Alteration this Way, that on the first Blaze of Rebellion, they manifested an equal Zeal with the most loyal, to extinguish the Flames; and discovered the most laudable Ardour for the Defence of his Majesty's Person, and the Preservation of the national Liberty.

It must be confessed, however, that the zealous Warmth expressed by some of those Gentlemen in the Se-

* The Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Chesterfield, and Sandwich, Sir John Hynd-Cotton, George Lyttleton, and George Grenville, Esqrs, had lately accepted of Places.

nate, † as well as the unbounded, and sometimes unjusti- History of
fiable Licence of our *Journalists*, and other Weekly Writers, the Re-
might induce the Enemies of the Government to imagine, bellion.
that there needed no more than to set Fire to the Train; 1745.
and that on the first Appearance of a Force sufficient to
protect them, they would find thousands ready to enlist
under their Banners; a Point in which they found themselves
egregiously deceived.

Indeed, the *disaffected Party*, however frustrated in all their Disaffected-
repeated Attempts (both open and secret) since the *Revolution*, ed Party.
were yet by no means so contemptible for Power or
Numbers, as some People affected to regard them. Their
long Inactivity had rendered them forgot, but they still sub-
sisted; and as Men who act from Principle, however
mistaken, are seldom known to change, so the *Jacobites*
still retained for the *Pretender* the same Affection they had
discovered for his Father. There was, however, a very
material Difference between those of this Party in *England*,
and *Scotland*. The *English Jacobites*, however attached
they might be to the Cause, were wonderfully cautious of
embarking openly in any Enterprize that carried the Face English
of Danger. They were (as an *Author* of their own re- Jacobites.
marks) very sanguine for him in their Cups, † and would
talk high by a good Tavern Fire; but they loved their
Persons and Estates too well, to risque them rashly for
his Service. Like the *old Cavaliers*, they would have
been glad to see a *new Restoration* brought about by any
means; and after it had been accomplished, without doubt
would have endeavoured to claim all the Honour to them-
selves.

† Mr. Prior has beautifully painted this Blemish of our Con-
stitution in the following Lines.

And tho' with too much Heat,
We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;

A consequential Ill, which *Freedom* draws
A bad Effect, but from a noble Cause!

† Mr. Patten, in his History of the late Rebellion, tells us,
that the Earl of *Derwentwater*, when a Prisoner at *Wigan*, in
1715, after the Surrender of *Preston*, warned a Friend in Com-
pany, never to converse with some *Northumberland* Tories he
named, whom he called 'Rogues in Disguise, for prompting
him to Rebellion, and then slipping their own Necks out of
'the Collar.'

History of
the Re-
bellion.

1745.

Scots Ja-
cobites.

The Scots Jacobites on the contrary, as they were numerous, were of a very opposite Character. All who dissented from the established Church in this Country, and who (especially in the Northern Parts) composed a large Body, were *Nonjurors*; and tho' indulged the Lenity of a Toleration, were by their Principles wedded to the Doctrines of indefeasible hereditary Right. Many of the Nobility and Gentry were strongly, both from Inclination and Interest, led to favour the *Pretender*, and to venture, when Occasion offered, their Lives and Fortunes in his Service; so that here indeed his chief Dependance and Hope lay, as the Sequel sufficiently demonstrated. In particular, he had a considerable Party in the *Highlands*, || where the *Chiefs* of the *Clans* § were for the most Part heartily devoted to his Cause.

State of
Ireland.

It may seem a little strange, that in *Ireland*, the last Part of his Dominions which held out for King *James II.* the Interest of his Family should be so weak, that in all the different Attempts made for their Re-establishment, the *Roman Catholicks* of this Kingdom (however secretly Well-wishers to the Cause) have never made the least Motion in Opposition to the Government: Whether this be owing to the Wisdom and Mildness of the *Administration*, or to the growing Strength of the *Protestant Interest* in that Country, or to both these Causes united, it is certainly an evident Advantage to *Britain*, that this conquered Isle, which was formerly a constant Thorn in the Sides of *England*; and which cost her much Blood and Treasure to keep in Subjection, was now so improved by Industry, and so enriched by Commerce, as to give new Strength to the Royal Power, and add one *unblemished Jewel* to the Crown.

|| We have already taken Notice of the Case of the *Highland Regiment*, in Vol. I. It is highly probable, that the Resentment of those People for the supposed ill Usage of their Countrymen, made them more prepared to receive the Impressions of Disaffection, and more ready to concur in the Measures of their seditious Chiefs, than they would otherwise have been.

§ The Chief of these were, Sir *Alexander Mac-Donald* of the *Isles*, (who failed them,) the Lord *Loval* and his Son, the *Camerons*, younger and elder of *Lochyell*, the *Mac-Donalds* of *Glengary*, *Barisdale*, and *Keppoch*, the Captain of *Clanronald*, the Laird of *Mac-Innon*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and *Ardsheill*, and many others.

There

There were indeed another Body of Men closely united History of to the *Pretender's* Interest, who, tho' in a Manner cut off the Re- from the Nation, must not be passed unnoticed. I mean bellion. those *Exiles* of all Ranks, who, by the Necessity of the Times, 1745. had been obliged to follow his Father's Fortune or his own; and who at different Seasons composed the mock Courts of *St. Germain's*, *Barleduc*, and *Rome* *. Many of these were Persons of Rank and Quality, allied to noble and antient Families at home, and consequently however banished, not wholly devoid of Credit or Influence. By Means of these, a secret Correspondence was carried on with their Friends in *Britain*, which eluded the greatest Vigilance of the Ministry. Add to this, that the *Irish* Regiments in the *French* and *Spanish* Service were a constant regular Force, always ready (by the Connivance or Permission of these Powers) to assist in the Restoration of the Person, whom they regarded as their lawful Sovereign. A Point which sufficiently exposes the Weakness of that Policy, which has from Time to Time allowed these Troops to recruit in their native Country, without which Supply they must long ago have dwindled away.

It is at present not easy to ascertain at what Time, or by whose Councils, the Scheme of the late Rebellion was first formed. This we are assured of, that so early as the Year 1733, the Lord *Loval* in *Scotland* had began to alter his Sentiments, and to plot the Overthrow of that Government he had been once so instrumental in establishing, and to whose Bounty he stood so highly indebted. The Allegation of his being driven into Disloyalty by the Loss of his Independant Company, was therefore only a lame Extenuation of his Guilt; since, it is manifest, he had long before that entered into a treasonable Correspondence. In 1736, we find, that being then Governor of *Inverness*, he suffered *Roy Stuart*, an Emissary of the *Pretender's*, to escape out of his Prison, kept him concealed at his House, and charged him with Letters to *Rome*, in which he solicited a Ducal Patent and the Commission of *Lieutenant-General* of the *Highlands*. In 1740, he, with six others, signed and sealed

Rise of
the Rebel-
lion.

* The chief of these were, the late Duke of *Ormond*, the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, the Earls of *Mareschal*, *Middleton*, and *Melfort*, the Titular Earls of *Derwentwater*, *Dunbar*, and *Inverness*, the Lords *John Drummond*, *Clave*, *Dillon*, &c.

The HISTORY of

History of an *Association* *, which was sent over to the *Chevalier*, the Re- in which they assured him of their Readiness to join him, bellion. as soon as the Court of *France* should make an Invasion in 1745. his Favour. In 1742, the Lord *Lovat* received the Commission he had desired, on which he boasted, he was now in a Condition to humble his Enemies. In 1743, the Invasion designed was actually intended, and the disaffected Party in *Scotland* had frequent Meetings, at which Lord *Lovat* assisted, with the Earl of *Traquair*, who was very active in these Intrigues, and where Money was subscribed. Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton* was the Agent, who carried on the Intelligence between them and *France*, which was at that Time the Centre of these dark Negotiations.

We have before had Occasion to mention the young *Pretender's* mysterious Journey from *Rome*, and the Armament prepared in his Favour at *Brest* and *Dunkirk*, about the Beginning of the Year 1744. The happy Disappointment of that Expedition, by the Hand of Providence, has been taken notice of in its Place †. After this Misfortune, he remained some time concealed ; but it was only to wait a favourable Opportunity of joining his Friends in *Scotland*, who had now gone too far to retreat, as they had made all the necessary Dispositions for his Reception. It may therefore, in this Place, be seasonable to examine the State of this Kingdom at the Beginning of the Year 1745, and bring the Reader acquainted with some of the principal Characters, before they appear on the Stage of Action.

State of
Scotland.

Scotland had now for above twenty Years enjoyed a profound Repose. Indeed she had suffered so deeply in the last

* *Hughes* in his Narrative mentions an Address of Loyalty to the *Pretender* drawn up by Sir *Alexander M'Donald* and *Cameron of Lockyell*, but neither gives us the Date or Authority, so that it may be questioned how far what he says is to be relied on.

† I know not on what Authority the Author of the *Succinct History of the late Rebellion*, p. 4. asserts, that the first Proposal of an Invasion came from the *Irish* Partizans of the *Pretender* at the Court of *Madrid*, which is by no Means probable, since in reality they seemed to be the last acquainted with the Design. He is equally mistaken in what he says of the young *Pretender's* being coldly received by the *French* King and Ministry, since the Author of the *Perseis*, who was undoubtedly better informed, gives us a very different Account. What he relates of the Divisions amongst his Party in *France*, and the Conduct of the *French* Ministry, appears destitute of Foundation.

the REBELLION, in 1745.

Rebellion in 1715; that it was not easy to believe another Hift. Attempt of that Kind would ever find Encouragement the Re- there. The Establishment of the *Presbyterian* Form of bellion. Church Government had secured the Body of the People 1745. in the Interest of the Administration, and the Toleration granted to the *Nonjuring* Party (though they did not pray for his Majesty in their Assemblies) was such an Instance of Indulgence, as certainly called for a grateful and dutiful Return. Many Noblemen and Gentlemen concerned in the last Troubles had been pardoned and restored to their Estates: Others, who had secretly returned from Exile, were connived at, and suffered to reassume their Possessions and even their Rank, undisturbed. So that nothing could possibly excuse their appearing in Arms against a Government which had treated them with so much Lenity: Nor can any thing account for this Behaviour, but that rooted Principle of Disaffection which no Clemency could soften, no Chastisement subdue. Obligations served only as Fuel to Ingratitude, and these infatuated Malecontents were restless, till they had overturned that Power, to which they owed their long-continued Safety.

It must be owned, that of all Men who entered into this pernicious Conspiracy, the Lord *Lovat* (who, notwithstanding the Arts he used to conceal himself, ought I think to be regarded as the first Mover of this Machine) was the most inexcusable. He had during the last Rebellion rendered his late Majesty very important Services, by whom he was in return rewarded with Honours * and lucrative Employments, sufficient to have contented his Wishes, and for ever have secured his Fidelity to the Crown †. But as false Ambition is insatiable in its Cravings, so a Mind nursed in Craft and Deceit is incapable of that Steadiness and Uniformity which is the Result of Integrity and

* He was not only restored to the Title he claimed of Lord *Lovat*, but had a Pension of 400 *l.* a Year for Life, the Government of *Inverness*, and the Command of an independant *Highland* Company.

† It is said, that this Lord in a Letter to a great Officer of State, some time before the Rebellion, offered to keep the *Highlands* quiet, if the Government would furnish him 25,000 *l.* to distribute amongst the Chiefs; but the Proposal was rejected, and perhaps rightly, since had the Money been granted he might have employed it for a quite different Purpose.

History of Virtue*. His Life had been too full of Intrigue, and too chequered with Adventures to have a calm End. He was the Re- bellion. a Man of great natural Parts and undaunted Resolution.

1745. Though not destitute of Learning, he was better acquainted with Men than Books, and of consequence rather turned for active than retired Life. He was a Master of *Hypocrisy*, no Man having a greater Command of himself, or being less the Man he seemed to be. *Avarice* and *Ambition* were his ruling Passions, for he made no Scruple to own that his Profit or Pleasure had been the constant Rule of his Actions, so that to serve these Ends he regarded not what Shape he assumed, or what Crime he committed. It is no wonder therefore if he bore perhaps the greatest Share of popular Odium of any Man of his Age, and, after living universally either dreaded or despised, died equally unlamented.

Character of the Marquis of Tullibardine. The Marquis of *Tullibardine* was of a very opposite Character, and in many Respects the least culpable of his Party, being educated in those mistaken Principles to which he invariably adhered during the Course of an unfortunate Life. He was the eldest Son of that Duke of *Athole*, who, though he had engaged in the designed Project of an Insurrection in *Scotland* in 1707, yet avoided declaring himself in 1715, while he sent the Marquis with the best Part of his Vassals to join the Earl of *Mar* at *Perth*, and this young Nobleman was both very active and serviceable in the

* In 1692, by the Name of Capt. *Frazer*, he had a Company in Lord *Tullibardine's* Regiment, which he resigned to prosecute his Claim of being *Chief* of his *Clan*. His Scheme was to marry the Heiress of *Lovat*; but failing in that, he seized her Mother, the Lady Dowager (Sister to the Marquis of *Athole*) and consummated a Marriage with her by Force. For this Rape he was outlawed, and fled to *France*, where, turning *Papist*, he ingratiated himself at the Court of *St. Germain's*, so far as to procure a Commission in 1702 to raise a Party in *Scotland*; but being suspected of double Dealing in this Affair, by revealing the Secret to the Duke of *Queensberry*, he was, on his Return to *Paris*, clapped up in the *Bastile*, where he lay for some Years. After his Enlargement, he remained in *France* till the Rebellion broke out in 1715, when coming over to *London* he found Means to be recommended to the Ministry, who judged he might be serviceable in drawing off his *Clan*, most of whom had at that Time joined the Earl of *Mar*. In this they were not mistaken, for on his first Arrival in the North, the *Frazers* unanimously owned and resorted to him as their *Chief*, and he was greatly instrumental in the Recovery of *Inverness*.

Cause

Cause he espoused. But after the entire Suppression of that History of Rebellion, by the Pretender's Flight and the Dispersion of the *Re-*
the Clans, Lord *Tullibardine* (like many others of the Party) bellion.
 was forced to seek an Asylum in *France* *, where by his 1745.
Attainder he saw himself cut off from his paternal Honours
 and Estate, which, on the Death of his Father, devolved
 to his second Brother *James* (now Duke of *Athole*,) who, as
 it is said, allowed him a small Subsistence. It is no won-
 der therefore if the *Marquis* in such a Situation was ready to
 snatch at every Occasion of recovering the lost Advantages
 of his Birthright, which he could hope no other Way but
 by a total Revolution of Government. He was a Man of
 great Capacity, strict Honour, and extensive Generosity,
 and would have made a very conspicuous Figure in Life,
 had these valuable Qualities been employed in the Service of
 his Country.

But the same Reasons which attached the *Marquis* to the Duke of
 Party of the Pretender, were equally prevalent to induce *Athole*.
 his Brother the Duke to continue firm to that Government
 which secured him in the legal Possession of his Title and
 Fortune. There is no doubt, from the large Influence of
 that powerful Family in the *Highlands*, but his Grace
 might have been signally useful in checking the first Pro-
 gress of this *Rebellion*. But as he is a Nobleman rather of
 great Good-nature, than much Genius, so his Timidity
 so readily took the Alarm, by magnifying the Danger;
 and on the first Summons from his Brother he quitted Pos-
 session of the Seat of his Family †, and with his Dutcheß
 and Family set out for *London*, as a Place of more Ease
 and Safety.

* He lived very retired at *Paris*, and greatly streightened in
 his Circumstances. But his Misfortunes gave Rise to an extraor-
 dinary Incident: Being arrested for Debt a celebrated *French*
 lawyer undertook his Cause before the Parliament of *Paris*, al-
 dging that his Quality (as Duke of *Athole*) exempted him from
 such an Indignity; and the Parliament, after considering this
 plea, allowed him, though a Foreigner, the Benefit of his Pri-
 vilege. Of such Advantage to him abroad was the bare Use
 of a Title he had forfeited at home.

† It may be questioned, if he had stayed at *Dunkeld* at that
 time, whether it would have been much to the Purpose, since
 it is certain, the Majority of his Vassals were secretly attached to
 the *Marquis*, whom they regarded as the true Heir, and were
 so as well affected to the Cause he embraced.

History of the Re- bellion. 1745. *Of the remaining three Brothers* of this illustrious Family, Lord John Murray, the third, bore a Commission in his Majesty's Service; but at the Beginning of this Rebellion was, I believe, with his Regiment in Flanders †. Lord George Murray acted as a Lieutenant-General under the young Chevalier during his whole Expedition; and Lord Nairn ‡, the youngest, openly espoused the same Interest, for supporting which he forfeited his Estate in the Rebellion of 1715.*

Duke of Gordon. *Cosmo-George, Duke of Gordon ||, the Chief of that ancient and noble House, had by the Care of the Dutches his Mother (a Lady of distinguished Virtue and Knowledge §) been educated in the Protestant Religion, and an early Affection to the present Constitution. An Event at this Time the more seasonable, as that great Family had for many Ages been zealous Papists, and always inclined to throw their Weight into the opposite Scale. Indeed one Branch of this honourable Stock fell off from its Allegiance ††; a Deficiency, which, though it occasioned some Mischief, yet was in a great Degree attoned by the entire Fidelity of the rest.*

Titular Duke of Perth. *James Drummond, Esq; (commonly called Duke of Perth |||) was the Head of a very considerable Family, both*

* Lord Charles Murray had signalized himself in the Rebellion in 1715, particularly in the Affair of Preston, after which he was tried and sentenced to be shot; but I think was reprieved, and died soon after.

† After the Battle of Fontenoy he succeeded Lord Semples in the Command of the first Highland Regiment.

‡ Lord William Murray, so called by reason of his Father's Marriage with the Heiress of the late Laird Nairn, who, with the Title, brought him a very considerable Fortune, on which he assumed the Style and Arms of Lord Nairn.

|| So called after the late King, and the great Duke of Tuscany, who were his Godfathers.

§ Her Grace is the worthy and sole Daughter of the great Earl of Peterborough, famous both for his Conquests and Negotiations. She was highly in favour with the late excellent Queen Caroline, (an acknowledged Judge of Merit) at whose Funeral her Grace attended as one of the chief Mourners. On account of her bringing up her Children Protestants, she enjoys a Pension of 1000 l. a Year for Life.

†† Lord Lewis Gordon.

||| So created at St. Germain, 1692. But the Title was never allowed here.

for its Antiquity and Power. His Ancestors had been noted History of
for their Attachment to the *Stuart* Family, under whom the Re-
they had enjoyed the highest Offices of the Kingdom †, bellion.
and whose Fortune had they followed by retiring into 1745.
France. As his Parents were strict *Roman Catholics*, so
this young Nobleman, who received his Education at
Doway, had early imbibed the Principles of that Religion,
and was indeed better acquainted with polemical Divinity,
than could well be imagined for one of his Age and Quality.
He was otherwise adorned with the most lively Parts, the
most engaging Appearance, and the most promising Virtues:
Benevolent, affable, generous, and chearful; his Conver-
sation was courted by all Parties, and his whole Depart-
ment such as procured him a large Share of Admiration and
Esteem. As he was a Man of Taste and Pleasure, and by
a large Fortune enabled to appear with Dignity and Splen-
dor, so he perfectly well knew how, at Assemblies, Races,
and other publick Diversions, to adapt himself to the Tem-
per and Inclinations of all People, in such a Manner as tend-
ed not a little to promote the Interest of his Party. Having
never qualified, he perhaps regarded himself as not bound by
these Ties of Allegiance, which he considered as contrary
to his Principles*, and by the Fire of Youth was hurried
into Measures, he saw the fatal Consequence of too late.
Thus he became the Victim of a mistaken Loyalty, and a
false Popularity, and by counteracting the Sage *Motto* of
his Family †, involved himself in remedyless Ruin, was
forced to fly his Country, and died before he could reach
a foreign Shore.

These were the principal Persons who were in the Secret
of the young *Pretender's* Expedition, and engaged to join Conjunc-
him on his Arrival. The Conjuncture seemed favourable; ture fa-
the Disaster at *Fontenoy*, had rendered it necessary to send vourable
over more Troops to *Flanders* which considerably weakened to the
the Strength of the Government at home; his Majesty was Rebels.
then employed in visiting his *German* Dominions; and the
Forces in *Scotland* were so few, that the Malecontents no

† His Grandfather, the Earl of *Perth*, was Lord Chancellor
of *Scotland*, and his Grand Uncle, the Earl of *Melfort*, Secretary
of State to K. *James VII.* which Office he held at *St. Germain's*.

* His Mother, the Dutches of *Perth*, was a most bigotted
Papist, and her House a kind of Seminary or Nursery for their
Priests.

† The *Motto* of this noble Family is, GANG WARILY, i. e.
Proceed with Caution.

History of doubt flattered themselves, they would never be able to the Re- make Head against the Numbers they expected to appear for bellion, them on *their Prince's* Arrival.*

1745.

Nor was he on his Side inactive, or negligent in his Preparations, to improve those good Dispositions of his Friends in his Favour; while artful Reports were spread of his being in the *French Army in Flanders*, he was busy in *Brittany* with his Friends, getting all Things in Readiness for his Embarkation. In this Point, he was greatly indebted to the Assistance of Mr. *Walsh*,** an *Irish Merchant* at *St. Maloes*, who by a long and successful Commerce, had acquired an immense Fortune, and who was zealously attached to his Interest. Furnished by this Gentleman,† with a Frigate of 18 Guns, well equipped, and a considerable Supply of Money, Stores, &c. the young *Chevalier*, attended by several of his Adherents,‡ the chief of whom were the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, Sir *Thomas Sheridan*,|| Col. *Sullivan*,§ and *George Kelly*,||| Esq; and *Roy Stuart*;

* It has been since said by Persons well informed, that the *French Ministry* were for the young *Chevalier's* delaying the Attempt to another Year, till the Affairs in *Scotland* should be riper for Execution, and that his ablest Friends were of the same Sentiments; but that he was too sanguine to be advised.

** This Gentleman was, for his Services, created by the Pretender, Duke of *Edinburgh*.

† He is said to raise for his Service a Company of 100 Men (called *Grassins de Mar*) to act as his *Life-Guards*. Their Uniform was blue, faced with red.

‡ About 40 or 50 *Scots* and *Irish Gentlemen*, but it may be questioned if so many came over with him.

|| An *Irish Gentleman* of a good Family, who has long resided with the old Pretender at *Rome*, and is esteemed a Man of good Sense and Genius.

§ *Sullivan*, who afterwards acted as General of the Artillery, is by Birth an *Irishman*, and entered early into Priest's Orders. He was afterwards employed by Marshal *Maillebois* as Tutor to his Son, and this General perceiving his Genius fitter for the Camp than the Gown, carried him with him to *Corsica*, where he quickly became an experienced Officer; and grew highly into the Esteem of his Master; who loving his Bottle, left the Care of Affairs much to *Sullivan*. He made, after this, two Campaigns in *Italy* and on the *Rhine*, and gained from Marshal *Noailles* the Character of understanding the Art of irregular War, the best of any Man in *Europe*.

||| This Gentleman was confined in the Tower in 1717, for *Lacy's Plot*, but made a shift to escape.

set

set sail on July 14th from Port St. Lazare, and was joined off the Height of Belleisle, by the *Elizabeth*, a French Man of War of 66 Guns, which the Ministry had fitted out, to attend and convoy him in this Expedition. His Intention was to have sailed round *Ireland*, and landed in the N. W. of *Scotland*; but July 20th falling in with an *English* Fleet convoyed by three Men of War, one of them (the *Lion*, Capt. Brett) bore down and engaged the *Elizabeth*, who, after a Fight of nine Hours, was so disabled, * that, with some Difficulty she made a shift to return to *Brest*. During the Action, the Frigate got off, and continued her Course: After cruising some Days amongst the *Western Isles* of *Scotland*, between *Barra* and *Uist*, probably either to gain Intelligence, or in hopes of being re-joined by her Convoy the *Elizabeth*; she at last stood in for the Coast of *Lochaber*, and landed the young Pretender, with his Companions at *Moydart*, † between the Isles of *Skie* and *Mull*. Accounts differ as to the Place where he first took up his Residence, ‡ tho' it seems most probable it was at the House of *Cameron* of *Lochyell*. The Point is not very material to decide; certain it is, that his first Care was to assemble, and arm such of the *Clans* as he could most depend on, and whose Chiefs were best affected to his Service. § In this he was pretty successful, || being soon join-

History of
the Re-
bellion.
1745.

|||| It is said she had on Board 400,000 l. in Money, and Arms for several thousand Men, with Ammunition and military Stores.

* The *Elizabeth* had her Captain and 64 Men killed, with 136 wounded; the *Lion* lost 52 Men, had 107 wounded, and was so damaged in her Rigging, that she was not able to pursue her Enemy. Capt. *Aufere* who commanded the *Marines*, hid himself during the Fight, and was afterwards tried for Cowardice and sentenced to be shot at *Portsmouth*.

† At the Castle of *Mingarie*.

‡ Some say he first went to the House of *Mac-Donald* of *Kinloch-Moydart*, where he lay concealed a short Time. *Succinct. Hist.* p. 11.

§ *Hughes's Narrative*, p. 3. says, that July 24 he held a Council for this End at *Lochyell*, with the principal disaffected Chiefs; and two Days after issued a Proclamation for raising the *Clans*, signed *George Kelly*; but this Piece does not seem to me to bear the Marks of Authority.

|| The same Author adds, that he solemnly swore never to leave the Island, till he had got Possession of the Crown. If so, he made a rash Vow.

History ofed by a good Number of the *Camerons, Mac-Donalds, Mac-Innons, Mac-Phersons, Mac-Laughlans, and Stuarts*, under the Re- bellion, § who might form a Body of near 1745. 2000 Men. ||| With these, about the Middle of *August*

he took the Field, |||| and encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Fort-William*, * where he gained some small Advantages. For soon after a Detachment of his Men found Means to surprize two Companies of the Regiments of *Sinclare* and *Murray*, on their March from *Fort-Augustus* to *Fort-William*, under the Command of Capt. *Scott*. The Action was warm and obstinate, but the King's Troops having spent all their Ammunition, and being surrounded, were forced to surrender at Discretion, to the Number of eighty. About the same time, Capt. *Sweetman* of *Guise's* Regiment, happened to fall into their Hands, † but was released on his Parole.

It is now Time to return *Southward*, and see what Measures were taken by the Government for checking this growing Mischief. ‡ On the first Advices of the young Pretender's

§ The Principal of these were, *Cameron of Lochyell*, Jun and his Brother, Doctor *Archibald Cameron*, *Cameron of Tor-Castle*, and *Cameron of Dungailon*, of the *Mac Donalds*, the Lairds of *Lochgarie, Keppoch, Barisdale, Glencoe*, and the young Captain of *Clanronald*, *Mac Pherson of Clunie*, *Mac Laughlan* of that Ilk, *Mac Innon* of that Ilk, and *Stuart of Ardsheill*.

||| If it be true, that Sir *Alexander Mac Donald* of the *Isles*, who promised him 4000 Men, failed him, it must have been a sensible Disappointment at his first setting out. Certain it is, on the first Account of his Design, that Gentleman gave the Government the strongest Assurances of his Fidelity.

|||| He erected his Standard *August* 12th, with this Motto, TANDEM TRIUMPHANS; as if he had already conquered all Opposition.

* Their Camp was described to be about a Mile square, consisting of two Divisions, one *French*, the other *Highlanders*; but it is evident, at this Time, that the Number of the former could not be very great.

† He was seized by eight *Highlanders* at an Inn, where he stopped to refresh himself, and carried to the *Rebel* Camp, where the young Pretender gave him his Liberty, with one of his Manifestoes, and a Passport for his Security, directed to all Sheriffs, &c. and signed, *Charles Pr. Custos Regni*.

‡ However slightly the first Letters from *Scotland* treated this Affair, the Government had only Notice of the Danger, from the

Pretender's Embarkation, the Lords of the Regency issued a Proclamation, with a Reward of 30,000 l. for apprehending him,|| and at the same time dispatched a Courier to the Lord *Harrington*, in *Holland*, to give his Majesty, who was then on his Return, Notice of the Intelligence received from Lord *Glenorchy*, of the Motions of the Rebels in *Scotland*. In the mean time, Lieutenant General Sir *John Cope*, who commanded the Forces in that Country, assembled what Troops he could, and took post at *Stirling*, where he lay very commodiously, both for covering the Capitol, and preventing the March of the Rebels Southwards; as well as for receiving such Reinforcements, as should enable him to stifle this Insurrection in its Birth. Had he continued in this advantageous Position, it appears probable, that most of the Calamities which followed, might have been prevented. But from what Motives is not yet well known, this General thought proper to take the sudden Resolution of decamping and marching forwards, some say with the Design of fighting the Rebels, others, with a view of strengthening his Army by the Junction of some well-affected Clans. § Whichever of these was his Motive, it appeared by the Sequel, that he declined the *first*, and was disappointed in the *last*; on his Arrival at *Dalwhinny*, he had Intelligence that the Rebel-Army was advanced, in order to wait for him at the Pass of *Corryarick*, lying on the great Road, called the *Chain*, which leads from *Fort-William* to *Inverness*. This Post was naturally so strong, ||| that in

the present Duke of *Argyle*, who was then at *Inverary*, and soon after arrived at *London*, but it is said there was not that Regard paid to his Grace's Informations, which they certainly merited.

|| Dated at *Whitehall* August 1, and signed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Devonshire*, *Grafton*, *Dorset*, *Bedford*, and *Newcastle*, the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Earls of *Chesterfield*, and *Stair*, the Lords *Hardwicke*, and *Gower*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

§ For this End, he carried with him 1000 Stand of Arms, 700 of which, he was forced to send back from *Grief*. The Soldiers Swords were all left at *Stirling*, being thought useless to the Foot.

||| This Road, cut by the Direction of General *Wade*, in Imitation of the military Ways of the ancient *Romans*, has in this Place 17 Traverses or Windings, where Men may lye entrenched to the Teeth, being flanked by the hollow Way, or Water-Course, which falls from the Top of the Mountain. It was also apprehended the *Rebels* would break down the Bridge at *Snugburrow*, and fortify that Pass.

History of the Opinion of all the Officers, who had seen the Ground, the Re- bellion, it was judged impracticable to force it without risking the Loss of the Army. A Council was held in this *Dilemma*, in which it was considered, whether in the present Circum-

1745.

And
marches
to Inver-
ness.

stance it was most adviseable to return to *Stirling*, or to proceed to *Inverness*. The Objections made to the former were, ' That the Rebels would certainly get there before them,* as they could march a nearer Way by the Head of *Loch-Ranagh*, that by this means they would be able to seize and break down the Bridge at *Kynmachin*, and so cut off our Retreat, the Water of *Tumble* being so rapid at this Time, as to be no where fordable. The Want of Provisions was also urged for proceeding to *Inverness*, since no Supplies could be had nearer.' Unhappily these Reasons prevailed on the General to continue his March Northwards,† and by this fatal Step, the whole South of Scotland was left exposed to the Rebels, who did not fail to improve their Advantage. For immediately they took Possession of the Castle of *Blair*,‡ and September 4th the Lord *Nairn*, with their Van-Guard of 400 Men, entered *Perth*, where the next Day the Pretender was proclaimed by new Magistrates of the young Chevalier's Appointment; the old ones, with the Officers of the Revenue, and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, having quitted the Place on the Rebels Approach. On the 7th, another Detachment of their Army || came to *Dundee*, where they proclaimed their King, levying the publick Money, and seized a Vessel in the Harbour, which they carried to *Perth*.

The Re-
bels enter
Perth.

Increase
the Forces

The young Chevalier, during his stay at *Perth*, found his Party considerably augmented, both by the Accession of many of the Nobility and Gentry; § and the Numbers they

* This was certainly a strong Reason for returning, in order to save *Edinburgh*.

† In the Account published by the Rebels at *Edinburgh*, it is said, that General *Cope* being intimidated by their Force, altered his Route from *Corryarick* to *Ruthven*, and to prevent their falling on his Rear, made a forced March of four Days in two.

‡ Here they stopped the Mail from *Inverness*. The Post-Boy was examined by the young Chevalier, who appeared in a white Coat, laced Hat, and green Ribband with the Star of St. Andrew. They opened a great Part of the Letters.

|| Two hundred of *Clanronald's* Men.

§ The principal Persons who joined him here, were the Duke of *Perth*, the Viscount *Strathallan* and his Son, Lords *George*

they brought to join his Army, which was now increased to near 5000 Men. The Marquis of Tullibardine had ordered every Plough throughout his Lands, to furnish two Men for the Service, and the Duke of Perth was equally active in raising his Tenants.† As it was the annual Fair at Perth, the young Pretender affected an Air of Popularity, by taking care the Merchants should be unmolested in their Business, for which end Passports were granted in his Name, to such as thought proper to apply for them.

On September 11th, the Rebel-Army, thus increased, decamped from Perth,† and the same Day advanced to Dumblain, the next Day they marched only two Miles to Down, where they halted that Night, and the next Morning early, while, with a Detachment of 300 Men, they amused General Blakeney, who commanded the Castle of Stirling, their main Body crossed the Firth, at the Fords of Frew, five Miles above Stirling; || whereupon General Blakeney, to prevent being cut off, retired with the Dragoons to Falkirk. At first they seemed to bend their March towards Glasgow, where the Alarm was soon carried, but on the 14th in the Morning they suddenly turned to the East, taking the great Road by Falkirk to Edinburgh, where we shall make a short Transition to see what Measures were taken for their Reception.

And
marches
South-
wards.

The Magistrates of this City had, on the first Notice of Sir John Cope's marching Northward, taken some Precaution to secure themselves against the approaching Danger. A voluntary Subscription was set on Foot, for the raising 1000 Men; § the Town Guard was considerably increased;

K 2

a Re-

George Murray, Nairn, James Graham of Duntroon, (titular Vis. of Dundee) Messrs. Oliphant, Sen. and Jun. of Gask, Mercer of Aldie, Hunter of Burnside, Sir William Gordon of Park, Sir James Kinloch, Sir John Wedderburn, &c.

† It is said, he killed two with his own Hands, for refusing to bear Arms, and that several of them left their Habitations to avoid his Resentment. He had erected his Standard at the Head of Loch-Earn.

‡ Where they raised a Contribution of 500 l. and carried off two Hostages, with the Town Charters, as a Security for the Payment of 500 l. more.

|| The young Pretender was the first who took the Water, and waded through at the Head of his Detachment.

§ Some Questions arising as to the Legality of this, his Majesty was pleased to authorize it by his Sign Manual, appointing the Lord Provost and Magistrates to raise and command the said Body.

History of a Regiment of *Volunteers*, mostly Gentlemen, were formed; the Re- the Walls were repaired in several Places, || and provided bellion, with Cannon; Barricades were erected at the Gates, and 1745- in short, the Dispositions made, were such, as promised a vigorous Defence.* But on the nearer Advance of the Rebel Army to *Linlithgow*, all this seeming Resolution gave way to Consternation. The two Regiments of Dragoons, who with the City Guard and the Gentlemen Volunteers, had marched to *Corstorphine*, hastily retired on the first Appearance of the *Highland Vanguard*; and on the 16th at Night, a Council being held, it was resolved to consult the Safety of the City, by entering into a Negotiation. Accordingly a Deputation was sent out: † In the mean Time, Advice was brought to the Lord Provost, that Sir *John Cope* with the Forces were at *Dunbar*, on which a Message was sent to recal the Deputies, who had by that Time reached the Rebel Camp, and brought back a very positive Answer.‡ It is not, nor perhaps ever will be well known, what passed in this Treaty, or what Terms were agreed on; but certain it is, the City was either unaccountably given up, or strangely surprized; || for which the chief Magistrate was then much blamed, and soon after taken into Custody. § The

Take Possession of Edinburgh.

|| These Works were begun, but never perfected.

* Had the Spirit of the People answered these first Appearances, the taking of *Edinburgh* would probably have cost the Rebels some Trouble, as well as Time; for tho' this City is certainly incapable of sustaining a regular Siege, yet without Doubt it was tenable against a *Highland Host*. This Council was held in the *New-Kirk*, and the well-affected Inhabitants, being then all under Arms, the *Jacobites* had a great Majority in it, and violently pressed a Composition.

† A Letter was produced in this Assembly by one Mr. *Orrrock*, addressed to the Magistrates, and signed *Charles Pr. Regent*, summoning the City to receive him peaceably.

‡ The Answer, dated at *Grays Miln*, on the Water of *Leith*, two Miles S. W. of *Edinburgh*, bore a peremptory Demand of their Compliance before two o'Clock the next Morning, on Penalty of being treated as Enemies.

§ A Second Deputation was sent out to gain more Time, who returned early on the 17th, in the Morning, with a Renewal of the Demand and Assurances of Protection, in case of Submission. But as the Hackney-Coach which brought them, was let out of the *Netherbow Port*, a Body of about 1000 Rebels, headed by *Sullivan* and *Lochyell* rushed in and became Masters of the City.

§ *Archibald Stuart*, Esq. Lord Provost, and Member of Parliament

The Rebels had no sooner thus got Possession of the Capital, than their pretended Prince in his *Highland Garb*, the *Rebellion*, with his principal Adherents, entered the Royal Palace of *Holyrood-House*, where, having changed his Dress, the *1745* Heralds were sent for and clothed, and the Pretender was the same Day at Noon proclaimed at the High Cross, with the usual Ceremonies §. At the same time two of his *Manifestoes* were read; by the last of which (dated at *Paris*, 1745,) he declares his Son Regent of his Dominions, with large Promises to the People of *Scotland* of redressing their Grievances, by taking off the Malt-Tax, and dissolving the Union.

Thus the Rebels became, without Opposition, Masters of the Capital of *Scotland*; an Acquisition, which gave Reputation to their Arms, and contributed not a little to raise their Spirits for the Action which soon after followed. But though they so easily had gained Possession of this noble City, they missed the Treasure they expected to find; for the *Bank*, with the best Effects of the principal Inhabitants, had been seasonably removed into the Castle, where Gen. *Guest* * commanded with a good Garrison, and was in no Apprehensions from an undisciplined Multitude, who had neither Artillery nor Skill to undertake the Siege of such a Fortrefs.†

¶ The Parliament for the City, was seized at *London*, Nov. 30, and committed to the *Tower*, from whence he was released *January* 23d, 1747, on giving a Bail of 15000 l. to appear at the High Court of Judiciary in *Scotland*, *March* 20th following. In *July* his Tryal came, when upon a full Hearing, the Lord Advocate dropped the Prosecution, reserving a Power of charging him in case further Evidence should appear.

§ At this Ceremony Mrs. *Murray* of *Broughton* assisted on Horseback, with a Sword drawn in her Hand, and adorned with White Ribbands.

* He commanded as Lieutenant-Governor under the Lord *Mark Kerr*, who set out from *London* for *Edinburgh*, but could not arrive in Town.

† The Castle of *Edinburgh* (antiently called *Castrum alatum*, or the winged Castle, on account of its lofty Situation) stands on the Summit of a rocky Precipice, inaccessible on all Sides, except towards the City, from which it is separated by a gentle Declivity of no great Distance. On this Part it is defended by a Bastion, in the Shape of a Half Moon, well planted with Cannon, beyond which is a deep Ditch with a Draw-Bridge. The Form is irregular, the outward Wall being about three Quarters of

History of the Rebellion. It is now Time to return to General Cope, whom we left on his March for *Inverness*, where he arrived *August* 29th, and gave his Troops the Refreshment necessary after so fruitless a March. Here he was joined by 200 of the

1745.

~ Sir John Cope embarks at Aberdeen. *Monroes* under Capt. *George Monro* ‡ of *Culcarn*, with whom he continued his Route to *Aberdeen*, where he had ordered the Transports to join him in order to embark the Troops for *Leith*; and it must be owned, he was so expeditious in this, that had he come but two Days sooner, he had not only saved the City of *Edinburgh*, but probably avoided his own Disgrace. The General being by contrary Winds prevented coming up the Firth of *Edinburgh*, was forced to land at *Dunbar*, || *Sept.* 16th, where the following Day he received the astonishing News of the Surrender of *Edinburgh*, and was joined by Brigadier *Fowke* with the Dragoon of *Hamilton* and *Gardiner*, who had retired Eastward on that unfortunate Event. As the City was lost, it is difficult to conceive what could be Sir *John Cope's* Motive for advancing towards an Enemy flushed with Success, and superior in Number, and that with an Army not recovered from the Fatigues they had undergone by Sea and Land. Had he continued at *Dunbar*, which was a safe Post, or retired to *Berwick*, where Part of the Dutch Troops § landed but a Day or two after, he might then have taken the Field with more Forces, and consequently a better Prospect of Success. Be this as it will, the General took a very different Resolution, and having spent the 17th and 18th of *November* in landing the Troops and Artillery, on the 19th he decamped from *Dunbar*, directed his March to *Haddington*, to the Westward of which Town, on the

of a Mile in compass, and following the Edge of the Rock on which it stands. It has sustained two Sieges, one by *Cromwell* in 1650, the other in 1688, when the Duke of *Gordon* held it out some Months for King *James II.*

‡ Brother to Sir *Robert Monro* of *Foulis*. This gallant Man was, after the Battle of *Culloden*, treacherously shot by one of the *Camerons* in his March through their Country.

|| A Town of *East Lothian* twenty Miles from *Berwick*, N. W. and as many S. E. of *Edinburgh*. It is famous for the Victory obtained here by *Oliver Cromwell* over the Scots Army under the Earl of *Leven*, Anno 1651.

§ The Regiment of *La Roque* landed at *Berwick*, as the Dutch Regiment of *Brachell* did about the same Time at *Newcastle*.

Edge

Edge of *Gladsmuir* §, the Army passed that Night, and History of early next Morning resumed its March toward *Edinburgh*. the Re- By the way Intelligence was brought, that the Rebel Army bellion. was advancing to meet them, and the same Evening a 1745. Detachment of the King's Troops drove their Advanced Guards out of the Village of *Tranent*, between which and the Sea the Army posted itself in an advantageous Piece of Ground, between the little Hamlets of *Preston-Pans* and *Cockeny*, having *Seaton-House* * at some Distance on the Left, the Houses of *Bankton* † and *Grange* ‡ on the Right, the Sea on their Rear, and the Village of *Tranent* in their Encamps Front, which was likewise secured by a broad and deep near Pre-Ditch. The Army under his Command is differently com- ston-Pans. puted, some making it 3500, others 2400 Men; || but this different Estimation may proceed from either reckoning the Regiments as full, or including the Volunteers and Militia, who had no Share in the Action. §

On the same Morning that Gen. *Cope* left *Haddington*, The Re- the Rebel Army broke up from their Camp at *Dudding-* bells ad- ton, †† being joined by the Grants of *Glenmoriston*. The vance young *Chevalier*, (who, it is said, passed the preceding from E- Night in a very brilliant Assembly) at the same Time put dinburgh. himself at their Head, ||| after which they were drawn up on *Carberry-Hill*, and continuing their March along the

§ This Muir or Heath, which begins at the Town of *Haddington*, extends a considerable Way on all Sides, and ends to the West at *Tranent*, which lies on the Brow of the Hill, and between which and *Edinburgh*, for seven Miles, the Country is low and well-improved.

* The Seat of the Earl of *Winton*, where the Rebels fortified themselves in the Year 1715, after crossing the Firth under Brigadier *M. Intosh*.

† The Seat of the brave Col. *Gardiner*.

‡ The Seat of the Hon. *James Erskine* of *Grange*, Brother to the Earl of *Mar*.

|| It consisted of *Lascelle's* and *Murray's* Regiments of Foot, five Companies of *Lee's*, four of *Guise's*, three of the Earl of *London*, and the Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardiner*; but of these Corps, it is said, only one was complete.

§ The General not judging proper to let them act, for fear of putting the regular Troops in Confusion.

†† A Village two Miles E. of *Edinburgh*, at the End of the Royal Park belonging to the Palace of *Holy-Rood House*.

||| With this Expression, as he presented his Sword, 'My Friends, I have thrown away the Scabbard:' Which was answered with a loud Huzza.

History of high Grounds the same Afternoon, discovered the Royal Army,† whom they determined to attack early next Morning. The whole Force of the Rebels was judged to be

1745. about 5000; but it is generally agreed, that of these no above half engaged. Their Right Wing consisted of the Battallions of *Glengary*, *Clanronald*, *Keppoch*, and *Glencoe* commanded by the Duke of *Perth*, as Lieutenant-General. The Left, under Lord *George Murray*, was composed of the Battallions of *Perth*, *Stuart of Ardsheil*, *Cameron of Lochyell*, and *McGregor*. || By the Dispositions they made it appeared, their Design was to surround Gen. *Cope* in such a Manner as to cut off his Retreat Eastwards, as well as prevent his marching on to *Edinburgh* without fighting his Way. Early on the 21st in the Morning, the *Patroles* of the King's Army gave notice, that a large Body of the Rebels were silently in full March Eastwards. About an Hour after, the same Column were observed to alter their Route to the North East. § This making it appear, their Intentions was to fall on the Left Flank, Gen. *Cope* made the necessary Preparations to receive them, by immediately altering the Position of his Front, and inclining his Left Flank towards the Sea, so as to face them. Scarce were these Evolutions compleated when the *Highlanders* came down with such Impetuosity upon our Right Wing, where the Train was posted, that in a few Minutes they broke the Guard, which consisted only of 100 Men, seized the Cannon and falling on, Sword in Hand, bore down every thing before them. All Remedies were tried by the General and the chief Officers * to remedy this Disorder, but in vain, for the two Regiments of Dragoons, who should have supported

Battle of
Preston-
Pans.

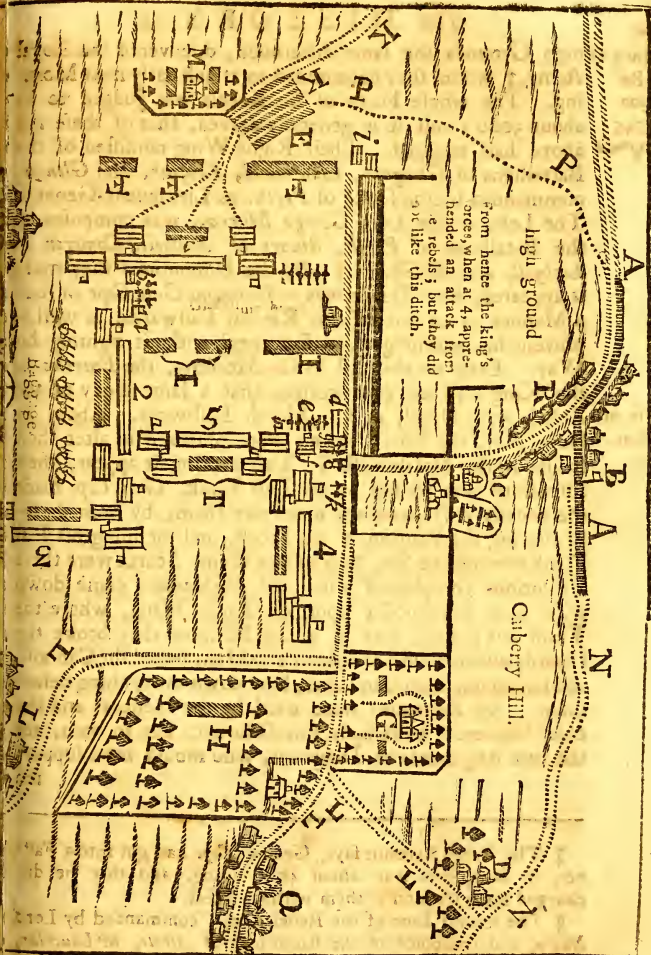
† The Rebel Account says, General *Cope* had got into a Fastness, or Bog, and was about 4000 strong, and that he discharged some Cannon at them without Effect.

|| The second Line of the Rebel Army, commanded by Lord *Nairn*, and composed of the Battallions of *Athole*, *McLauchlan* and *Robertson* of *Stowan* came up too late, the Engagement being over.

§ It was so dark that they could only be perceived like a thick Hedge, or Cloud, moving along the Ground.

* It is agreed on all Hands, that the Officers of the Royal Army did their Duty on this Occasion, and distinguished themselves as much as possibly could be expected, by their Endeavours to rally the Troops, and inspire them with Resolution and Courage. But the *Panic*, which seized the Dragoons, was incurable

PLAN of the Battle of PRISTON PANS.



AA Position of the rebels at 2 o'clock on the 20th.

B Their white standard.

C Trantem church yard, and a grove whence some rebels were driven over-night.

E Body of the rebels when first seen on the 21st in the morning.

F Rebels, when first formed in order.

G Cal. Gardner's flat, by the village of Bankton at D.

H Highlanders posted in the park of James Ereskine, Esq; of Grange.

I The rebels formed for the attack.

K March of the king's army to the ground.

L.L.L. Flight of the dragoons.

M Seaton house.

NN March of the rebels along the brow of Calberry hill.

OO Preston-pans near the sea.

PP Rebels' stolen march in the night.

Q Preston.

R Trantem.

S The Firth or sea.

T A body of reserve, with dragoons on each side.

a Artillery at Friday noon.

b Its guard.

c Artillery at Friday night.

d Its guard.

e Artillery at the time of action, 100 yards before the army.

f Its guard of foot.

g Dragoons sent to reinforce the artillery guard, the rebels bending their main force that way.

h Gen. Cope's advanced guard.

i First position of Gen. Cope's army.

1780

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...

ted the Infantry, in spite of all the Remonstrances used, shamefully deserted their Commanders, and fled without once looking behind them. In this Condition, the Foot being abandoned and surrounded, † were either killed or made Prisoners. The brave Col. *Gardiner* † fell in the midst of the Action, worthy of a better Fate. Nor was the Confusion on the Side of the Rebels much less; for it is believed by some Officers present in the Engagement, that could our Dragoons have been brought to rally again, and to have charged the *Highlanders*, while intent on Plunder, it would have entirely changed the Fortune of the Day. The General finding all lost, with Brigadier *Fowke*, the Earls of *Loudon* and *Hume* joined the fugitive Dragoons, and retreated next Day to *Berwick*. Some few Officers also escaped the Field. || About 500 were killed, all the rest to

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incurable, and had communicated itself too far to be retrieved, either by Exhortation or Example. Indeed they had shewed this cowardly Disposition twice before, viz. at *Stirling* and *Garrowphine*.

† It has been remarked, that in this Action the Soldiers had no Swords, having left them at *Stirling* Castle; but I am informed by an Officer in the Action, that the Reason of this was, that their Swords incumbered their March, and are of small Use in an Engagement, in comparisson with the *Bayonet*.

‡ If eminent Virtue, distinguished Bravery, and unblemished Loyalty can endear the Memory of a Man, that of Col. *Gardiner* will be renowned to latest Posterity. When he saw his Dragoons give way, he cried, *Gentlemen, Will you leave me? Will you fly?* And perceiving his Words had no Effect, he dismounted, and fought at the Head of the Foot, where he fell, covered with Wounds, near the Walls of his own Garden. He was carried alive to the Tent of General *McDonald*, one of the Rebel Commanders, who treated him with the greatest Humanity, and expressed his Concern to see him in such a Condition; to which the Colonel nobly replied, ‘*Sir, I am not on the whole, an Object of Pity — You are endeavouring to secure an earthly Crown from your Master — I am going to receive an immortal and heavenly one from mine.*’ These were his last Words. He was buried in his own Vault at *Tranent*, where eight of his Children lie. By his Lady (Sister to the Earl of *Buchan*) he has left a Daughter. Both of these were at this unhappy Juncture in *Stirling-Castle*. The Rebels plundered his House at *Bankton* of every thing they could carry off, even to the Wine in the Cellar.

|| Col. *Lascelles*, who fell into the Rebels Hands, in the Hurry got off, and escaped to *Berwick*. Major *Caulfield* bravely rode through *Edinburgh* and got into the *Castle*.

History of the Number of 14 or 1500 (of which 83 were Officers the Re- with all the Cannon, Baggage, Tents, Colours, and Mili- bellion. tary Chest of 6000 *l.* fell into the Hands of the Rebels, who 1745. returned in Triumph to *Edinburgh*,* and the rather as their Loss on this Occasion was very inconsiderable. †

Remarks.

It must be owned, that in the Circumstances in which Affairs then stood, the Victory of *Preston-Pans* was a very signal Advantage to the young *Chevalier*: † It gave new Life and Spirit to his Party, not only by confirming those who had already engaged, but by encouraging others, who had hitherto kept off, to declare in his Favour. Indeed excepting the Castles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, *Fort William* and *Inverness*, he was, in effect, now Master of all *Scotland*. The three former of these Fortresses were in manner blocked up, and though the Earl of *Loudon*, || assisted by the Lord President [*Duncan Forbes*, Esq;] had soon after the Battle of *Preston-Pans* made a shift to draw together some Forces § in the *North* and secure *Inverness*, yet they were no way able to act but on the Defensive. Indeed the Appearance of these Gentlemen, with the Earl of *Sutherland*, Lord *Rae*, and others, for the Government, was so far seasonable, that it kept the Disaffected in those Parts in Awe, and in particular brought Lord *Lovat* to temporize a while. ||| Like a wary Politician he entered in

Ld. Lovat
tempo-
rizes.

* All our Colours and Baggage, with the wounded Men Carts, were carried in Procession through *Edinburgh*, guarded by the *Highlanders*, and attended by all the *Bagpipes* of the *Rebel Army*, playing their favourite Air of *The King shall enjoy his own again*.

† About three or four Officers killed. and 80 private Men.

‡ Many Pamphlets were published *pro* and *con* in relation to General *Cope's* Behaviour, the Substance of which would be tedious to repeat. It is sufficient to say, that the Behaviour of this Commander was approved of by a Board of General Officers appointed by his Majesty to enquire into it.

|| He arrived at *Inverness* Oct. 11th, with a Commission to command the Troops in those Parts, where the Lord President had been active in raising twenty new Independent Companies

§ Of the *MacLeods*, *Grants*, and *Mouros*,

||| The Lord President in an excellent Letter, dated from *Inverness*, Oct. 28, 1745, had laid before him in a friendly and convincing Manner, 'the Ingratitude and Folly of his Conduct, in underhand fomenting the Rebellion, and sending his Son and C to join the young Pretender; advising him to recall them immediately, as the only Way of making his Peace with the C

'vermence

into a sort of Treaty with the Lord President, in which he gave great Assurances of his Loyalty, utterly denying his having any Hand in his Son's joining the Rebels. * But soon after we shall find he threw off the Masque, and thinking it needless to dissemble any longer, openly declared for that Interest, in which he had been so long secretly engaged.

Thus, by a fatal Series of Miscarriages and Misfortunes, a Spark, † which in the Beginning might easily have been extinguished, was kindled into a Flame, which had overpread one Part of the United Kingdom, and daily threatened the other. The regular Troops were by this last Blow entirely subdued, and though the greatest Part of the Scots Nation continued well-affected, they had neither Power or Means to oppose the Torrent. ‡ It will therefore be proper to pass to *England*, in order to examine what happened there during this Period, and what Measures were taken for checking the Progress of so formidable a Rebellion.

August the 31st his Majesty happily arrived at *St. James's*, King's the great Satisfaction of all his faithful Subjects, who new how seasonable and necessary his Royal Presence was this critical Juncture. Sept. 5th, he was waited on by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen with a congratulatory Address, || and the next Day a Court of Common Council being


Government.' To this Lord *Lovat*, in a prevaricating Answer, read at *Beanlieu* or *Castle-Downy*, Oct. the 30th, replies, 'That it is hard he should suffer for the Disobedience of his Son, in which he had no Share.' Concluding, 'That he desired to live peaceably under the Government: But, if he was attacked, he had six hundred of his Clan at Home, with whom he was resolved to defend himself to the last Extremity.'

* It was evidently proved at his Trial, that he forced his Son into the Rebellion, and openly boasted of the Battle of *Prestons* as an unparalleled Victory.

† When the Report was first spread of the young *Chevalier's* landing in the *Highlands*, the disaffected Party in *Scotland* every where made it the Subject of Ridicule; and even when the Design could be no longer concealed, they treated it as a mad and desperate Attempt. All this was Artifice, to lull the Country asleep, and render People secure or indifferent as to their Danger.

‡ The People, especially in the West of *Scotland*, were truly sensible of the Danger, and eager to appear; but they wanted both Arms and proper Heads to command them, neither of which Defects the Government had taken Care to supply.

|| On this Occasion his Majesty conferred the Honour of

History of the Rebellion. 1745.  ing held at *Guildhall*, his Lordship communicated to them a Letter from the Duke of *Newcastle*, notifying the Insurrection made in *Scotland* in favour of the Pretender, or which a Loyal Address was unanimously agreed on. Sept. 7th, the Lord-Mayor received a second Letter from his Grace, recommending to the City-Lieutenancy the putting the Militia in a good Posture, for which the necessary Orders were immediately issued. The Militia of *Middlesex* were also put in Array, and the Regiment of *Swiss* Volunteers, who assembled last Year under Col. *Dejean*, were again summoned to be ready on the first Notice. The Court of Lieutenancy waited on his Majesty Sept. the 9th, with a very dutiful Address*, which was graciously received; and on the 11th the Merchants of *London*, in a Body, making a Cavalcade of 160 Coaches, went up to *Kensington*, with an Assurance of their Zeal and Fidelity and their Readiness to hazard their Lives and Fortunes in defence of the Government. On the same Day these Gentlemen had a numerous Meeting at *Merchant-Taylor's Hall*, † where it was proposed to raise two Regiments at their own Expence for his Majesty's Service, which was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee appointed to carry it into Execution. ‡ Sept. the 13th, a grand Council was held by the King at *Kensington*, in which Letters were issued to the *Lords Lieutenants* and *Custodes Rotulorum* of the respective Counties of *England* and *Wales* to raise the Militia. However, as new-raised Troops were not wholly to be relied on, so the surprizing News of the Misfortune at *Preston Pans* rendered more vigorous Measures absolutely necessary. His Majesty had some time before called upon the *State General* for the 6000 Men stipulated by Treaty, part of which seasonably arrived at *Berwick* the very Day after Sir *John Cope's* Defeat: About the same Time three Battal-

Loyalty of
the City of
London.

Knighthood on *Henry Marshall*, Esq; the Lord-Mayor, *Samuel Pennant*, Esq; one of the Sheriff, and *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain of the City.

* On this Occasion the King knighted *Thomas Hankey*, Esq; one of the Commissioners.

† At this Meeting a Letter was dispersed, wrote by the Author of the *Veteran Scheme*, (which we shall have Occasion to speak of in its Place) which gave Rise to a Subscription opened at *Garraway's Coffee-House*, and produced 30,000 l.

‡ These Regiments were not raised, the Money being applied in a more useful Way.

lion

ons of Guards and seven Foot Regiments ||, remanded History of
om *Flanders*, came safe into the River *Thames*, part of the Re-
hom, with four *Dutch* Regiments, had immediate Orders bellion,
to march Northwards, where an Army was assembling 1745
nder Marshal *Wade*.


Indeed the laudable Spirit which at this Time animated Of the
the Nation, was extraordinary, and in some Degree propor- Counties.
tionable to the Danger which awakened it. To support the
ublick Credit, which some sinister Endeavours were used
to undermine, the most considerable Gentlemen concerned
a Trade came to a joint Resolution of receiving and paying
Bank Notes.* Many of the principal Nobility waited on
his Majesty, with Offers of their Service, and some receiv-
d Commissions for levying Regiments in their respective
Counties; † nor were the different Counties of *England*
inactive during this alarming Crisis. The large and flourish-
ing County of *York*, animated by the Zeal of its Arch-
bishop, ‡ led the Way, by a noble Association of the No-
bility, Gentry and Clergy, for their mutual Defence.
Above 40,000 l. was subscribed, and a Regiment of Gen-

|| *Viz.* The Regiments of *Pultney*, *Howard*, *Bragg*, *Johnson*,
Douglas, *Cholmondley*, and *Sowle*.

* The Resolution was signed by 1150 of the principal Mer-
chants, and produced a good Effect; for the extraordinary Run
in the Bank, which lasted a few Days, ceased upon it. The
Directors also took a prudent Method by paying in Silver, the
Design of the Run being suspected to be, to draw out Gold to
send to the Rebels.

† Of these, the Dukes of *Montague*, and *Kingson*, raised
Regiments of Light-Horse in *Northampton*, and *Notttinghamshire*;
the Duke of *Bedford*, a Regiment of Foot in *London* and *Bed-*
fordshire; the Earl of *Hallfax*, one in *Northampton*; the Lord
Darcourt, one in *Oxfordshire*; the Lord *Gower*, one in *Stafford-*
shire; the Lord *Herbert*, one in *Shropshire*; the Earl of *Berkley*,
one in *Gloucestershire*; and the Earl of *Cholmondley*, one in *Cheshire*.
Besides these, the Duke of *Bolton*, raised a Regiment of Foot
in *Hampshire*; the Duke of *Montague*, one in *Northamptonshire*;
the Duke of *Ancaster*, one in *Lincolnshire*; the Marquis of *Gran-*
ny, one in *Leicestershire*; the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, and Lord
Edcombe, each of them one in *Cornwall*.

‡ This worthy Prelate, made a memorable Speech on this
Occasion, and it was said, appeared in a *military Habit*, to en-
courage the People. Which Mistake arose, from his going one
Day to see the *Royal Hunters* perform their Exercise.

History of the Re- bellion, 1745.  tlemen Volunteers || quickly mounted, who did very signal Service to their Country. § Sir Gregory Page, Bart. raised and cloathed a Body of 500 Men at his own Expence in Kent; the Nobility and Gentry of *Cheshire* associated to raise 2500 Men; * those of *Lancashire*, encouraged by the Earl of *Derby*, made a Subscription for maintaining 5000: † The County of *Norfolk*, in a very numerous Assembly held at *Norwich*, raised in a few Hours, 10,000 l. for the same good Purpose, by a voluntary Contribution: At *Bristol*, the Mayor subscribed 10,000 l. in the Name of the City, to which the Merchants, as a Body, added 5000 l. and several of the Citizens paid in from 500 l. to 100 l. each; by which, a very large Fund was raised for the publick Service. The Woollen Manufacturers of *Stroud* in *Gloucestershire*, waited on the Earl of *Berkley*, their Lord Lieutenant, with an Offer of forming themselves and their Dependants into Regiments, or Companies, as his Majesty should please to appoint. Such a Sense of the national Safety, and Desire to maintain it, had diffused itself through all Ranks of People, and united them as one Man, to repel the common Calamity which threatened their Country!

And of
the Cler-
gy.

Nor were the Fathers of the Church unconcerned Spectators of a Storm, which equally threatened our Religion and Liberty. Several of the Bishops, ‡ by circular Letters to the Clergy of their respective Dioceses, reminded them ‘ of the Importance of discharging their Duty at this Time; by representing to the People, the Errors and Mischief of *Popery*; and awakening in them a just Concern for our happy Constitution.’ Many of the most

|| They were called the *Royal Hunters*, and commanded by General *Oglethorpe*: Their Uniform was blue, faced with red, and green Cockades.

§ In *Yorkshire* 44 Companies were raised, whose Uniform was blue, faced with Buff.

* The Earls of *Cholmondley* and *Warrington*, Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, Sir *Watkins William Wynne*, Sir *George Wynne*, Sir *Charles Wynne*, and *Philip Warburton*, Esq; distinguished themselves by large Subscriptions.

† *Thomas Bootle*, Esq; of *Latham*, was also very active for his Majesty's Service on this Occasion.

‡ The Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and *York*, the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Salum*, *Rockester*, &c.

eminent

minent Preachers || in *London*, both of the *Established* History of *Church*, and amongst the *Dissenters*, distinguished themselves by manly and animated Discourses, demonstrating the Re-
 bellion. now manifestly the present Rebellion tended to subvert our
 1745. legal and excellent Establishment, and to deprive us of all
 that was truly valuable, by introducing Superstition and
 Slavery. Even the *Press* furnished its *Quota* in Support of
 the Administration, which it had on former Occasions so
 often opposed; and many spirited Dissertations, and other
 Pieces, were published, which contributed not a little to
 cherish that Love of Truth and Liberty, which was now
 awakened throughout the Nation; and which however it
 may at certain Times grow languid, or slumber, will, we
 hope, never be totally extinguished.

The Parliament of *Great-Britain* met *October* 16th, on Parlia-
 whose wise Deliberations, as well as vigorous Resolutions ment
 for restoring and preserving the publick Tranquility, the meets.
 general Attention was now fixed. The same Day, his Ma-
 jesty went to the House with the usual State, and in a
 Speech from the Throne, informed them, ' That the un-King's
 natural Rebellion broke out in *Scotland*, had occasioned Speech.
 his calling them together sooner than usual, in order to
 have their timely Advice and Assistance for its Suppression.'
 He justly observed, ' That, during the Course of his Reign,
 as he had made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his
 Government, and in all his Actions, consulted the Pre-
 servation of the Constitution, and the civil and religious
 Liberties of his People; it was the more astonishing,
 that any of his *Protestant* Subjects should be deluded into
 Measures introductive to *Popery*, and arbitrary Power.'
 He concluded with, ' assuring them, that he entirely re-
 posed himself on their Affection to his Person, and their
 Care for the publick Safety, for such a Supply, as might
 effectually defeat the Designs of their Enemies, and re-
 store the Peace of the Kingdom;' doubting not, ' but
 that they would act like Men, who considered, that every
 Thing dear and valuable to them was at Stake; by which
 Means the publick Tranquility would soon be restored,
 and the Constitution settled on a stronger Foundation

|| Of these, I shall only mention the truly pious and learned
 Dr. *Secker*, Bishop of *Oxford*, Dr. *Pearce*, Dean of *Winchester*,
 and Mr. *Warburton*, whose Discourses on this Subject have been
 greatly applauded, and justly admired.

History of 'than ever.' To this excellent Speech, both Houses re-
the Re turned very warm and loyal Addreffes of Thanks; 'i
bellion. ' which they expreffed the moft grateful Sentiments c

1745.



' his Majesty's juft and mild Adminiftration; their ftro
' Abhorrence and Deteflation of the Rebellion forme
' againft his Perfon and Government, and their unalterabl
' and firm Refolutions to fupport, at the Hazard of thei
' *Lives and Fortunes*, his rightful Titie to the Crown, an
' the Conftitution, as eftablifhed in Church and State.' §

Two Days after the meeting of the Parliament, his Roy
al Highnefs the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived from *Flanders*
and was a few Days after followed by four Troops of *Li*
gonier's Horfe, *Bland's* Dragoons, a Detachment of thi
Foot-Guards from *Oftend*, and four Battalions of Foot.
October 26th, his Majtfty from the Terrafs in the Roya
Garden at St. *James's*, reviewed the fix Regiments of the
City Militia, † who made a very handsome Appearance.
Soon after, arrived feven Foot-Regiments more from *Flan*
ders. ‡

Motions
of Mar-
shal
Wade.

Marfhal *Wade*, who arrived at *Doncafter* from *London*
having collected his Forces, and made the neceffary Dif-
pofitions for their Subfiftence, decamped from *Doncafter*
October 21, and by eafy Marches, || on the 29th, reached
Newcaftle. The Day following, he iffued a Proclamation
in his Majesty's Name, ' promifing Pardon to fuch of the
' *Highland-Rebels*, as fhould, before the 12th of *November*
' enfuing, return to their refpective Habitations, and fub-

§ *October* 21. the Bill received the Royal Affent for fufpend-
ing the *Habeas Corpus* Act for fix Months. This Month fome
fufpected Perfons were feized, as *George Lochart* jun. of *Carn-*
warth, Efq; at *Edinburgh*, who was brought up to *London*. He
was afterwards admitted to Bail, the Earls of *Stair*, and *Bal-*
carras, being his Securities.

* viz. The firft Battalion of St. *Clair's* Royal Scots, *Harrifon's*,
Huffs, and Lord *Henry Beauclerk's*.

† Thefe were the *Red*, *Blue*, *White*, *Green*, *Orange*, and *Yellow*
Regiments, fo denominated from their Colours.

‡ *Handafyde's*, *Campbell's*, *Shelton's*, *Bligh's*, *Mordaunt's*, Lord
Semple's, and Lord *John Murray's*, (thele laft *Highlanders*.)

|| The Route was, *October* 21. at *Ferry-Bridge*; the 22d, at
Wetherly; the 23d, at *Burrough-Bridge*; the 24th, *Halt*; the
25th, at *Northalerton*; the 26th, at *Darlington*; the 27th, at
Ferrybridge; the 28th, at *Chefter-le-Street*; the 29th, at *New-*
caftle.

' mit

mit to his Majesty's Government.' But this Instance of History of s Majesty's Clemency produced no great Effect on the Re- bellion. linds elated with their Success, and who were now grown bellion. nguine enough to entertain Thoughts of invading England 1745. self.

Let us now return to *Scotland*, where we left the young *Pretender*, returned victorious to *Edinburgh*, after defeating the Royal Army at *Preston-Pans*. Being now possessed of the ancient Palace of the *Scots* Monarchs, and in effect *Pretender* of the Kingdom, he began to assume the *Airs* of *So-* at *Edin-* reignty, by appearing with the *Ensigns* of Majesty: § *burgh*. With regard to the Prisoners taken in that unfortunate *tion*, the Officers (who were not wounded) were *September* 28th, sent to *Perth* under a Guard; those who remained at *Edinburgh* had their Liberty, on signing a Paper, That when cured of their Wounds, they would surrender themselves to the Prince's commanding Officer at *Edinburgh*. The wounded * Soldiers were sent to the Infirmary of that City, whence some obtained their Discharge swearing not to bear Arms against the House of *Stuart* one Year.† A very few were prevailed on to list with the Rebels, most of whom took the first Opportunity of quitting their Service.‡ The next Aim of the Rebels was, to get Possession of *Edinburgh-Castle*, in which were deposited the *Regalia* || of the Kingdom, and the *Bank*, besides considerable Treasure in Effects of private Persons. For the End, *September* 29th, the young *Pretender* issued his Orders

Several Ladies of his Party furnished him with Plate, Linen, and Linnen for his Apartments, and Balls and Assemblies were held, at which he appeared in the *English* Dress, with the *Ribband*, *Star*, and other *Ensigns* of the *Garter*. At other times he was seen in the *Highland Habit*, of fine *Silk Tartan*, *Woolen* Velvet Breeches, and a *Blue* Velvet Bonnet, with Gold-embroidery, to which was appended a Jewel, with the Cross of St. Andrew.

Many of these Men were so miserably maimed and cut, that on their Return to *London*, publick Collections were made in their Favour, and in particular a Bounty of 20 s. a Man was given to 200 of them out of the *Guild-Hall* Fund.

260 accepted this Condition.

Of these, 66 escaped to *Stirling*, from the *Blair* of *Athole*, 36 from *Edinburgh* to *Carlisle*.

It is questioned whether the Crown and Sceptre of *Scotland* be in the Tower here or not; tho' the Room is shewn close locked up, in the *Room*. III. M which

History of Orders for cutting off the Communication between the Re- Town and Castle. General *Guest*, the brave Governor bellion, had hitherto forbore to fire upon the Rebels, tho' so near him, being unwilling to damage the City, or to involve the Innocent in one common Destruction with the Guilty. Indeed, considering the Want the Revolters were in of heavy Cannon, and all the Materials for a Siege, the Attack of so strong and defensible a Place, was manifestly a vain and ridiculous Attempt; for after five Days Hostilities, which the Cannon of the Castle beat down some Houses and killed about 20 of their Men, a Cessation was mutually agreed on, and the Communication restored.*

In the mean Time the young *Chevalier* exercised his new Authority by levying large Contributions as far as his Power extended. A Demand was made on the City of *Edinburgh*, for 6000 Pair of Shoes, 4000 Targets, and a great Quantity of Linnen. To furnish these, a Tax of 2s. 6d. in the Pound was imposed on all Landlords of Houses, under pain of military Execution.† They also seized all the Goods in his Majesty's Warehouses at *Leith*, the Sale of which produced them 7000 l.; besides large Sums of Money extorted from particular Persons, whom they regarded as disaffected to their Cause.‡ A Sum of 15,000 l. was required

which they are said to be deposited. They have never been visible since the Union; and as many believe, never will be seen but in the exact Figures and Description given of them by *Mr. Anderson*.

§ One *Taylor*, a Shoemaker of *Edinburgh*, who got a Captain's Commission amongst the *Rebels*, undertook to make himself Master of the Castle with 30 Men, but met the Fate his Impudence deserved. For being taken Prisoner, he was tried afterwards at *Carlisle*, and condemned, but was reprieved.

* *October 4.* the Garrison, covered by a brisk Fire from the Half-Moon, made a Sally, and threw up an Entrenchment on the *Castle-Hill*, which soon cleared the *Rebels* Blockade, and forced them to a Composition. General *Guest's* View in this, was to get Provisions, and strengthen his Garrison by *Cope's* Men, near 100 of whom found Means to get into the Castle.

† This Tax amounted to above 15,000 l.

‡ They took from Mr. *Erskine*, a wealthy Brewer, and *Quaker-Preacher* (a Man of great Worth and Probity) all the Cash he had by him, besides pillaging his House so, that the Family had scarce a Bed to lie on. Upon this, the honest *Friend*, it is said, made his personal Application to their Prince, telling him

quired of the City of *Glasgow*, who on a second Sum- History of
mons, compounded the Matter for 5000 Guineas, which the Re-
ere immediately paid. || Several of the Nobility and Gen- bellion,
emen in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, suffered by 1745.
eir arbitrary Impositions. § They also sent out Parties to
e Seats of the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Douglas*, who seized
rms, Horses, or whatever they could find for their Pur-
ose. All were obliged to submit to a Power they were
no Condition to oppose; and the young *Chevalier* saw
s Commands as absolutely obeyed, as if he were in actual
possession of the Throne to which he aspired.

It is no wonder, during the Time his Affairs wore so
romising an Aspect, if his Party gathered new Strength;
veral Ships had lately brought him considerable Supplies of
loney, and military Stores, with some Cannon from
rance: * His Army was very much increased, as well by
e new Levies he had made at *Edinburgh*, † as by the

Such Methods would never thrive with him, for (added the good
Man) *George takes only a Part of my Money, but verily thou
akest all, and thou may as well take my Life, as take away the
Prop which supports it.* It is said, the Answer given, was, *That
he (Mr. Erskine) was many Years indebted to his Father's Re-
venue of Excise, and so was bound in Conscience to pay his Ar-
rears.*

|| In *October*, a further Demand was made on this wealthy
ty, of the old Subsidy, for the Tobacco of 7 Ships, just ar-
ved at *Greenock* from *Virginia*, amounting to 10,000 l. and
ree Years Excise of their Two-penny or Small Ale, making
0,000 l. more.

§ From the Earl of *Stair* at *Newliston*, they exacted 12,000
one of Hay; from the Marquis of *Lothian* at *Newbottle*, Sir
James Dalrymple at *New-Hales*, the Duke of *Buccleugh* at *Dal-*
sh, and Sir *John Clerk* of *Pennycuik*, 3000 Stone of Hay,
ed 80 Bolts of Oats each; from the Earl of *Hopton*, they took
ar 100 Horses.

* In *October*, four French Ships arrived at *Montrose*, and the
ighbouring Ports of *Stonehive* and *Dunotyr*, with Arms and
munition. In one of these came over Mr. *Boyer* (or as he
ed himself) the Marquis de *St. Guilles*, who acted the Part of
e French Ambassador amongst the Rebels, but was properly an
gent of Cardinal *Tencin*.

† *Roy-Stuart*, one of his Adherents, raised at *Edinburgh* 2 Re-
ment, consisting of 1500 Men, of which he had the Com-
nd. This Gentleman formerly bore a Commission in his
ajesty's Service, which he quitted, and going to *Italy*, enter-
into that of the Pretender.

History of Reinforcements he received from the North; † so that by the Re- the End of *October*, || he thought proper to fix himself in bellion, very advantageous Camp near *Dulkeith*, § about four Mile 1745. S. of *Edinburgh*, surrounded by the Rivers of *North* and *South Esk*, and where he lay conveniently either for advancing forwards, when Opportunity offered; or for getting the Munitions of War, which continued all the Month of *October* coming into his Camp from the East Coast. For the Security of these, the Rebels had erected a Battery at *Allea*, to command the Passage of the *Forth*, and stationed strong Convoys to prevent the Excursions of the Garrison of *Stirling-Castle*, from whence General *Blakeney* gave them frequent Alarms.

Character
of the Earl
of Kil-
marnock.

It was during this Gleam of his Prosperity, that the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, the Lords *Elcho*, *Balmerino*, *Ogilvy*, and *Pitligo*, and the young Master of *Lovat*, either actually joined him, or openly declared for his Interest. As some of these Noblemen made a considerable Figure in the Theatre of *Rebellion*, it may not be amiss, to give the Reader some Sketches of their respective Characters.

William Earl of *Kilmarnock*, was the Representative of a very ancient Family in the West of *Scotland*, in the History of which Kingdom, some of his Ancestors make a distinguishing Appearance.* His Father had been a zealous Promoter of the Revolution in 1688, as far as it related to *Scotland*, and was equally active in opposing the Rebellion in 1715, on which Occasion, his Son (the Lord *Boyd*) appeared as a Volunteer, tho' then scarce eleven Years of Age. This young Nobleman was confirmed in the Principles of Liberty, and Attachment to the present Government, at the University of *Glasgow*, where he received his Education, and distinguished himself by such a Brilliancy of Genius, and

† Lord *Ogilvy*, and *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, brought him 700 Men from the North, and Lord *Pitligo* 500 from *Aberdeenshire*.

|| His Army by the best Accounts, about this Time, made near 10,000 Men; which was near double the Number he had on his first entering *Edinburgh*, and plainly shews, how much his Success at *Preston-Pans* had promoted his Interest.

§ This Town belongs to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, who has a beautiful Palace here, built, and elegantly furnished by the great unhappy Dowager of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, beheaded in 1685.

* See the Introduction to the History, Page 6, in the Notes. lively

lively Wit, as rendered his Conversation courted by all : History of
 But he had too strong and prevalent a Bent for Pleasure, and the Re-
 by being early his own Master, lay under too little Restraint, bellion.
 to apply to those severer Studies, which form the Statesman 1745-
 or Philosopher. His Fortune, which was but narrow for
 his Quality, received a very considerable Addition by his
 Marriage with a Lady of noble Birth.† who brought him
 not only a large Estate, but also a numerous Offspring to
 inherit it ; so that he might in all respects have lived as
 happy and independent, as his best Friends could wish him ;
 but this Increase of his Fortune, as it furnished him with the
 Means of indulging in its full Extent, his natural Inclination
 to Gaiety and Profuseness, so in the End, served only to
 involve him in new Difficulties. Continued Excesses ended
 in narrow and uneasy Circumstances.‡ But as his Lordship
 was in Favour with the Court, for whose Interest he always
 appeared, he had a constant Pension of 400 l. a Year from
 the Crown ; and at the Time of the Rebellion, his eldest
 son, the Lord *Boyd*, had a Commission in his Majesty's
 service||. This unfortunate *Earl* had many amiable Quali-
 ties ; being polite, affable, generous, and humane. It is
 no Wonder therefore, if he was received by the young *Che-*
valier with open Arms, made Col. of *Hussars*, one of his
Privy-Council, and flattered, no doubt, with the Hopes of
 not only repairing his shattered Fortune, but gaining new
 Honours and Advantages by the Success of the Cause ; tho'
 by this fatal Step, in the End, he blasted his Honours,
 and forfeited his Life.

† The Lady *Anne Livingstone*, sole Daughter and Heiress of
 the Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Callender*, attainted in the *Rebellion*
 1715.—Yet, tho' this Lady being educated in high Principles,
 is suspected of having influenced her Lord to this fatal Mea-
 sure, he before his Death did her the Justice to acquit her
 of this Charge ; so ready was he to acknowledge his own Errors,
 instead of excusing himself at the Expence of others.

‡ The Earl himself owned to Mr. *Forster*, that the true Root
 of his Misfortunes was his careless and dissolute Life, which had
 rendered his Circumstances desperate.

|| It must be acknowledged, these Circumstances greatly
 lightened his Guilt, as they added Ingratitude to Rebellion,
 and not a little perhaps contributed to his being excluded all
 hopes of the Royal Mercy.

History of
the Re-
bellion.

1745.

Of Lord
Elcho.

David, Lord *Elcho*, was the eldest Son of the Earl of *Wemyss*. || The Education of this young Lord had been strictly attended to, so that he had a greater Share of both Virtue and Learning than is common with those of his Rank. His Person was graceful, and his Deportment engaging, and all his Conduct was heightened with such Benevolence of Mind and Sweetness of Manners, as gained him a general Esteem: As he engaged in the Rebellion from Principles, so he acted his Part in it, with all the Ardour and Spirit natural to him, and which had done him Honour, if he had exerted in a better Cause. He was by the *Pretender* honoured with the Post of Colonel of his *Life-Guards*.

Of Lord
Balmerino.

Arthur, Lord *Balmerino*, (a Cadet of the noble Family of *Elphinston*) had been educated in *Jacobite* Principles, from which he never deviated, tho' some of his Ancestors were noted for a very opposite Conduct. § It is said, however, that he entered into the Service in Queen *Anne's* Reign, and had the Command of a Foot Company, under the Duke of *Argyle* at the Battle of *Dumblain*; soon after which, he went over to the Earl of *Mar*. It is not ascertained when he joined the young *Pretender*, some asserting that he lived privately in *Scotland* at the breaking out of the Rebellion; * others, that he had long resided at

• || By his Lady *Janet*, only Daughter and Heiress of the famous Col. *Charteris*, who left his Estate of 11,000 l. a Year to her second Son, on his assuming the Name and Arms of *Charteris*, besides Legacies of 5000 l. each to all the other Children, and 1200 l. a Year to the *Countess* herself for Life.

§ Lord *Balmerino*, (the first Baron of the Name) was Secretary of State to King *James I*, and tried at *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*, March 10, 1609, for *High Treason*, in procuring the King inadvertently to sign a Letter to the *Pope*, and condemned; but after some Years Imprisonment, the King pardoned him, and he was restored in Blood and Estate. *John* his Son, was a violent *Covenanter* against K. *Charles I*, and in 1634, was tried for a Libel against that King, and found Guilty; but was pardoned on his Submission.

* The Author of the *Succinct History* (p. 140) tells us, that after his joining the Earl of *Mar* in 1715, he was pardoned by the Intercession of his Father, that he lived concealed in *Scotland* till the breaking out of the last Rebellion, into which he went early, and soon after by the Death of his elder Brother, who was a Lord of the Session, and left no Issue, the Title devolved to him.

Rome, from whence he attended the young *Chevalier* to History of France, and came over with him to Scotland.† This last the Re- Account appears the most probable of the two, as it seems bellion. delivered on better Authority. Be this as it will, it is cer- 1745. tain, no Man of the whole Party was more zealously attached to the Cause he engaged in: He was indeed rather formed for a Soldier than a Courtier, being of a warm Disposition and blunt Deportment, but at the same Time, he was a Man of great Candour and Openness. Tho' his Fortune was small,‡ he had a generous Soul, and as his Resolution was undaunted, he was incapable in his Nature of the least Degree of Hypocrisy or Dissimulation. His want of Politeness seemed to be more than attoned for, by his Sincerity. He was illiterate in respect of his Birth, but rather from a total Neglect of Letters, than want of Ability, having a sound Judgment and no small Share of Wit.

By the Preparations made at *Edinburgh* towards the End of *October*, it plainly appeared, that the Rebels had some Expedition in View. All the Horses they could procure throughout *Lothian* were taken up, || and on the 28th, a general Review of their Army was made by the young *Pretender*, and his principal Officers, on the Sands between *Leith* and *Musselburgh*.§ On the 30th, at Night, 6 Brass The Pieces of Cannon, with 200 Carts loaded with Arms and young Ammunition, convoyed with a Party of 400 Men, with *Pretender* 12 or 14 *French* Engineers, arrived in the Camp at *Dalkeith*, marches from Dal- keith.

† *M'Donald* of *Keppoch*, who was executed at *Kennington-Common*, (*August* 22, 1746) four Days after *Lord Balmerino* had suffered on *Tower-Hill*, affirmed, that this Nobleman had, for several Years before, resided at the *Pretender's* Court at *Rome*, from whence he attended the young *Chevalier* during his whole Expedition, and on his Arrival in *Scotland*, was made a Colonel of Horse, Lord of his Bed-chamber, and a Privy-Councillor.

‡ It consisted of some small Farms in *Fife-Shire*, and the Lordship, or Suburb of *Calton*, leading from *Leith* to *Edinburgh*.

|| About 6 or 700 were taken from the Gentlemen and Farmers; the Duke of *Buccleugh's* Chamberlain was required to furnish 100, and the Duke of *Hamilton's* Factor, an equal Number. The Town of *Leith* was summoned to supply a certain Number of Carriages.

§ It was at first intended to be in *Leith-Links*, but a Bomb or two from the Castle, threw the *Highlanders* into such Consternation, that they thought proper to remove at a greater Distance.

The

History of The following Evening their Prince left *Edinburgh* about the Re-
 bellion. six o'Clock, and the same Night lay at *Pinky-House*, *
 1745 from whence, early, *November 1*, he went to *Dalkeith-Palace* and gave the necessary Orders for the March of his
 Troops. The same Day, the General Officers were nominated for the Expedition. The Duke of *Perth* had the Title of General; Lord *George Murray* acted as Lieutenant-General; Lord *Elcho*, as Colonel of the Life-Guards; the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, as Colonel of Hussars; and the Lord *Pitsligo*, as Colonel of the *Angus* Horse. Soon after, two Bodies of *Highlanders* advanced to *Lean-Head* and *Pennycuik*, † both lying on the great Road leading West from *Edinburgh* to *Peebles*, in order to make Way for the main of their Army, which began its March Southwards, in three Divisions; the first, or Western Column, consisting of between 4 and 5000 Men, directed its Route by *Peebles*, ‡ near which Place the young *Chevalier* took up his Head-Quarters at *Broughton*, the Seat of Mr. *Murray*, his Secretary. The Centre or middle Division, led by the Duke of *Perth*, directed its March by *Lauder*, § *Selkirk*, § and *Harwick*, while the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, who commanded the third or Eastermost Column, pursued his Way by *Kelfo*, * and *Jedburgh*, † at the first of which Places he crossed the *Tweed*. It was now evident beyond Dispute, that the Design of the Rebels was to enter *England* by way of *Cumberland*, as they did in the preceding Rebellion of 1715. ‡ In

Advances
to the
Border.

* A fine old Seat of the Marquis of *Tweeddale's*, just by *Musselburgh*, famous for its Gallery of Paintings.

† About nine Miles S. W. of *Edinburgh*, and six from *Dalkeith*, the Seat of that Friend of Learning and Virtue, the worthy Sir *John Clerk*, Bart. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in *Scotland*.

‡ The chief Town of *Tweeddale*, 16 Miles S. of *Edinburgh*.

§ The chief Town of *Lauderdale*, 16 Miles S. E. of *Edinburgh*.

§ The Capital of a small Shire, or County 29 Miles S. of *Edinburgh*.

* A Town of the Shire of *Roxburgh*, lying on the *Tweed*, near the Border of *England*, 26 Miles S. of *Edinburgh*, and 10 W. of *Berwick*. Here the Rebels summoned the Provost to find Quarters for 4000 Foot, and 1000 Horse.

† Another Town of the same Shire, 30 Miles S. of *Edinburgh*, and 30 W. of *Berwick*.

‡ The Reader will not be displeased to see an Account of the Rebel-

In the mean Time Marshal *Wade*, who continued with History of the Royal Army at *Newcastle*, on the first Notice of the the Re-
 March of the Rebels, sent immediate Orders to the Horse bellion,
 quartered at *Durham* to join him: The Dragoons of *Ligonier*, 1745.
 and *Hamilton*, had been posted at *Wooler*, || by General
Handasyde, in order to observe their Motions. Soon after,
 on receiving a Confirmation of their having abandoned
Edinburgh, on *November 12*. Lieutenant General *Handa-*
syde who commanded at *Berwick*, set out with those Dra-
 goons, and the Foot Regiments of *Price* and *Ligonier*, to
 repossess that City, which accordingly the King's Troops
 entered on the 14th, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, General
 who had suffered too much from their late Inmates, not to syde takes
 with themselves effectually secured against their Return. Reposses-
 During this Time the Rebel-Army continued their sion of
 March. Nov. the 6th, the westernmost Division under the
 young Pretender was joined by the Column under Lord
Kilmarnock, and the same Day their advanced Guards en-

Rebel-Army, as taken during their Stay at *Carlisle*, distinguish-
 ing the respecting Corps, and their Number.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Number.
* <i>Lochyell</i>	<i>Cameron of Lochyell.</i>	740
* <i>Appin</i>	<i>Stuart of Ardsheild.</i>	360
<i>Athole</i>	<i>Ld. Gorge Murray.</i>	1000
* <i>Clanronald</i>	<i>M'Donald of ditto.</i>	200
* <i>Keppoch</i>	<i>M'Donald of ditto.</i>	400
* <i>Glenco</i>	<i>M'Donald of ditto.</i>	200
<i>Ogilvie</i>	<i>Lord Ogilvie.</i>	500
<i>Glenbucket</i>	<i>Gordon of ditto.</i>	427
<i>Perth</i>	<i>Duke of Perth.</i>	750
* <i>Strowan</i>	<i>Robertson of Strowan.</i>	200
* <i>M'Lauchlan</i>	<i>M'Lauchlan of that Ilk.</i>	260
* <i>Glengary</i>	<i>M'Donald of ditto.</i>	300
* <i>Glengary</i>	<i>M'Gregor of ditto.</i>	300
<i>Nairn</i>	<i>Lord Nairn.</i>	200
15 <i>Edinburgh</i>	<i>Roy Stuart (with Lord Kelly's Men)</i>	450
In several small Corps		1000
Earl of <i>Kilmarnock</i> , and Lord <i>Elcho's</i> Horse		160
Lord <i>Pittligo's</i> Horse.		140
Total		7587

N. B. The Corps marked thus (*) were the Clans.

|| A Small-Town on the Edge of *Northumberland*, about 7
 Miles S. of *Kelfo*.

History of
the Re-
bellion.

1745.

Rebel
Army en-
ter Eng-
land.


tered *England*. The Day following their main Body marched from *Hawick* to *Halyhaugh*, where their Prince took up his Head-Quarters. Nov. 8th, they continued their March, Part of the Cavalry to *Langholm*, the Remainder crossing the River lay at *Langton*, and the Foot were cantoned at *Cannoby*, on the *Scots* Side. * Nov. 9th, they proceeded to *Rowcliff*, four Miles from *Carlisle*, where they crossed the *Eden*, and continued their Route to *Brough-side*, where they fixed their Head-Quarters, and where they were the next Morning joined by their Centre-Division under the Duke of *Perth*, with the Artillery, which had marched by *Moffat*. † On the 9th, an advanced Party of their *Hussars* appeared on *Stanwix* Bank, opposite to *Carlisle*, ‡ to take a View of the City; but a few Cannon-shot being fired at them from the Walls, they retired. The succeeding Day their whole Army having passed the *Eden* at several Fords, invested the Place on all Sides. The City wanted not Men to defend it, as the whole Militia of *Cum-*

* This Night the young Pretender lay at Mr. *David Murray's*, at *Ridding*.

† The chief Town of *Annandale*, 37 Miles S. W. of *Edinburgh*, much frequented on account of its Mineral Waters, but otherwise a very poor Place.

‡ This City, the Capital of *Cumberland*, is of an oblong irregular Form, approaching that of a *Triangle*, and is naturally strong, having not only a good Wall but a Castle and a Citadel. The former, which lies at the N. W. End, is a good old Fortification, and is supposed to have been built by *William Rufus*, Son of the Conqueror. The latter, which stands at the S. E. Extremity of the Town, is the Work of *Henry VIII.* The City is besides surrounded almost by the Rivers *Eden* and *Cauda*, and has always been esteemed one of the Keys of the Kingdom on the Side of *Scotland*. *Henry I.* founded the Episcopal See here in 1130, and not only repaired the Fortifications, but was a great Benefactor to the Place. It was often besieged by the *Scots* in their Wars with *England*, and twice taken, viz. in the Reign of *K. Stephen* and *K. John*, but soon recovered. In the Time of *Richard II.* it suffered by a terrible Fire, which consumed the Cathedral, with 1500 Houses: But it is now a very fair City, having three Churches and three Gates, viz. the *Caldo* or *Irish* Gate, to the S. W. the *Bother* or *English* Gate, to the S. E. and the *Richard* or *Scots* Gate, to the N. It sends two Members to the *British* Parliament, is governed by a *Mayor* and 12 *Aldermen*, with two *Bailiffs*, and has a weekly Market on *Saturdays*. It is distant from *London* 228 Miles N. W. 60 S. W. from *Edinburgh*, 40 W. from *Newcastle*, and 14 N. of *Penrith*.

berland

berland and Westmoreland were within the Walls, || and History of Col. Durand, who commanded in the Castle, seemed re- the Re- solved to defend himself to the last Extremity. Had the bellion. Spirit of the People answered these Appearances, Carlisle 1745. might certainly have bid Defiance to the Rebel-Army. *  About Noon, Nov. 10th, Mr. Pattenfon, † the Mayor, received a Letter from the young Pretender, signed Charles, P. R. requiring him to surrender the Place, with strong Menaces in case of Refusal, and demanding a definitive Answer in two Hours. But no Reply being made but by the Mouths of the Cannon, the Rebels withdrew to Brampton, ‡ where, in a Council held by their Prince and General Officers, the Siege of Carlisle was resolved on. For this Besiege Carlisle. End they employed the 11th and 12th in refreshing their Men, || and in cutting down Wood in Corby and Warwick Parks for Scaling-Ladders, Fascines, and Carriages. § On the

|| A private Letter from Carlisle, wrote by a Person of Judgment speaks thus, ‘ Now 5th, we began to understand that the projected Expedition of the Rebels was now undertaken, which our Indolence representing as impossible, we had taken no Measures to prevent it. None of our Nobility (except Lord Lonsdale) stirred, and we had couped up the Militia and Light Horse of Westmoreland and Cumberland within the Walls of Carlisle, hoping they would march by us civilly, as they did in the Year 1715.’

* Though the Fortifications of the City and Castle are antient and irregular, yet Col. Durand thought the Place tenable against a better Army than that which the Rebels brought before it.

† Hughes, in his Narrative, calls him Backhouse, and asserts, that he and the Town-Clerk not only gave up the Town, but proclaimed the Pretender with great Formality.

‡ If a Speech ascribed to the Duke of Perth on this Occasion be genuine, the Proposition of returning before Carlisle came from him. The Author of the Succinct History, p. 17, says (upon what Grounds I know not) that the Officers were obliged to comply with this Measure, to gratify their Men; as if the Rebel Generals had neither Sense, Conduct, or Discipline.

|| Hunting and destroying the Sheep of Lord Carlisle's Tenants, and killing all the Poultry they could lay their Hands on.

§ The private Letter from Carlisle before quoted, gives this Account of them: ‘ On the 11th, the Prince's Guards arrived at Naworth, the Seat of the Earl of Carlisle, where I went to see them. They behaved well, and made a good Appearance. As they were curious to see a Map of England, I carried them one the next Morning, to try if I could penetrate their De-

History of the 13th, about Ten in the Morning, they displayed their the Re- White Flag at *Warwick-Bridge* End, and called in their bellion. Forces dispersed in the neighbouring Villages. About 1745. Noon, having formed, they returned to *Carlisle*, and about Three arrived before the City, from whence the Fire was renewed against them. But the next Day it being discovered that they had broke Ground to erect a Battery, the which sur-Magistrates thought fit to capitulate, * and the Place was readers. given up the 15th, at Ten in the Morning. † The Militia dispersed to their respective Homes, Col. *Durand*, who commanded in the Castle, having only 70 Invalids left, was obliged to abandon that Fortrefs, having first nailed up nine Pieces of Cannon. Thus on the 15th of *Nov.* the Duke of *Perth* took Possession of *Carlisle*, ‡ where the *Pretender* was proclaimed the same Day, and on the 19th the young *Chevalier* made his publick Entry into the Place, under a general Salvo of the Artillery. This Event was of no small Advantage to his Cause, both as it gave his Arms a Reputation, and as he found in this Place a considerable Booty. ||

As

* signs, which I believe they hardly knew themselves, though they made great Enquiry about *Wales*, and other Places. The same Day Cap. *Hamilton*, Quarter-Master-General of their Foot, came to *Narworth*, to order Billets for 6000 Men; at which the Guards looked blank, and began to secure their Moveables; from which I guessed what a Crew we were about to receive. About Noon their *Highlanders* arrived, and spent the rest of the Day in shooting Sheep, Geese, &c. and robbing on the Highway, which their Leaders, though dissatisfied with, either could nor, or durst not restrain.

* We learn from *Hughes's Narrative*, that Mr. *Gilpin*, the Recorder, related the Affair to the Duke of *Cumberland* thus: That a Meeting was held about defending the Town, in which it was resolved to write to General *Wade*, then at *Hexham*, to come to their Assistance; otherwise they must give up the Town. The Marshal's Answer was, *That he neither could, nor would come to their Relief.*

† The Author of the private Letter from *Carlisle* says, 'The Keys of the City were carried to the *Pretender* at *Brampton*, by the Mayor and his Attendants.

‡ It was alledged in excuse for the Surrender, that the Militia were so fatigued with seven Days and Nights constant Fatigue and Watching, that they were incapable of longer Duty, and having no Hopes of Succour, refused to serve, Multitudes hourly deserting and getting over the Walls.

|| In the Castle the Rebels found 1000 Stand of Arms, besides the

As the Conduct of Marshal *Wade* on this Occasion has History of been variously censured, it is proper to give the Reader some the Re- Account of it. As soon as he received certain Intelligence bellion, of the Rebels appearing before *Carlisle*, notwithstanding the 1745 Severity of the Season, and the Condition of the Army, § Marshal *Wade* ad- which had for some Time been sickly, he decamped from vances to *Newcastle*, Nov. the 16th; but the Coldness of the Wea- Hexham, ther, and a deep Snow just fallen, retarded his March so much, that it was Eight at Night before he reached *Ovington*, many of the Soldiers dropping behind, with the Badness of the Roads and excessive Fatigue. The next Day he proceeded for *Hexham*, where the first Column arrived about Four in the Afternoon, but the Rear did not get up till near Midnight. * Here receiving the News of the Surrender of *Carlisle*, and having no Hopes of coming up with the Rebels, (the Moor by the late Storm being rendered unpassable,) he determined to return to *Newcastle*, which but re- he did on the 22d, and where his Forces found the good turns to Quarters necessary to refresh them after so ruinous a Newcastle; March. †

The Advance of the Rebels into *England*, and their Reduction of *Carlisle*, spread a general Alarm through all the N. W. Part of the Kingdom, and made it absolutely necessary for the Government to take new Measures for opposing their Progress. Accordingly Orders were given for immediately forming a new Army of 10,000 Men in *Staffordshire*, under the Command of Sir *John Ligonier*, † and

the valuable Effects which the neighbouring Gentry and principal Inhabitants had deposited there for Safety.

§ Nov. the 8th, a general Review of the Army had been made by Count *Maurice* of *Nassau* and the Marshal, on the Town Moor of *Newcastle*, the Troops being drawn up in two grand Lines, near two Miles long, and three Men deep, making a fine Appearance.

* They encamped on a Moor half a Mile from *Hexham*, where the Inhabitants had taken Care to provide a sufficient Quantity of Straw, and make good Fires all over the Ground for their Reception. They staid here near three Days.

† About this Time there were frequent Reports of a Body of *Danes* coming over, which proved in the End without Foundation.

‡ He had under him, as Lieutenant-Generals, the Duke of *Richmond* and General *Sinclare*; Major-Generals, *Skelton* and *Bland*; Brigadiers, Lord *Semple*, *Bligh*, and *Douglas*.

composed

History of composed of Veteran Regiments, & others newly raised, * the Re- and a Train of Artillery.† The Castle and City of *Chester*, bellion, by the Vigilance of the Earl of *Cholmondley*, was put in a good Condition of Defence; and the Town of *Liverpool* ‡ distinguished itself by raising and cloathing a Regiment of Volunteers, and taking all the other necessary Precautions for their own Security.

Rebel Army leave *Carlisle*.

Arrive at *Manchester*,

Indeed all these Dispositions were no more than seasonable, for *Nov. 20th*, the Rebels having left a Garrison of 200 Men in *Carlisle-Castle* under one *Hamilton*, || began their March Southward again, and the same Afternoon their Van Guard, to the Number of 3000, under Lord *George Murray*, entered *Penrith*, from whence they detached a Party of 120 Men to take Possession of *Lowther-Hall*, the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*. The next Day the young *Chevalier* †† arrived with their main Body, and by a pretty exact Calculation made of their whole Number here, it did not exceed 7000, of which their main Body of regular Horse was very inconsiderable. On the 24th, their Van Guard entered *Lancaster* and *Burton*, from whence they proceeded to *Preston* on the 27th, and the Day following took Possession of *Manchester*, where their whole Army took up their Quarters on the 29th. During this expeditious March ||| they took Care to proclaim the

Pretender

* *Viz. Cobham's* and *Bland's* Dragoons, four Troops of *Ligonier's* Horse, with the Foot Regiments of *Charles Howard*, *Sowle*, *Johnston*, *Douglas*, *Semple*, *Bligh*, and *Skelton*.

* *Viz. Montague's* and *Kingston's* Horse, with the Foot Regiments of *Bedford*, *Cholmondley*, *Halifax*, *Montagu*, and *Granby*.

† Thirty Pieces of Cannon, six and three Pounders, under the Brigadier-Majors *Roper*, *Lefly*, and *Bernard*.

‡ These were called the *Liverpool-Blues*, and did very good Service. The Duke of *Cumberland* was pleased to acknowledge the Loyalty of this Town, by a Letter of Thanks under his Royal Hand, dated from *Litchfield*, *Nov. 29th*, 1745.

|| The Duke of *Perth* had been appointed Governor of *Carlisle*, so that *Hamilton* only acted as his Deputy.

†† He entered *Penrith* on Foot at the Head of the *Highlanders*, and in their Drefs.

||| Their Motions were thus described by an Eye-Witness.
 • For Provisions they carry Live-Cattle, which they kill as they want. Oarmeal they buy, or take, and carry it in a long Bag
 • by their Sides, mix it with Water and so eat it raw. Their
 • Officers lodge in the Villages, but the Men encamp. They
 • always

Pretender in all the Places through which they passed, and History of
to collect the Publick Money. At *Manchester* they beat the Re-
up for Recruits with some Success, * several Persons join- bellion.
ing them, and amongst the rest the famous Parson Cap- 1745.
poch, whom the young *Pretender* rewarded with the Title
of Bishop of *Carlisle*. About two o'Clock the same Day
this Prince made his publick Entry in the *Highland-Garb*
on Foot, and surrounded by a select Body of the *Clans*. †
In the Evening, by his Order, Illuminations were made,
and Proclamation was issued for all who had the Publick
Money to come in and settle their Accounts. However,
he stayed here but one Day. Some conceived his Design
was to march by *Chester* into *Wales*; ‡ but as all the
Bridges over the River *Mersey*, at *Warrington*, *Stockport*,
and *Burton*, were broke down, his Progress this Way was
disappointed. Nov. 30th, the Rebel-Army marched from
Manchester in two Divisions, the one taking the Road to
Stockport, and the other that to *Knottersford*. Near the for-
mer of these Places their Prince forded the River in his
Highland Dress, having the Water up to his Middle, and
seeming much dejected. At the latter their Foot crossed
over Bridges, || made of Trees felled for that Purpose.
Their Horse, and Artillery, consisting of 14 or 15 Field
Pieces, passed at *Chedle-Ford*. Dec. 1st, these two Bodies

always move by Day-break, or sooner if the Moon shines,
and march at a great Rate, expressing a strong Desire to get
into *Lancashire*. No wonder if such light Warriors should
out-march the King's Troops, who were seldom in Motion till
Nine or Ten in the Morning.

* Here they formed the Corps called the *Manchester Regiments*,
the Command of which was given to Col. *Townley*. Most of
these were afterwards made Prisoners in *Carlisle*, and paid dear-
ly for their Folly.

† His Dress was a light *Plaid*, belted with a blue Sash, a grey
Wig, and a blue Velvet Bonnet laced with Silver, with a white
Rose in the Centre of the Top, which distinguished him from
his General Officers, who wore their Cockades on one Side.

‡ So the *Paris Gazette* gave out, and perhaps it would have
been the wiser Measure, since in that mountainous Country they
might have protracted the War, and lay nearer to have receive of
supplies from *France* and *Spain*.

|| These Bridges were made chiefly of Poplar Trees, laid
lengthway, from Bank to Bank, with Planks dispersed across
them.

joined

History of joined at *Macclesfield*, § where the young Pretender arrived the same Evening with about 5000 Men. The Day following they resumed their March in two Columns, one of which the same Day entered *Congleton*, * the other passed near *Gawsworth*. An advanced Party of about 30 came to *Ashbury*, in the Road to *Newcastle under Line*, † which made it imagined, they would bend their Route this Way. December 3, their two grand Divisions proceeded separately, the one to *Leake* in *Staffordshire*, and the other to *Ashborne* in *Derbyshire*. On the Rebels Advance to *Derby*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, who with 120 Men he had raised, was in the Town, and 600 raised by Subscription, retired the preceding Night, to *Nottingham*. December 4, their Vanguard of 30 Horse, entered the Town of *Derby*, ‡ about 11 in the Forenoon, demanding Quarters for 9000 Men. About three in the Afternoon Lord *Elcho* arrived with their Lifeguards, and some of the principal Chiefs on Horseback, who made a tolerable Appearance: || These were followed towards Evening by their main Body, composed of the *Clans*, with their Bagpipes and about 8 or 10 Standards; §§ who drew up in the Market-Place till the Pretender was proclaimed. |||| Their Prince made his Entry on Foot, about the Dusk of the Evening, and took up his Lodging at the Earl of *Exeter's*, where a Guard mounted. The rest of their Chiefs were quartered at the best Houses, ||||| and the Town in general was pretty

and Advance to
Derby.

§ A Market Town of *Cheshire*, 12 Miles S. of *Manchester*, and 124 N. W. of *London*.

* A small Market Town of *Cheshire*, 19 Miles from *Manchester*, and 123 from *London*.

† A Market of *Staffordshire*, 116 Miles N. W. of *London*, and 27 Miles from *Manchester*.

‡ The Capital of *Derbyshire*, is a populous thriving Town, lying on the River *Derwent*, 93 Miles N. W. of *London*, and 108 S. of *Carlisle*. It is famous for its Ale.

|| Being in blue, faced with red, and scarlet Wastcoats, laced with Gold.

§§ Mostly White, with red Crosses.

|||| The Bells were rung, and Bonfires lighted, to prevent Disorder the Proclamation was made by the common Cryer. The Rebels insisted on the Magistrates appearing in their Formalities, but being told, they had sent their Gowns out of Town, it was excused.

||||| The Marquis of *Tullibardine*, at Mr. *Gisborne's*; the Duke of *Perth*, at Mrs. *Riswell's*; the Lord *Elcho*, at Mr. *Storer's* Lord



1 Bencaulle Mill
2 Tyndale Bridge
3 Eden River



History of joined at *Macclesfield*, § where the young *Pretender* arrived the same Evening with about 5000 Men. The Day following they resumed their March in two Columns, one of which the same Day entered *Congleton*, * the other passed near *Gawsworth*. An advanced Party of about 30 came to *Ashbury*, in the Road to *Newcastle under Line*, † which made it imagined, they would bend their Route this Way. December 3, their two grand Divisions proceeded separately, the one to *Leake* in *Staffordshire*, and the other to *Ashborne* in *Derbyshire*. On the Rebels Advance to *Derby*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, who with 120 Men he had raised, was in the Town, and 600 raised by Subscription, retired the preceding Night, to *Nottingham*. December 4, their Vanguard of 30 Horse, entered the Town of *Derby*, ‡ about 11 in the Forenoon, demanding Quarters for 9000 Men. About three in the Afternoon Lord *Elcho* arrived with their Life-Guards, and some of the principal Chiefs on Horseback, who made a tolerable Appearance: || These were followed towards Evening by their main Body, composed of the *Clans*, with their Bagpipes and about 8 or 10 Standards; §§ who drew up in the Market-Place till the *Pretender* was proclaimed. ||| Their Prince made his Entry on Foot, about the Dusk of the Evening, and took up his Lodging at the Earl of *Exeter's*, where a Guard mounted. The rest of their Chiefs were quartered at the best Houses, |||| and the Town in general was pretty

and Advance to
Derby.

§ A Market Town of *Cheeshire*, 12 Miles S. of *Manchester*, and 124 N. W. of *London*.

* A small Market Town of *Cheeshire*, 19 Miles from *Manchester*, and 123 from *London*.

† A Market of *Staffordshire*, 116 Miles N. W. of *London*, and 27 Miles from *Manchester*.

‡ The Capital of *Derbyshire*, is a populous thriving Town, lying on the River *Derwent*, 93 Miles N. W. of *London*, and 108 S. of *Carlisle*. It is famous for its Ale.

|| Being in blue, faced with red, and scarlet Waistcoats, laced with Gold.

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|||| The Marquis of *Tullibardine*, at Mr. *Gisborne's*; the Duke of *Pertb*, at Mrs. *Riwell's*; the Lord *Elcho*, at Mr. *Storer's*; Lord



pretty well stocked with these new Guests, who seemed pleased with their Accommodation, and without much Ceremony, provided themselves with such Necessaries as they wanted, at a lower Rate than the Sellers could well afford: As they continued here two Nights, and were very regularly billeted, it furnished an Opportunity of making the most exact Determination of their Number, had been yet taken. § This being the farthest Progress of their desperate Expedition, we shall leave them a while, to trace the Motions of the Royal Army sent to oppose them.

We have already observed that on the first News of the Rebels marching into *England*, his Majesty had given Orders for an Army to assemble in the Neighbourhood of *Litchfield*, under the Command of Sir *John Ligonier*: * But in the Advance of the young Pretender into *Lancashire*, it seemed necessary to oppose so alarming an Invasion by a General, who might inspire the Troops with Courage in Defence

Lord George Marray, at Mr. Heathcoat's; Lord Pittligo, at Mr. Meynell's; old Gordon of Glenbucket, at Alderman Smith's; Lord Cairn, at Mr. Bingham's; Lady Ogilvy, and Mrs Murray, at Mr. France's. Some Gentlemen had near 100 common Men, and few Houses publick or private had not less than from 30 to 50. § This Calculation, which follows, is too interesting to be omitted, as it approaches so near the former List.

First Night.		Parishes.		Second Night.
1,590	—	St. Warburgh's.	—	1,641
2,979	—	All-Saints.	—	3,027
1,001	—	St. Peter's.	—	1,001
724	—	St. Michael's.	—	724
714	—	St. Almond's.	—	755
<hr/>				
7,008		[Women and Boys excluded]		7,148

* This was now augmented to near 13000 Men, viz.

Veteran Foot,	7500
New raised Foot,	3000

Infantry,	10,500
-----------	--------

Veteran Horse,	1400
New-raised Horse	800
Cavalry,	2200

Total	12,700
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History of of their King and Country, and for this Purpose not a more
 he Re- unexceptionable Choice could be made, than that of the
 -ellion. Duke of *Cumberland*, who, by his Affability and Valour,
 1745. possessed in a very great Degree the Minds of the Soldiery.
 Accordingly, his Royal Highness set out from *St. James's*,
November 26th, to take on him the Command. He ar-
 rived at *Litchfield* on the 28th, and found the Troops can-
 toned, with a Line of Cavalry in Front, extending from
Tamworth to *Stafford*,† and in a good Condition for taking
 the Field. He immediately ordered a Detachment of Horse
 to advance to *Newcastle under Line*. On the 1st of *De-*
cember, his Royal Highness was joined by two Battalions of
 the Guards, who had made forced Marches from *London* for
 that Purpose.‡ The next Day, on Advice of the Rebels
 being at *Congleton*, which is but 9 Miles from *Newcastle*,
 the Duke immediately ordered the Horse posted at this last
 Place to be alert, and gave Directions to the two Battalions
 of Foot there to retire to *Stone* on the Enemy's Approach.
 At the same time, he put himself in March from *Stafford*
 with the main Body, consisting of 11 old Battalions of In-
 fantry, and six Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, for *Stone*,
 in order to support his advanced Posts, if attacked. But
 receiving Information on his Arrival, that the Rebel-Army
 had turned off by *Ashborne* to *Derby*, and repossessed them-
 selves of *Swarkestone-Bridge*,|| he returned on the 4th to
Stafford; where it was resolved to retire towards *Northamp-*
ton, in order to intercept their March to *London*, which was
 then apprehended. But finding the young Pretender con-
 tinued at *Derby*, his Royal Highness halted, and encamped
 on *Meriden-Common* in the Neighbourhood of *Coventry*.

And of
 Marshal
 Wade.

In the mean Time Marshal *Wade*, on Notice of the Re-
 bels entering *Lancashire*, decamped from *Newcastle* about
 the End of *November*, and by slow Marches, on the 28th
 arrived at *Penbridge* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. By

† These Places lie about 19 Miles distant from each other.

‡ The Town of *Birmingham* in *Warwickshire*, generously fur-
 nished 200 Horses to forward the March of these Troops, who
 arrived by that Means at *Litchfield*, *Dec. 1*.

|| Orders were given to break down this Bridge, which lie
 on the *Trent*, between *Derby* and *Loughborough*, in the grea
 Road to *London*. But the Rebels had possessed themselves of it
 before these Orders could be put in Execution.

Dec. the 4th following, he made a shift to reach *Wetherby* § History of
in *Yorkshire*; and on the 10th encamped in the Neighbour- the Re-
hood of *Wakefield*; * where we shall leave him to see what bellion,
appened at *London* during this uncertain Crisis. 1745.

§ Forty Miles from *Penbridge*, 10 from *York*, and 145 from *London*.

* A populous and thriving Market Town in the *West riding* of *Yorkshire*, 15 Miles S. W. of *Wetherby*, 21 from *York*, and 33 from *London*. So that he marched 80 Miles in 13 Days. I mention this, because it is evident, had he marched but a little faster, he might have effectually cut off the Rebels Retreat. In order to clear this, I shall give an Account of the Marshal's Route, as communicated by a Gentleman who attended the Army. He encamped near *Boroughbridge*, Dec. 2; halted the 3d; marched and encamped on *Clifford-Moor*, near *Wetherby*, Dec. 4th; halted the 5th; marched and encamped near *Ferry-Bridge*, Dec. 6th; halted the 7th, 8th, and 9th; marched and encamped near *Wakefield*, Dec. 10; halted the 11th; marched and encamped near *Leeds*, Dec. 12; marched and encamped on *Clifford-Moor*, near *Wetherby*, Dec. 13; marched and encamped near *Boroughbridge*, Dec. 14; halted the 15th; marched thence for *Newcastle*, Dec. 16th; and arrived there the 20th.

Marshal *Wade*'s Army consisted of the following Corps.

Cavalry.

The *Yorkshire* Royal Hunters.

Montagu's } Horse.

Wade's }

St. George's Dragoons.

British Infantry.


The second Battalion of *St. Clair's* Royal Scots, *Thomas Howard's* Old Buffs, *Barrel's*, *Wolfe's*, *Pultney's*, *Blakeney's*, *Cholmondeley's*, *Fleming's*, *Monro's*, and *Battereau's* Regiments; the Dutch Regiments of *Holstein-Gottorp*, *Villattes*, *Brackell*, *Paitot*, *De la Roque*, and *Hirzell*. This last consisted of three Battalions of Swiss.

This Army was attended with a Train of Artillery of about 20 Field-Pieces, Part Three-Pounders, and the rest smaller.

Marshal *Wade* had under him the following General-Officers, viz. The Lieutenant Generals *Lord Tyrrawley* and *Wentworth*; the Major-Generals *Howard*, *Huske*, and *Oglethorpe*; and the Brigadier-Generals *Mordaunt* and *Cholmondeley*.

General *Oglethorpe* commanded the Horse, who did not encamp with the Foot, but were quartered in the Towns.

Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, who commanded the Dutch Troops under the Marshal.

History of the Rebellion. 1745.  It would be difficult for those who were not Eye-witnesses, to conceive the Consternation, which appeared this vast Metropolis on the first News of the Rebels having taken Possession of *Derby*. Their Approach within less than 100 Miles of the Capital; the vast Preparations then making at *Dunkirk* and *Calais* for an Invasion; and the Apprehensions of an Insurrection amongst the *Roman Catholic* and disaffected Party, who were so elated, that they took no Pains to dissemble their Joy: † These Considerations joined, spread an unusual Gloom over all who wished well to his Majesty, and the present happy Establishment. At the publick Fears on this Occasion were not quite groundless; for had the artful Designs of our Enemies at that Time taken Place; had the intended Invasion succeeded; had the Rebels desperately pushed forwards from *Derby* and at the same Time their Friends in *London* (who were more numerous than is commonly imagined) declared openly; it is easy to see what dreadful Confusion must have followed. But, by the Favour of Providence, and the Steadiness and Prudence of the Government, supported by the uncommon Zeal of all Ranks of People for the publick Welfare, such Precautions were taken as effectually secured the national Safety. A Camp was ordered to be formed at *Finchley-Common*. ‡ Several *Romish* Priests, suspected of bad Practices, were taken into Custody. § Many Chests of Arms were seized. ¶ The *City* and *Middlesex Militia* were in constant

Loyalty
of the
Cities of
London
and West-
minster.

† In many Parts of *London*, they openly boasted what they would do, as soon as they got the Power in their Hands.

‡ This was countermanded on hearing of the Rebels Retreating from *Derby*.

§ In *November*, one *Gordon*, a *Scots Romish Priest*, was arrested at his Lodgings in *Eagle-Street*, *Red Lion-Square*, and his Paper seized; by which it appeared, great Sums had been transmitted to the Rebels, through his Hands. The following Month a Proclamation was published for putting the Laws in Execution against *Popish Priests* and *Jesuits*, and *Dec. 12*, one *Montfort*, an *Irish Priest*, was committed to *Newgate*, pursuant to the Proclamation. But the *Roman Catholic* Ministers and Envoys, having made Representations on this Head to the Duke of *Newcastle* as a Violation of their Privileges (some of the Persons seized being in their Service) his Grace wrote an Answer to vindicate his Majesty's Proceedings.

¶ At the *Saracen's Head* on *Snow-Hill*, about 2000 Cutlasses but a Manufacturer at *Birmingham* making it appear they were his.

stant Readiness to march, and double Watches were posted History of
Night and Day at the City-Gates, in order to examine and the Re-
secure all suspected Persons. The better to preserve the bellion,
publick Tranquillity, a Body of the *Foot-Guards* regularly 1745.
did Duty at *Lincoln's-Inn Play-house*, * which the Govern-
ment hired for that Purpose. The Gentlemen of the Law,
with the Lord Chancellor and Judges at their Head, enter-
ed into a noble and loyal Association, with which, in a
Body they waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*,† and were
graciously received. Many private Gentlemen in the Out-
Parts of the Town, raised large Subscriptions for hiring
Men well-armed, who kept nightly watch in the respective
Bounds assigned them; ‡ and in case of imminent Danger,
Alarm-Posts || were appointed for the *City-Militia*, to ren-
dezvous at a Minute's Warning. A Regiment of Gentle-
men Volunteers, was with his Majesty's Approbation,
formed at *Blackwell's Coffee-House* in *Cheapside*, which
gave rise to other loyal Associations of the same Kind.
Even the principal Manufacturers of *Spittle-Fields* (to the
Number of above a hundred) entered into an unanimous

his Property, and designed for Transportation to *Guinea*, they
were re-delivered.

* This Place was chosen by the Government; both as it lay
near the Centre of the united Cities, and also near the *Roman-
Catholick Chapel*, which, at this Juncture, was observed to be
more than usually frequented.

† They went in a grand Procession of 200 Coaches, and on
this Occasion his Majesty knighted four of the Judges, viz.
Martin Wright, *James Reynolds*, *Thomas Burnett*, and *Thomas
Dennison*, Esqrs; two of his own Serjeants, *Samuel Prime*, and
Thomas Birch, Esqrs; and two Gentlemen within the Bar, viz.
Thomas Bootle, and *Richard Lloyd*, Esqrs. All the Gentlemen had
the Honour of kissing his Hand.

‡ As in *Red-Lion Square*, and several other Parts.

|| The Signal appointed was to be 7 Cannon fired at half-Mi-
nute Distances from the *Tower*, and answered from *St. James's
Park*; on which the *Trained Bands* were without further Notice
to repair to their respective Posts, viz. The *Red Regiment* to
Tower-Hill; the *Green*, to *Guild Hall-Yard*; the *Yellow*, to *St.
Paul's Church-Yard*; the *White*, to the *Royal-Exchange*; the
Blue, to *Old Fish-Street*; and the *Orange*, to *West Smithfield*.
All Vessels in the River were strictly forbid to fire a Gun, that
the Signals might be more easily distinguished; the two Regi-
ments of *Tower-Hamlets* were directed on the same Notice, to re-
pair, the first to *Tower-Hill*, and the second to *Sun-Tavern Fields*,
Shadwell.

Agree-

History of Agreement, in case of Necessity, to arm their Workmen, the Re- Servants, and Dependants; so that, had any wicked or desperate Attempt been made to disturb the Peace of the City, bellion. they would in all Probability have ended in the just Destruction of the Authors.

1745.

On *December* 18, a solemn Fast was observed for imploring the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Arms, and for restoring the publick Tranquillity; and *November* 12, pursuant to a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament, several treasonable Papers, § called *Manifestoes*, signed by the *Pretender* and his Son, were burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, before the *Royal Exchange*, in the Presence of the Sheriffs, amidst the repeated Acclamations of the People, who testified, on this Occasion, their wonted Detestation of Slavery and arbitrary Power.

Tho' the Zeal and Loyalty of this great Metropolis distinguished itself in so general and praise-worthy a Manner, yet there were, about this Time, two Projects set on Foot, of so publick-spirited and generous a Nature, and attended with such happy Consequences, that it cannot be displeasing to the Reader to receive a distinct Account of each, in just Honour to those who promoted and encouraged Schemes so beneficial to their Country, as well as to recommend the like Examples to Posterity, in case (which God forbid) the same Clouds of Calamity should by Divine Permission ever again threaten these Kingdoms.

Vestry-Scheme
for raising
Men.

Several of the Nobility and Gentlemen of *Westminster*, had in the Beginning of *November*, entered into an Association, by which they proposed at their own Expence, arming and cloathing themselves for the publick Service; but their Conditions * being laid before the Ministry for their Approbation were found impracticable, so that this Affair was dropped. However, the Gentlemen of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, were so fortunate as to hit

§ Two of these were dated at *Rome*, *Dec.* 1743, and four signed *Charles Pr. Regent*, dated the first, *May* 16, 1745, in *France*; the second *Aug* 22, soon after his landing, and the two last, *Oct.* 9 and 10, at the Palace of *Holyrood-House*, *Edinburgh*.

* These were, I. That the Officers might be commissioned by his Majesty, but without Rank or Pay. II. That the Associators should be freed from the Charge of the Militia, as they serve in Person. III. That they should not be bound to serve beyond the Limits of *Westminster*. IV. That they should not be subjected to Martial Law.

n a Method, which being entirely approved of by his Majesty, was carried into Execution with all the Success the Rebellion, what could be desired. This was by voluntary Subscription, to raise a Fund, out of which a Gratuity of 5 l. was paid to every able-bodied Man, who could bring a responsible Voucher for his Character, and should enlist himself into his Majesty's Service.† These Recruits were delivered over at the Vestry-Room, on receiving their Money, to the proper Officers to be incorporated in the Guards and other Marching Regiments. Numbers readily embraced this Offer, Business being at a total stand, and the Conditions of their Service, only for six Months, or till the Rebellion should be extinguished, when they were entitled to their Discharge. They were also exempted from being sent abroad.‡ By this Means, many of the Corps, which had returned weak and thin from *Flanders* were soon completed, and that much sooner than could possibly have been effected in the ordinary Way of recruiting.

The other Design was of so benevolent a Nature, that it does singular Honour to the Author, * whose Modesty cannot reasonably be offended with an Attempt to do justice to his Merit on this Occasion. We had now two Armies in the Field, exposed to all the Rigours of a severe Winter Campaign. In the Health and Preservation of these Troops, the National Safety was deeply interested; and nothing seemed at once more compassionate and just, than to make some Provision for the comfortable Subsistence of those who risked their Lives in Defence of the Publick. A Citizen of *London* conceived the generous Design of appearing the Advocate of these brave Fellows, and animating the Powerful and Wealthy to exert their Bounty on their Behalf, in so pressing a Crisis. Having first laid this Scheme before his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, (the

† Above 800 Men were thus raised only by the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and this Example was quickly followed by the Parishes of *St. James*, *St. Anne's*, and *St. Margaret's, Westminster*; *St. George's, Hannover-Square*; *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*; *St. Giles's, in the Fields*; the *Tower-Hamlets*; at *Whitechapel*; the Parishes of *Bromley*, and *Bow*; and the Counties of *Surrey*, *Huntingdon*, and *Essex*,

‡ Many of these enlisted afterwards for Life.

* Mr. *Samuel Smith*, Merchant, of *Cateaton Street*, who, though a very young Gentleman, has remarkably distinguished himself in the Service of his King and Country.

History of best Judge of its Usefulness, and who was pleased to honour it with his Approbation)† he then communicated it to the Town in several Letters, inserted in the publick Papers. 1745. The first of which was as follows.

To the Merchants and Citizens of London, concerned in the Association and Subscription to promote his Majesty's Service and defend their Liberties, upon the present dangerous Occasion.

GENTLEMEN,

‘ As I am persuaded you are very much in Earnest in what you are about, and would willingly prove yourselves the first in Loyalty, as you are in Wealth and Influence, nor can be supposed to have lost all this Time, but for want of being put into a right Method of applying your Money to the publick Service, ‘ I take the Liberty to make a Proposal to you, and (after forty-five Years Service, as an Officer, and Part of that in Campaigns of Hardship, which makes me sure of what I say) to mention a Thing, you may (without farther Trouble, or going out of your Sphere) be very useful in, as much so, as if you sent a Reinforcement of 1500 Men to the King's Army; and that is, to allow Two-pence per Day Augmentation, to each Man of the Army now employed under Marshal Wade against the Rebels, for three Months to come, (which must determine the Affair) and commence at their March from Newcastle.

‘ The Marches and Encampments at this Season of the Year, particularly such a wet one, expose a Soldier to such Hardships, as nothing but a full Supply of Necessaries can possibly support him under.

‘ They cannot resist the Wearer without a little more Brandy and Tobacco than usual, and their Pay will not give them these extraordinary Supplies.

‘ The Use of Spirits, so pernicious among your lazy Vagabonds, and sedentary Mechanicks, is proper, nay, even necessary, to the Soldiers. — Our Army-Surgeons

† The Duke afterwards, on some Obstructions the Project met with, ordered Sir Everard Faulkener, his Secretary, to write Mr Smith a Letter, expressing his Approbation; which put an End to all Opposition, as it shewed he had the Countenance of the Court.

‡ Its first Appearance was in the *General Evening Post*, of November 7, 1745.

‘ know

know it, and your own Physicians will tell you so; it is the only Thing (they have told me) to keep up Perspiration, and prevent the Rheumatism, and the dreadful Fluxes our Men are so subject to, by lying on the wet Ground in Camps, and which in this Weather is much to be apprehended. — By doing so, you will give them Health, preserve the Lives of many poor Creatures, and inspire them with an Ardour, that will do infinite Honour to yourselves, and Good to your Country.

‘ The *French*, when Prince *Charles* invaded *Alsace*, gave all their Troops, that they marched thither from *Flanders*, double Pay on the Occasion; and sure the Citizens of *London* will not let a *British* Soldier want an Encouragement on this Occasion, that a *French* Soldier had on that, which concerned them in the Case of a Province only, whereas this concerns your Whole, your very Being.

‘ But I am not good at arguing, so I will say no more; you are Gentlemen of Sense and Character, and don’t want any one to rouse you on this Occasion.

‘ I will only add a short Sketch of the Expence: Suppose the King’s Army 15,000, at Two-pence each Man, is but 100*l.* *per Diem*, and for three Months but 11,225*l.* What is this Money to you, Gentlemen? For God’s Sake try it. You will serve his Majesty, relieve the poor Soldier, and highly oblige

‘ A VETERAN.

‘ P. S. No Time is to be lost.’

A few Days after this Publication, the Writer finding some Objections raised to the Manner of his Scheme, * it occasioned him to give a further Explanation of it, in the same Paper of *Nov.* the 18th, which I also chuse to insert *verbatim*.

‘ To the MERCHANTS of the City of LONDON, &c.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ I shall be thought troublesome perhaps in pressing my Advice upon you: — But old Men are allowed some Privileges this Way; and as I have nothing in View but to save you from the Reflections you are liable to,

* As that the Augmentation of their Pay would be a bad Precedent, and either the Money made a private Job of, or the Soldiers themselves squander or misapply it.

History of the Rebellion, 1775. for having done nothing yet conformable to those Addres-
ses, in which you have so liberally and properly devoted
your Lives and Fortunes to his Majesty and the Publick
I shall make no Apology for it — Let those talk in the
Strain whose specious Pretences cover some selfish Plot.

I am told my Proposal in this Paper of the 7th, has had
some Objections made to it: That some say an Augmen-
tation of Pay would be a bad Precedent; others, that the
Money may not be faithfully applied, may be made
Job of; or, that if the Soldiers have it, who, it is pre-
tended, are hospitably received at present wherever they
go, they might use it to feed their Vices, not supply
their Wants.

As a general Answer to all these Objections, I would
recommend it to you, to execute the following Scheme
to which no one Objection, I believe, can be made; be-
cause it apparently carries great Relief with it to the
Troops, will not cost you much, and may be executed
intirely under your own Directions: And that is, to dis-
tribute to each Man of the Armies under Marshal *Wade*
and Sir *John Ligonier*, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Hose
and a Flannel Waistcoat with Sleeves.

The List of these poor Men's Wants in a Winter Cam-
paign, and the Expence of your supplying them, is as
follows,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Pair of Shoes	—	—	0 4 0
A Pair of Hose	—	—	0 1 2
A Flannel Waistcoat with Sleeves	0	1	4

In all 0 6 6 each Man

And I can take upon me to say, a Provi-
sion for 25,000 in this Manner, would be } *l. s.*
enough at present, and amounts but to } 8125 0

Two Blankets for each Tent would be of
infinite Service to keep them from the damp
Ground, and may be computed thus, 160
Tents *per* Regiment, and 35 Regiments now
in the Field, makes 5600 Tents, and two
Blankets each, *viz.* 11,200 at 3*s.* 6*d.* is } 1960 0

Thirty Watch-Coats *per* Regiment for the
Centinels, is 1050, at 8*s.* each, is — } 420 0

10,505 0

Here is a Supply of all Necessaries for a Winter Cam-
paign, which these brave Fellows are unprovided with:

ye

yet, and which would cost you but Ten Thousand Five Hundred and Five Pounds.

History of
the Re-
bellion.

‘ I hope the Intentions of some worthy Gentlemen (at whose Desire I have made these Calculations) to open a SUBSCRIPTION, at *Batson’s Coffee-House* in *Cornhill*, will be attended with Success; and that any Sum, ever so small, will be taken; that not only the Rich, but every Man may indulge his good Heart upon this Occasion.

1745.

‘ How humane this Relief will be, how worthy of the City of *London*, and animating to the Troops, I leave to your own Reflections. And am, your sincere, though worn out, Servant,

Nov. 18,

The VETERAN.’

1745.

It is necessary to observe, that before the Subscription mentioned in this last Letter was opened, Mr. *Smith* thought proper to communicate the Knowledge of it to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen; his Intention being to engage them to carry it into Execution, as a good Example to the inferior Corporations through *England*. But these Gentlemen at that Time declined appearing in it, from some Motives, which appeared afterwards groundless. † However, on opening the Book, the Project was so favourably encouraged, that in a few Days upwards of 2600 *l.* was subscribed, though no Person appeared in the Management but the Author. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen themselves became soon after so convinced of the real Benefit and Advantage of the Scheme, that they were pleased to take it under their own Direction (tho’ not in their Corporate Capacity,) and for that End appointed a Committee. ‡ It is inconceivable with what Cheerfulness Contributions came in from all Quarters on this memorable Occasion. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, the Judges, the Chamber of *London*, and publick Companies of the City, the Civilians of *Doctors-Commons*, all sent in large Sums, the Deputies of

† From a Notion, that his Majesty had provided for all the Necessaries mentioned in the Scheme, which was soon found to be a Mistake.

‡ This Committee consisted of the Lord Mayor, (Sir *R. Hoare*) the Judges, the Master of the Rolls, the Aldermen and Chamberlain of *London*, the Master (or First Warden) of every Company subscribing 100 *l.* and every private Subscriber of the like Sum, with seven other selected Persons, of whom Mr. *Smith* was one.

History of the respective Wards, made handsome Collections, as did also the Re- the Gentlemen-Volunteers of the City. || Even the Thea- bellion, tres acted their Part in promoting so beneficent and laudable a Charity. § So that in a very short Time the Fund amounted to near 20,000 *l*. *

Remarks Thus, by the Favour and Encouragement of the Publick, excited by the Zeal and Industry of one private Person, not only the Hardships of our Troops in the Field were alleviated, their Necessities amply provided for and relieved, and their Courage animated in the Service of their Country, † but a Damp was cast on the Hopes the Disaffected had formed of having an Interest in the City; since it now evidently appeared, the Citizens were heartily united as one Man for the Defence of his Majesty's Person, and the Preservation of the National Liberties. If the Pleasure of *doing Good* can receive any additional Satisfaction,

|| The Sums subscribed were, the Prince of *Wales* 500 *l*. the Judges, Master of the Rolls, &c. 1200 *l*. the Chamber of *London* 1000 *l*. the Bank 1000 *l*. the *Goldsmith's Company* 500 *l*. the *Draper's* 300 *l*. the *Fishmonger's* 300 *l*. the *Cloth-worker's* 212 *l*. the *Merchant-Taylor's* 200 *l*. the *Apothecaries* 200 *l*. the *Ironmonger's* 105 *l*. the *Skinner's* 105 *l*. the *Stationer's* 100 *l*. the *Distiller's* 100 *l*. the *Salter's* 100 *l*. the *Cooper's* 100 *l*. the Gentlemen Volunteers (of which the *Author* was a Member) 600 *l*. the Play-Houses 700 *l*. In all 19,520 *l*.

§ The Amount of three Nights acting the *Beggars-Opera*, generously proposed by Mrs. *Cibber*, who played *Polly* gratis; as did the other Comedians their respective Parts. The Tallow-Chandlers furnished the Candles at their own Expence.

* Exclusive of 20,000 Flannel Waistcoats, which (as Part of the Scheme) the Body of Quakers supplied, greatly to their Honour; and 400 Watch Coats, furnished by the Vestry of *St. James's, Westminster*.

† Dec. 23d, the Committee for the *Veteran Scheme* contracted for 12000 Shirts, 15000 Pair of Breeches, 12000 Woolen Caps, 16500 Pair of Woolen Stockings, 12000 Pair of Knit Gloves, 9000 Woolen Spatterdashers, and 1000 Blankets, for the Army. They also appropriated 5000 *l*. (Part of their Fund) for rewarding maimed and wounded Soldiers, and an equal Sum for encouraging such Non-commission Officers and Soldiers whose Bravery should merit it. These Sums to be distributed by the Direction of his Royal Highness. Three Hundred Pounds were sent to Marshal *Wade* at *Newcastle*, for the Recovery of the Sick, in Augmentation of the Allowance granted by the Crown. Shoes were not provided, because his Majesty had ordered each Soldier two Pair out of his own *Privy Purse*.

the Author of the *Veteran Scheme* must always feel the History of the noblest Joy in reflecting on Thousands, by his Means (first) the Re-made happy, † and in the Knowledge that his well-judged the Re-bellion. and disinterested Endeavours for the Publick Service, * were 1745. not only blessed with such extensive Success, but have been crowned with the Royal Approbation. ‡ For, on Nov. the 29th, Sir *William Yonge*, Secretary at War, came to a Meeting of the Subscribers to the VETERAN SCHEME; held at the *Crown-Tavern* behind the *Exchange*, 'with a 'Message of Thanks from his Majesty, for their Contributions to the Necessities of the Army.'

Towards the End of *November* the *French* had made such Invasions Preparations || along their Coast from *Dunkirk* to *Boulogne*, designed as obliged our Government to station a very strong Squadron from in the *Downs*, under the Command of Admiral *Vernon*, whose Dunkirk. Vigilance on this Occasion was of great Service to his Country. Upon the first Notice he had of the Enemy's Designs, he wrote to Mr. *Norris*, at *Deal-Castle*, to give Notice to the Deputy-Lieutenants, to have the *Militia* ready on the first Alarm. § *Dec.* 19th, two of our Privateers, taken into the Service of the Government, and stationed on the *Flemish* Coast, fell in with a Fleet of sixty

† Part of the Supplies (the Produce of this Scheme) was delivered to the Soldiers just before they left *Aberdeen* to march for *Inverness*, and came very seasonably. It is said, that the Soldiers, when told it was the Gift of the Citizens of *London*, declared, They would shew themselves worthy of it by their Conduct; and they were as good as their Word. A considerable Distribution was afterwards made out of the same Fund amongst the poor Widows of the Officers and Soldiers who were killed fighting against the Rebels.

* Mr. *Smith* (I am well informed) wrote and published several other seasonable Pieces, during the Continuance of the Rebellion.

‡ His Royal Highness the Duke has since procured for him the Care of transporting the Rebel Prisoners to *America*.

|| By the Depositions taken it appeared there were about fifteen Battalions and three Squadrons at *Boulogne*, mostly *Irish* Troops, with the second Son of the *Pretender*, whom they called Duke of *York*. Their Design was to land near *Dungeness*. Count *Lowendubl* had the Command of the Forces, and a *French* Fleet of thirty Men of War from *Brest* was to convoy them.

§ Accordingly above 2000, well armed, appeared at the first Rendezvous at *Savinfield-Mimms*, *Dec.* 22d.

History of small Vessels, bound from *Dunkirk* to *Calais* and *Boulogne*, to take in Troops, most of which they either disabled or destroyed; so that though frequent Alarms were afterwards given, the Undertaking itself seemed wholly laid aside. It however produced this unhappy Effect, as to draw our Attention this Way, divert our Forces, * and in the Conclusion gave an Opportunity to the Rebel-Army to retreat back into *Scotland*. Whether it was owing to these Reasons, † or to others of a more secret Nature, this brave Admiral was soon after suspended from his Command, and Admiral *Martin* placed in his Room.

1745.

Ships
taken.

In the mean time, though several Vessels with Supplies of Men, Arms, and Money had made a Shift to get over to *Scotland* from *France*, others were not so fortunate, but fell into the Hands of our Cruizers. Amongst the rest, the *Sheerness* Man of War, Capt. *Bully*, took the *Soleil*, ‡ having on board *Charles Ratcliff*, Esq; titular Earl of *Derwentwater*, § and his Son, § with several Officers in the
French

* At this Juncture a Squadron of *Ligonier's* Horse, the Dragoons of *Rich* and *Harwley*, and the following Foot Regiments, viz. the *Royal Irish* (the first Battalion,) *Royal Scots*, and the *Welsh Fusileers* were ordered to the Coasts of *Kent* and *Suffex*.

† The Reasons given for displacing him were, ‘ his keeping all his great Ships in the *Downs*, and employing only his Frigates to get Intelligence; his giving premature Alarms, and his warranting a Gunner by his own Authority without a Power from the Admiralty.’ The Admiral published some Letters in his own Vindication, and retired to his Country Seat at *Nacton*, near *Ipswich*, from whence he had been first called to serve his Country.

‡ About twenty or thirty Officers were on board, with a considerable Sum of Money.

§ This Gentleman was Brother to *James Earl of Derwentwater*, beheaded in 1715, and being taken at *Preston*, was condemned at *London*, but escaped out of *Newgate*. After several Adventures abroad, he married the Countess Dowager of *Newburgh* at *Paris*, by whom he left a Son. He was brought up to *London*, and Judgment demanded against him on his former Sentence, but he behaved indecently, refusing to acknowledge the Authority of the Court, as bearing a Commission in the *French* Service. His Plea was however over-ruled, and he was beheaded Dec. 8th on *Tower-Hill*; suffering with great Decency and Composure. His Body was interred Dec. 11th, at *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, near the Remains of his Brother.

§ This young Gentleman was at first taken to be the *Pretender's* second

French Service, chiefly *Irish*. Soon after, the *Milford* ManHistory of
of War, Capt. *Hanway*, fell in with another Vessel, call- the Re-
ed the *Lewis XV.* bound from *Dunkirk* for *Montross* with bellion.
Officers and Troops. * The *Trial-Sloop*, a *Bristol* Privateer, brought in the *St. Xiriveo*, a *Spanish* Ship, bound to 1745.
the West of *Scotland* with Military Stores; † and another
called the *St. Pedro*, ‡ was intercepted by the *Ambuscade*
Privateer of *London*; all which Captures were considerable
Discouragements to the Rebels, who were now beginning
to gather new Strength in the Northern Part of the United
Kingdom.

The two Persons most active on this Occasion, were
the Lord *John Drummond*, and the Lord *Lewis Gordon*.
The former, Brother to the Duke of *Perth*, had long bore
a Commission in the *French* Service, and had about the
End of *November* landed with a small Reinforcement of
French and *Irish*, and the Title of General of these Aux-
iliaries. He fixed his Head-Quarters at *Perth*, where he Rebels in-
was soon joined by several of the Clans, || and seemed to crease in
threaten no less than the Siege of *Stirling-Castle*. About Scotland,
the same Time the Rebels found an Opportunity to seize

second Son, but the Error was soon discovered, and as he was a
Native of *France*, he was set at Liberty, and returned to *Paris*.

* She had about 30 Officers and 150 Men of the *Irish* Bri-
gade in the *French* Service.

† She had on board 2500 Stand of Arms, 100 Barrels of
Gunpowder, and 7 Chests of Money.

‡ She was bound from the *Groyne*, and had 2500 Muskets and
Bayonets, 110 Barrels of Gunpowder, 70 Cases of Ball, each
400 lb. Weight, with 60,000 Pistoles in Bags; but these last were
thrown overboard, except about 1217.

|| *Viz.* The *Frazers*, under the Master of *Lovat*; the *M^cKenzies*,
under the Earl of *Cromartie*, and about 300 of the *M^cIntoshes*:
All these, with Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Men and the *French*
from *Aberdeen* who joined him soon after, made about 2000 Men,
and he had a Train of 15 Pieces of Cannon.

<i>M^cKenzies</i> , under the Earl of <i>Cromartie</i> ,	—	300
<i>M^cIntoshes</i>	—	300
<i>Farquharsons</i> and <i>M^cKemishes</i> ,	—	120
<i>Frazers</i> , under <i>Frazer</i> of <i>Fiars</i> ,	—	400
<i>French</i> at <i>Aberdeen</i> , <i>Peterhead</i> , &c.	—	500
Lord <i>Lewis Gordon</i> 's Men	—	250

History of his Majesty's Ship the *Hazard* Sloop at *Montross*, § with the Re- the Guns of which they fortified that Harbour. A Party of bellion. the *McDonalds* also arrived at *Perth*, as an Escort to a considerable Sum of Money landed from *Spain* in the Isle of Barra. By this Means, in *January*, the Rebels not only became Masters of all the East Part of *Scotland* from *Aberdeen* to the Firth of *Tay*, * but even took Possession of *Dumblain*, *Down-Castle*, and other Posts in Sight of *Stirling*, and laid *Fife* under Contribution. †

Motions
of Lord
London.

In the mean time Lord *Lewis Gordon* was not less active at *Aberdeen*; from whence, *Dec.* 12th, he issued a severe Order ‡ for raising Men for the *Pretender's* Service. During these Proceedings, the Earl of *Loudon* and the Lord President [Mr. *Forbes*,] continued at *Inverness* with about 2000 of the Loyal Clans. || Towards the Close of *November* Lord *Loudon*, having Advice that the *Frazers*, under the Master of *Lovat*, had formed the Blockade of *Fort Augustus*, marched with 600 Men through *Stratherick*, on the South Side of *Lochness*, to its Relief. He met with no Opposition

§ They surprized the Vessel at Night, after drawing the Men into an Ambuscade on Shore.

* Sir *John Kenloch*, with one *Ferrier*, had raised 3 or 400 Men for the Rebels, and secured *Dundee*.

† Several well-affected Gentlemen in this Shire were assessed from 300 l. to 50 l. each, under Pain of Military Execution; but I find in the Earl of *Gromartie's* Case, who had the Commission to levy this Cess, (amounting to 3000 l.) that though he intimated his Orders, yet not one Shilling of it was levied, and for the Truth of this he appeals to Certificates in the Duke of *Newcastle's* Hands, signed by the Nobility and Gentry of *Fife*.

‡ Every Hereter, or landed Person, was to send in an able-bodied Man for every 100 l. *Scots* valued Rent, or 5 l. Sterling in Money: By which the Shire of *Aberdeen* alone was rated at 2400 Men, or 13000 l. *i. e.* above five Shillings in the Pound real rack Rent, and this under Pain of Burning and Military Execution.

|| These were, of the *McCleods*, under young *McCleod*, 450
Grants, under *Rothermarcus*, — 120
Morroes, under *Culcairn*, — 200
 Earl of *Sutherland's* Men — 200
McKenzie's, belonging to *L. Fortrose*, 250
 Guns, under their Chief, *McKenish*, 120
 Earl of *Loudon's* Regiment — 500

position in this March, and having supplied the Garrison, History of
 returned to *Inverness*, Dec. 8th. On the 10th, he went the Re-
 with 800 Men to *Castle-Downie*, the Seat of Lord *Lovat*, bellion.
 in order to obtain Security for the peaceable Behaviour of 1745.
 his Clan; and the next Day that Nobleman gave his Pro- Lord
 mise, that all the Arms his Clan was possessed of should be Lovat's
 brought in by the 16th; highly condemned his Son's Beha- Diffimu-
 viour, and consented to return with Lord *Loudon* to *Inver- lation.*
ness, till he performed his Engagements. But after several
 artful Delays, he found Means to make his Escape. About
 the same Time the *Earl* detached the *Laird* of *McCleod* *McLeod's*
 with 500 of his Clan, and 200 of the *Monroes*, under Capt. Expedi-
Monro of *Culcainn*, for the Assistance of *Bamff* and *Aber-* tion.
deenshire, at that Time oppressed by the Lord *Lewis*
Gordon. * *McCleod* arriving at *Elgin*, had Notice that an
 advanced Party of 200 Rebels had posted themselves at
Fochabers, where they had seized all the Boats on the *Spey*,
 and seemed resolved to dispute the Passage of that River.
 But on his Arrival, Dec. 15th, he found the Place aban-
 doned, and continued his March by *Cullen* and *Bamff*, †
 while Capt. *Monro* advanced by *Keith* to *Strathbogie*, being
 joined on his Way by Mr. *Grant*, with 500 of his Clan. ‡
 On the 19th, it was resolved between these Gentlemen,
 that on the next Morning Mr. *McCleod* should advance
 from *Bamff* to *Old Meldrum*, 12 Miles from *Aberdeen*,
 while Capt. *Monro* with his Division marched from *Strath-*
bogie to *Inverary*, which is the same Distance. Lord *Lewis*
Gordon, who had Information of their Approach, imme-
 diately sent for a timely Reinforcement from *Montross*, and
 Dec. 23d, marching secretly from *Aberdeen* with 1200
 Men, the same Evening surprised Mr. *McCleod* and Capt.
Monro at *Inverary*. Though these Gentlemen had not
 above 300 Men in the Town, (the rest being cantoned in
 the Villages a Mile or two distant) yet they maintained
 their Ground for about half an Hour, till their Ammuni- Action at
 tion failing, they retreated in good Order with inconsi- *Inverness.*

* Second Brother to the Duke of Gordon. This young Noble-
 man had served as a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet in the
Mediterranean, commanded by Admiral *Haddock*, and educated
 by the Dutchess his Mother in the most Loyal Principles; which
 rendered his Defection both inexcusable and unaccountable.

† They marched in separate Bodies, for the Conveniency of
 Subsistence, in a Country not over-stocked at any Time with Pro-
 visions.

‡ These left Capt. *Monro* at *Strathbogie* and returned home.

History ofderable Loss, || and crossing the *Spey*, returned safe to In-
the Re- *verness*.
bellion,

1745.



In the South of *Scotland* the City of *Edinburgh* was employed in taking all the necessary Precautions for their own Security against a second Misfortune. The Subscription formerly set on Foot for raising Men was opened anew. Nor were that of *Glasgow* behind-hand in its Loyalty, having by the Beginning of *December* compleated, at their own Expence, a fine Regiment, § under the Command of the Earl of *Hume*. † An Instance of their Zeal for the Government, which soon after cost them very dear.

Let us now return to the young *Chevalier*, whom we left with his Army at *Derby*: At the Time they entered this Town, an advanced Party of theirs had taken Possession of *Swarkstone-Bridge*, * from which it was conjectured they were at all Events resolved to push for *London*, on which Account his Royal Highness had returned towards *Coventry*. However, it is certain, that if the Rebels had any real Intention of that Kind, they suddenly altered it; tho' it is not easy to say from what Motives. Some impute it to a Faction, which first here discovered itself between their Leaders; † and which after occasioning high Disputes,

ended

|| About 7 killed and 15 wounded, who were left behind.

§ It consisted of 15 Companies of 60 Men each (Officers excluded) making 900 Men.

† This Nobleman had gone from *Edinburgh* to *Glasgow* for this Purpose, and carried with him 1000 Strand of Arms.

* About six Miles from *Derby*, in the Road to *Loughborough*, which goes to *London*; it commands the Passage of the *Trent*.

† The Author of the *Succinct History* gives us as minute a Detail of the Consultations held by the Rebels on this Subject, as if he had been present in the Assembly. He tells us, ' that the Question was put by Col. *Sullivan*, whether it was most advisable to continue their March Southwards, or retreat in Time? ' He adds, that the chief of the *Clans* warmly declared for going forwards. They alledged, that since the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, they had been hitherto successful in all their Measures, that the reducing of *Carlisle* had given a Reputation to their Arms, that they had slipped Marshal *Wade*, and might as easily escape the Duke; that the Capital was the Kingdom, and no Body knew what their approaching it might produce, whereas, by a Retreat, they would lose all their Credit, their Discipline, their Plunder, and what was worse, their Spirits; and the War would follow them, and lay waste their Country.

' On

ended in concluding on a Retreat. Others ascribe it to History of their Terror at the Duke's Approach, and their Apprehen- the Re- sions of being put between two Fires, by the Advance of bellion. Marshal *Wade*, Southwards. But the real Truth was, 1745. that being disappointed in their Expectation of a *French* Invasion, or their Friends at *London* appearing in their Favour, they plainly saw it would be a desperate Measure to venture forwards, beyond a Possibility of Retreat; and as the Duke was so posted as to intercept their March, and Marshal *Wade* advanced on their Rear, they had no Choice left, but to return the Way they came. Early therefore, *Dec. 6*, and not without Precipitation, they abandoned *Derby*, resuming their March to *Ashbourne*, their Hussars forming their Rear-Guard. It is said, that they halted at a little Distance from the Town, and sent some of their Officers back, who, on Pain of military Execution, raised a large Sum of Money, which they carried off; but this does not seem probable, and is contradicted by better Accounts. ‡ *Dec. 7*, they reached

Q 2

On the other Side, the *Lowlanders* and *French* Party were for returning without Delay. They urged, they had been deceived in marching so far into *England*, without finding any Prospect of the Assistance promised them, that it was therefore safer to go back and join Lord *John Drummond* in *Scotland*, where they might recover *Edinburgh*, and maintain themselves till they received Supplies from abroad. The *Chevalier* himself was for a middle Way, which was, to fight the Duke, or Marshal *Wade*, separately, as occasion offered. However, as the main Question being put, the Retreat was carried by a great Majority, tho' not without high Words from the Chiefs of the *Clans*, who drew their Swords, and if their Prince had not interposed, more Mischief had been done. The same Author adds, it was observed, that at the rising of this Council, their Chiefs looked dejected, and railed at the *French* and *Irish*, making no Scruple to say they were betrayed; and that after this, the young *Pretender* was not much regarded by them, but ill obeyed.—Such is this Historian's Account, which is so particular, that I could wish he had given us his Authority. If we may credit a Speech, ascribed to the Duke of *Perth* at *Derby*, (from which, Part of this Account seems borrowed) it is plain, that the *Highlanders* were the Party for retreating, and that, on Account of their Booty.

‡ During their Stay at *Derby*, their Artillery lay at *Nunn's-Green*, not in the Market-Place, nor did any of their Officers return to raise Contributions as was asserted in the *Nottingham* Letters in the *London*

History of reached *Ashbourne*, || from whence they continued their Route to *Leke* in *Staffordshire*, and proceeded Northwards with such Expedition, that Dec. 9, their Van-Guard entered *Manchester*, their main Body being the same Day at *Macclesfield*. They were not indeed so well received at the former of those Places in their Return, as they had been at their first coming, many of their old Friends seeming to look a little shy on them. However, they made themselves so, by raising 2500 l. on that Town, and *Salford*. † After which, Dec. 10, they continued their March by *Pendleton-Pole*, to *Leigh*, and *Wigan*; and on the 12th, entered *Preston*, which they as hastily quitted the next Day at nine in the Morning, and the King's Troops entered the same Day at Noon.

Duke's
Pursuit.

On the first Notice his Royal Highness received at the Camp of *Meriden*, of the Retreat of the Rebels from *Derby*, he put himself at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, with 1000 Volunteers, * in order to stop them till the Royal Army should come up, or to harass them in their Flight. But the Roads being at this Season of the Year, excessively bad, the Duke, who marched by *Utoxeter* and *Cheadle*, could not arrive at *Macclesfield* till late at Night on the 10th. Here he received Advice, that the same Day the Rebels had quitted *Manchester*, to which, no doubt, their Intelligence of his Approach had not a little contributed. His Royal Highness upon this, issued Orders to the Magistrates of *Manchester* to seize all Rebel Stragglers; he directed *Bligh's* Regiment, then at *Chester*, to march to *Macclesfield*, and at the same Time, ordered the *Liverpool Blues* to return to their former Post at *Warrington*. Early

Motions
of Mar-
shal
Wade.

London-Gazette. By the best Accounts the whole Contribution-Money they levied at *Derby*, did not exceed 2000 l.

|| Here they shot two Men, one of whom died, and committed some other Excesses, which only served to exasperate the People against them.

† Their first Demand was 5000 l. but the young Pretender mitigated it to half, which was paid in two Hours Time. The Order was signed and sealed by Secretary *Murray*, and directed to the Collector of the Land-Tax, with a Promise of Re-payment however, when the Country should be peaceably settled under their Government.

* To enable the Duke to mount these, most of the *Warwickshire* Gentlemen furnished Horses. Sir *Lister Holt*, of *Aston-Hall*, and the Town of *Birmingham* sent 250.

on the 11th he detached Major *Wheatly* with the Dragoons in Pursuit of the Rebels.

In the mean Time Marshal *Wade* having, Dec. 8, held a Council of War at *Ferrybridge* in *Yorkshire*, it was resolved to march by *Wakefield* and *Hallifax* into *Lancashire*, in order to intercept the Rebels in their Retreat Northwards, §§ but on his Arrival at *Wakefield*, on the 10th at Night, and hearing that the Van-Guard of the Rebel-Army was come to *Wigan*, he concluded it too late to attempt to come up with them, and therefore determined, by easy Marches, to recover his old Post at *Newcastle*. However, he detached General *Oglethorpe* with the Horse, * to join the Duke, and this Officer crossed *Blackstone-Edge*, † with such Expedition, that he reached *Preston* on the same Day the Rebels left it, where he found the *Georgia Rangers*, and was joined by a Detachment of *Kingston's* Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Col. *Mordaunt*. Here, that unhappy Halt was made, ‡ by which the Rebels gained a Day's March of the Duke, and by that Means escaped the Ruin, which unavoidably they had otherwise met with.

The Rebels, during these Transactions, continued their March, the Lord *Elcho*, who commanded the Rear-Guard of 1000 Men, having two or three Skirmishes between *Preston* and *Lancashire*, with our advanced Horse, in which they were as often obliged to retire. Their Army entered *Lancashire*, Dec. 14, from whence, the preceeding Evening,

§§ *Wakefield* lies but 10 Miles farther from *Lancaster*, and about four from *Kendal* farther than *Manchester* is, so that the Rebels must in one Day have got 3 or 4 Days March of Marshal *Wade*.

* The *Yorkshire Royal-Hunters*, *Montagu's*, and *Wade's* Horse, and *St. George's* Dragoons; these Troops marched near 100 Miles in three Days, through Roads naturally bad, and now almost impracticable with Ice and Snow.

† A remarkable Range of Hills, which divide *Lancashire* from *Yorkshire*, and are at all Times difficult to pass, but in Winter very dangerous.

‡ The Cause of this, was an Express sent by Admiral *Vernon*, of the *French* Embarkation from *Dunkirk* being put to Sea, which occasioned an extraordinary Council to be held, and the dispatching an Express to the Duke, who was obliged to halt, to be ready to return towards *London*. This Information afterwards was found to be premature, but it gained the Rebels what they wanted, 16 Hours March, or else the Royal-Army had certainly come up with them.

their

History of their Van-Guard, consisting of 150 Horse, || under the Duke of Perth, continued their Route for Kendal, where the Rebellion, they arrived Dec. 14, at Noon, and had not proceeded far thro' the Town before they were assaulted by the Populace, who made four of them Prisoners, § on which the Duke's Horse made a Stand near the Fish-market, and fired on the Townsmen, four of whom were mortally wounded. After this, the Rebels pushed through the Place pursued by the enraged Mob to the Bridge, where they made the Appearance of a Stand, but soon after continued their Flight. But having got to Eamont-Bridge, in their Way to Penrith, the Duke of Perth seeing the Beacon lighted, returned to Shap, a small Village, where he passed the Night. Here getting a Guide, next Morning, he with his Followers crossed the Eden, at Culgaith, intending to have proceeded along the East-Side of that River for Scotland. But on Langenby-Moor, he was met by a Detachment of 2 or 300 of the Penrith Militia, by whom, after exchanging some Shot, he was forced to retreat to Temple Severby, * still closely pursued and almost surrounded by the Country People; however, about Night-fall he got into Orton; † from whence, after a short Refreshment, ‡ he returned to Kendal, where he was now secure by the Arrival of the Rebel-Army which entered that Place, Dec. 15; but they were so exasperated at the Treatment of their Van-Guard, || that it was with some Difficulty the Magistrate pacified their Resentment.

Duke of
Perth's
Escape.

|| These were what they called their *Hussars*.

§ One of these was the Duke's Servant with his Mail, which was secured, but restored on the main Body of the Rebels coming up.

* During this Pursuit, the Rebels took a Country Boy, who had discharged a Pistol two or three Times at them, and seemed resolved to kill him, but were dissuaded by the Duke of Perth, who said, *he was a pretty Boy, and it was a Pity to kill him.*

† Orton, a Market-Town of *Westmorland*, 10 Miles from *Appleby*, S. W. 12 from *Penrith*, S. E. 10 from *Kendal*, N. E. and 194 Miles, N. of *London*.

‡ He had scarce left the Place, before it was invested by the *Westmorland Militia*, who, by coming a few Hours too late, missed their Prey.

|| The Militia of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, were raised by Order of the Duke, who had issued his Commands to the Deput

Lieu

On Dec. 17. the young Pretender marched from Kendal, History of
Lord George Murray bringing up their Rear. Their Train the Re-
composed of 12 or 13 small Field Pieces, under the Con- bellion.
duct of Col. Sullivan, was in the Centre: They lay that 1745.
Night at Shap, and the Day following proceeded to Penrith,
near which Place, at a small Village called Clifton, *Lowther* by-
Highness, who had closely pursued them from *Lowther* after,
came up with their Rear-Guard; he had only two Regi-
ments of Dragoons. The Rebels on his Approach had
abandoned *Lowther-Hall*, and thrown themselves into *Clif-*
ton, which being surrounded with Stone Walls and Hedges,
was a pretty tenable Post. The Attack was begun in the
Afternoon by the Dragoons || dismounted, and continued
very brisk for an Hour, when the Rebels, after a warm Dis- Skirmish
pute, were driven out of the Place; * Their Loss could at Clifton,
not be well ascertained, † as it was dark before the Affair
ended; but above 70 were taken Prisoners, amongst whom
was one *Hamilton*, a Captain of their *Hussars*. ‡ On the
King's Side, ten were killed, and about 20 wounded: §
But by this Stand of their Rear-Guard here, the Body of
the Rebel-Army, which lay that Day at *Penrith*, gained
the necessary Time to decamp the same Night at 10 o'Clock,
with their heavy Baggage and Cannon, and proceed to *Carl-*
isle, which Place they reached, Dec. 19, in the Morning,
excessively fatigued with so long a March, in one of the se-

Lieutenants, to use all Means to retard the March of the Re-
bels, by breaking down the Bridges, damaging the Roads, and
lighting the Beacons to alarm the Country.

|| *Bland's* and *Cabham's* Dragoons.

* One Mr. *Thomas Savage*, an Inhabitant of this Village, was
very serviceable in giving our Troops timely Notice of the Dis-
positions of the Rebels, who had lined all the Hedges and Out-
Houses. This honest Man was under the greatest Concern for
his Royal Highness, whom with the Dukes of *Richmond* and
Kingston, and 100 Horse, he very joyfully entertained at his
House, the Night after the Action.

† An Eye-witness is positive, that at the second Fire of the
King's Troops at 50 Yards distance, some Scores of the Rebels
fell, but he says that they had Time enough to carry off their
Dead and Wounded.

‡ It is said this Fellow, who behaved very daringly, laid hold
of the Duke's Horse, but was cut down, and taken in that very
Instant.

§ Of these last, 4 were Officers, viz. Col. *Honeywood*, Capt.
East, and Cornets *Owen*, and *Hamilton*.

History of
the Re-
bellion.
1745
Rebels re-
enter
Scotland.

overest Seasons had been known; yet they did not judge proper to stay here, for the Day following, having reinforced the Garrison of the Castle and City, ||| their whole Army crossed the *Eden*, and *Selway*, without Loss, * tho' both these Rivers were at that Time very high, and separating in two Columns, entered *Scotland* again, where we shall leave them, to return to his Royal Highness, who was now advancing to *Carlisle*.

Siege of
Carlisle.

Having halted at *Penrith*, Dec. 20, to wait the coming up of the Troops, the Duke early the next Morning proceeded with the whole Army in three Columns, the Infantry in the Centre, took the Post-Road, and the Horse and Dragoons in two Columns marched, the one on the right, by *Armathwayte*, and the left, by *Hutton-Hall*, after which, they all joined at *Carlton-Moor*. The same Day, the Duke caused the Place to be invested on all Sides: † This Blockade continued for seven Days, without opening Trenches, in Expectation of the heavy Cannon the Duke had sent for from *Whitehaven*. ‡ All this Time, the Rebels made a continual Fire, tho' with very little Effect. In the mean Time a Reinforcement of 1000 Foot, and 50 Horse, arrived in the Camp from Marshal *Wade*, who also detached Major General *Huske*, and Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, with 8 Battalions of *English* Foot to *Edinburgh*, for the better securing that important Place. Dec. 28, a Battery of 6 Eighteen-Pounders was raised, and began to fire on the Place, but the next Day the firing abated till towards

||| Consisting now of near 500 Men; one *Hamilton* (the former Governor) was continued in the Command of the Castle, with *Glenbucket's* Men; and Col. *Townley*, of the *Manchester* Regiment, was left to defend the City.

* The Author of the *Succinct History* (p. 42) says, they lost many Lives on this Occasion, which I am well assured is a Mistake.

† Major General *Bland* invested it on the *Scots* Side, with *St George's* Dragoons, and 300 of *Bligh's* Foot, his Orders being to secure the Bridge over the *Eden*; Major *Adams*, with 200 Foot, took Possession of the Suburbs of the *English* Gate; Major *Merriac*, with a like Detachment, was posted at the *Irish*-Gate; and Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 300 Men at the Sally-port. All the Horse, with the Foot Guards, were contained in the adjacent Villages round the City, at a Mile or two Distance.

‡ The Duke sent to Marshal *Wade* for some experienced Gunners, who sent Captains *Errington*, and *Heath*, two old Brothers of the *Trinity House*, at *Newcastle*.

Evening,

Evening; when a fresh Supply of Shot arriving, it was renewed. The same Night, a Fellow attempting to get out of the Town, was taken, and brought before his Royal Highness, to whom he delivered two Letters, || signed by one *Geeghagan* (an *Irishman*) stiling himself Commander of the *French* Artillery. On the 30th, early, a new Battery of 3 Thirteen Pounders was completed, but on the first Fire from the old Battery, § the Rebels hung out a white Flag, and offered Hostages for a Capitulation. The Duke immediately sent the Lord *Bury* (Son to the Earl of *Albemarle*) and Col. *Conway*, his *Aids-du-Camp*, with two Messages,* who in a short Time returned with a Paper signed by *Hamilton*, Governor of the Castle. † Upon this, his Royal Highness immediately sent them back with the Forms of Surrender, signed by the Duke of *Richmond*, ‡ which about it surrenders.

|| One of these was to the Duke, and the other to the Commander of the *Dutch* Troops, whom they supposed to be with him, to summon him to retire, according to the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

§ *Hughes* says in his Narrative, that the Rebels hanging out the White Flag, was owing to some Cohorn-Shells the Duke caused to be thrown into the Castle, which greatly terrified the Garrison.

* The first was, 'That his Royal Highness would make no Exchange of Hostages with Rebels, but desires they would let him know what they mean by hanging out the White Flag.' The second was, (by Lord *Bury*) to inform the *French* Officer in *Carlisle* (if there was such a one) 'That there were no *Dutch* Troops in the Camp, but enough of the King's to chastise the Rebels, and all who dared to assist them.'

† 'In Answer to the short Note sent by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Governor, in the Name of himself and Garrison, desires to know what Terms his Royal Highness will grant them, on surrendering the City and Castle, which known, they will acquaint him with their ultimate Resolution, the White Flag being hung out to obtain a Cessation for a Capitulation.' Signed,

John Hamilton.

‡ 'All the Terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the Rebel Garrison of *Carlisle* are, that they shall not be put to the Sword, but be reserved for the King's Pleasure.' Signed at the Head-Quarters at *Black-hall*, Dec. 30.

By His Royal Highness's Command,

Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny.

History of four o'Clock, were accepted by *Hamilton*, || and soon after the Re- Brigadier *Bligh* took Possession of the Place, with 1000 bellion, Foot, and 120 Horse. § The Rebel Officers continued 1745. Prisoners in the Castle, and their common Men were secured in the Cathedral and Town-Goal, Guards being set over them. Twelve Deserters from the King's Troops, found amongst the Rebels, met the Fate they deserved: * Such was the Fortune of a Garrison, who were indeed sacrificed to the Safety of their pretended Prince, and that of his Army. The Prisoners † were afterwards dispersed in several Goals thro' *England*, and the Duke leaving *Bligh's* Regiment in Garrison at *Carlisle*, returned to Court to receive those Honours his Conduct justly merited. ‡

Rebel Army advanced to Dumfries.

Let us now return to the Rebel-Army, which, on entering *Scotland*, had separated into two Bodies; the one consisting of about 4000 Men, under the young Pretender, with the Duke of *Perth*, the Lords *Elcho*, and *Pitsligo*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and the *McDonalds* of *Keppoch*, and *Glengary*, arrived at *Annan*, ||| Dec. 20th at Night; from whence, the next Morning, they advanced to *Dumfries*, §§ where they continued to the 23d. Here they demanded a Contribution of 2000 l. half of which was paid, and Hostages car-

|| ' The Governor and Garrison of *Carlisle* agree to the Terms of Capitulation offered by the Duke of *Richmond*, by his Royal Highness's Order; recommending themselves to his Clemency, and intreating his Intercession with his Majesty in their Behalf.

§ The Foot Guards first entered the Castle, and tho' the Duke had issued positive Orders that the Soldiers should take nothing but Arms and Ammunition, some ventured to transgress their Orders.

* Five were hanged at *Harraby* Gallows, and a Week after the remaining seven suffered in the same Place, and Manner.

† The List of the *English* taken here (Officers included) amounted to 114, the *Scots* to 274, the *French* 8, in all 396. The Artillery taken was 16 Pieces of different Bore, all Brass, and none exceeding 4 Pounds.

‡ He arrived at *St. James's*, Jan. 5, at seven in the Morning, after a very expeditious Journey.

||| A small Town on the Border of *Scotland*, near the Mouth of a River of the same Name, 22 Miles N. W. of *Carlisle*, and 58 S. W. of *Edinburgh*.

§§ A flourishing and wealthy Town, the Capital of *Nithisdale*; it lies on the River *Nid* or *Nith*, three Miles from the Sea; so that Ships of large Burthen can come up to the Place.

ried

ried off for the Remainder.* Indeed during the whole History of Time of their Retreat to *Scotland* from *Derby*, they were the Re- observed to behave with greater Severity and Licence than bellion, before; the Disposition both of their Leaders and Men, be- 1745. ing probably soured by their Ill Success. In the mean Time, their second Division of about 2500 Men, led by the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Lord *George Murray*, and the Lords *Nairn* and *Ogilvie*, took their Route by *Ecclefechen*, towards *Moffat*, where being joined by the first Column from *Dumfries*, they proceeded by *Douglas-Castle*, into *Clydesdale*, and, as was apprehended, directed their March to *Glasgow*, which City, they entered without Opposition on *Christmas-Day*, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants, who had very little to expect from their Mercy. Indeed their Condition was at this Time very deplorable. The Zeal they had shewn for the Government, both at the Revolution in 1688, and during the Rebellion in 1715, as well as their Loyalty to his Majesty during the present unnatural Commotions, could not but expose them to the Resentment of an Enemy, against whom they were now left wholly defenceless; † yet to their immortal Honour be it said, they chose to abide the greatest Extremities, rather than deviate from their Principles. They made no feigned Submission to avert the Storm, nor by any servile Adulations sought the Favour of the Conqueror. ‡ During eight Days stay, which the young *Chevalier* made here, || he had sufficient Cause to see how coolly

enter
Glasgow.

R 2

the

* They exacted here 1000 Pair of Shoes, seized some Gun-Powder and Arms, and carried off all the serviceable Horses they could find; so that the Damages suffered by them were computed at 4000 l.

† They had sent their Regiment to *Edinburgh*, lest the Rebels should have forced them to disband them.

‡ On his Arrival, the young *Pretender* sent for Provost *Buchanan*, and demanded the Names of such as had subscribed for raising Troops against him, threatening to hang him in case of Refusal. But that brave and worthy Magistrate replied, — ‘ He would name nobody, but that he himself had subscribed largely for that Purpose, as he thought it his Duty, and was not afraid to die in such a Cause.’ He was forced to pay a Fine of 500 l.

|| He took up his Residence at Col *M. Dougal’s*, the best House in Town, where he eat in publick twice a Day. The Table was spread in a small Dining Room, at which, with a few

History of the trading Interest of the Nation stood affected to him ; the Re- not the slightest Honours or Respects were paid him ; nor did bellion. any one Person of Note espouse or countenance his Cause.

1745.

He made a Review of his Army here, § but tho' the Mob attended as usual on that Occasion, it was with an ominous Silence, nor, tho' he stopped often, during the Cavalcade, could he, by his Presence, raise one Acclamation, or the slightest Expression of Affection. It is no great Wonder therefore, if the City felt the Marks of his Displeasure. The Contributions demanded and exacted in Broad-Cloth, Tartan, Linnen, Bonnets, and Shoes, amounted to near 10,000 l.* exclusive of the publick Money, and the Plunder the Rebels got by pilfering the Inhabitants on whom they were quartered.†

7746.

Having thus sufficiently recruited his Strength, and chastised the City of *Glasgow* for their Disaffection to his Interests, the young Pretender, on *January 3d*, advanced with his Army to *Kilsyth*, ‡ from whence the Day following, he continued his March for *Stirling*, cantoning his Troops at *Denny*, *St. Ninions*, and *Bannockburn*, where he took up his Head-Quarters at Sir *Hugh Paterfson's*, a Gentleman

few of his Officers he sat down, without Ceremony, in the *Highland Dress*. A few *Jacobite Ladies* waited in Form, on these Occasions.

§ On the Green, making about 4000 Foot and 500 Horse. He did not stir once out, during his Continuance here, but on this Day, and tho' he seemed greatly to admire the Regularity and Beauty of the Buildings, he was so dissatisfied with the People, as to own, ' *That he never was in a Place, where he found fewer Friends.*'

* He by this means in a Manner new clothed his Army here, which with their Refreshment in such good Quarters, perhaps not a little contributed to their following Success at *Falkirk*.

† During the Rebel's Stay at *Glasgow*, Secretary *Murray* issued two Orders in his Master's Name, the one for collecting the Land-Tax, due since *Sept.* preceding ; the other for levying 25 Horses at 10 l. Value each, or an Equivalent in Money. Both these Orders were directed to the Collector of Supply for the Shire of *Linlithgow*.

‡ The young Chevalier took up his Lodgings at Mr. *Campbell* of *Shawfield's* Seat, where the Steward of that Gentleman having provided every thing, on Promise of Payment, was told next Morning, his Bill should be allowed, on accounting for the Rents of *Kilsyth*, being a forfeited Estate.

well inclined to his Interest. It now plainly appeared his History of Design was to join his Forces with those of Lord *John the Re-*
Drummond, || which lay on the North Side of the *Forth*, bellion.
and so endeavour to reduce the Town and Castle of *Stirling*. 1745.
About the same time, he detached the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Town of
with a strong Party to take Post at *Falkirk*, in order to *Stirling*
cover the Siege. On the 5th the Rebels closely invested invested,
the Town, and the next Morning, having erected a Bat-
tery, began to fire on the Place, which the Rebels sum-
moned at Noon. General *Blakeney*, who commanded in
the Castle, did all that was possible to encourage the
Inhabitants to a vigorous Defence, but Disputes § arising,
Negociation was preferred to Arms, and after some Treaty,
a Capitulation was at last agreed on; * so that on the 8th
the Rebels took Possession of the Town. Some Censures
were passed on the Conduct of the Magistrates on this Oc-
casion, which, it is certain, was highly disapproved by Ge-
neral *Blakeney*.† In return, they published a Vindication
of themselves, by which it appears they were really in no
Condition of making a Defence.‡ The Rebels being thus
Masters of the Place, summoned the Castle, but the Go-
vernor bravely replied, ‘ *He would defend it to the last Ex-*
tremity,

|| On the 4th of Jan. Lord *Drummond* and Lord *George Murray* were at *Alloa*, four Miles below *Stirling*, to examine the *Forth*, and concert Measures for getting over their Cannon.

§ It appears there were Disputes in the Council, and that Mr. *Stevenson*, the Trades-Convener, and Mr. *Erskine*, the seceding Minister, both protested against a Surrender.

* The Terms were, I. ‘ That no Demand should be made on the Town-Revenue. II. That the Inhabitants should not be molested in their Persons or Effects. III. That the Arms in the Town should be returned to the Castle.’ This last Article the Rebels made some Difficulty to grant. This Capitulation was made between the young *Pretender* and the Magistrates, at *Bannockburn*. But the Rebels no sooner entered the Town, than they broke it, by plundering all who were well affected to the Government.

† The Townsmen offered General *Blakeney*, if he would aid them with the Militia, they would seize the Magistrates who were for treating, and defend the Place to the last. His Answer was, ‘ That since their Provost and Baillies did not think the Town worthy their Notice, neither did he; but he would take care of the Castle.’

‡ Their Reasons were, the Strength and Number of the Rebels, their own Want of Cannon and Men, having not above

History of 'tremity, and as he had lived a Man of Honour, he was
the Re- 'determined to die so.'

1745.
Motions
of the Re-
bels.

In the mean Time, Jan. 8, Orders were given to all the Rebel Troops quartered at *Perth*, to be in Readiness to march to *Stirling*, and accordingly the next Day they set out for that Place, || leaving a small Garrison behind them. § On the 10th, the *M'Intoshes* and *Fargharsons* followed; on which Day the young Pretender reviewed the Corps under the Lord *Kilmarnock*, at *Falkirk*, consisting of 1600 Men. On the 12th, the Rebels having got their Cannon a-cross the *Forth*, broke Ground before the Castle; * but as the *Highlanders* were no way skilled in the Operations of a Siege, a Task for which they are naturally unqualified, so they made no great Progress in their Design; and suffered so much from the continued Fire of the Besieged, that it may be questioned, had they been uninterrupted in their Purpose, whether they would not have soon desisted from so unequal an Enterprize.

But General *Hawley*, who had assembled a good Body of Troops at *Edinburgh*, judged the Castle of *Stirling* a Place of too great Importance, to suffer it to fall into the Rebels Hands. In order to give some Interruption to their Proceedings, he detached Capt. *Faulkner* in the *Vulture* Sloop, assisted by Col. *Leighton* with 300 Men, to attack a Battery the Rebels had erected at *Airth*, in order to command the Navigation of the *Forth*. Accordingly, the Enemy were obliged to abandon this Post, and remove their Battery higher up to *Elphinstone*: But Capt. *Faulkner* proceeding up the River to *Alloa*, to seize a Brigantine of the Rebels which had some Cannon on board, were so warmly fired at, that he was obliged to quit the Design.

600, and the Fear of exposing the Town to plunder, in case of an Assault. See the original Paper in the *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1746. a Collection to which we stand indebted for many interesting Materials.

|| These were the *M'Donalds*, under *Barrisdale* and the Brother of *Kinloch-Moidart*, under the Master of *Lovat*.

§ 200 of the *Gordons*. About this Time two Sloops arrived at *Dundee* from *France*, with Ammunition, Powder, Wine, Brand-y, and 500 Stand of Arms.

* Near a Building called *Marr's Work*, which was antiently a Palace or large House belonging to the noble Family of *Erskine*, created Earls of *Mar*, in 1451.

A PLAN of the Battle of FALKIRK

Argyleth, Mi- lita sent to op- pote thole on opposite Side.									
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On Jan. 13th, the advanced Body of the Rebels at *Falkirk* received Orders to march towards *Linlithgow*, with the Re-
all the Waggon and Carts they could procure. This was bellion.
probably with a View to carry off all the Provisions in the 1745.
Country, and by that Means distress the Royal Army, in case they should venture Westward. But they had scarcely reached that Town, when General *Huske*, with the Van of the King's Troops, * entered at the opposite End, so that the Rebels finding themselves prevented, retired with Precipitation to *Falkirk*. On the 14th, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* finding that General *Huske* had taken Post at *Linlithgow*, and would be joined by General *Hawley*, thought proper to retire to *Stirling*; so that on the 16th General *Huske* proceeded and took Possession of *Falkirk*, where the same Day the whole Army, † with the Artillery, arrived from *Edinburgh*. ‡ The same Day Lieutenant-Colonel *Campbell*, with 1000 *Argylshire* Highlanders, || took Post at *Kilsyth*, to be ready to join General *Hawley*. On the 17th, he was reinforced by *Cobham's* Dragoons, and it was resolved to march the next Day in quest of the Rebels, who were said to be lying in the Inclosures near *Torwood*; though their Troops had been observed in Motion all the preceding Day, as well as early that Morning, so that there seemed no Room to doubt but their Intention was to risque a Battle. About Noon Intelligence was brought, that they were in full March to attack us, and about Two o'Clock in the Battle of Afternoon their Main Body was discovered on some Hills *Falkirk*. at two Miles distant, marching in two Columns Southwards. The Policy of this Motion was, to get the Weather-

* He had marched that Day from *Edinburgh* with five Regiments of Foot, the *Glasgow* Volunteers, commanded by the Earl of *Hume*, and the Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Ligonier*.

† Consisting of the Foot Regiments of *Wolf*, *Cholmondley*, *Pultney*, *Price*, *Ligonier*, *Blakeney*, *Monro*, *Fleming*, *Barrel*, *Battereau*, the *Glasgow* Volunteers, *Howard's* Old Buffs, the second Battalions of the *Royal Scots*, or *Sinclare's*, *Naixon's* and *Cobham's* Dragoons.

‡ These, during the Rebels Stay at *Glasgow*, had halted at *Dumbarton*, and were now on their March to join the King's Army.

|| Before the Army set out from *Edinburgh* the Earl of *Hopton* generously gave each Regiment of Foot twelve Guineas to buy Beef, and six Guineas to each of the two Regiments of Dragoons.

History of Gage of our Army, the Day being rough and rainy; an Advantage which not a little contributed to their Success. the Re- As their Aim seemed to be, to possess some rising Grounds bellion.

1745.

on a Moor near *Falkirk*, General *Hawley* immediately formed his Army in the Front of the Camp, and marched to prevent them. § They had scarce reached the Eminences on the Edge of the Moor, when they perceived the Rebels in Motion, their Right Wing * extending to the South, and greatly outstretching our Centre, which was almost opposite to their Left. † This was owing to a Morass, which lay on that Side, and gave them the Advantage of outflanking us. The Dragoons, who were all posted on our Left Wing, exactly faced their Centre. ‡ The Royal Army however advanced in good Order, the Infantry in two Lines, and, being within 200 Yards of the Enemy, the Dragoons were ordered to fall on Sword in Hand, while the Foot should advance to sustain them; but the Rebels giving a smart Fire, the Dragoons gave way, and Part of the Foot, after an irregular Discharge, || followed their Example, § except the Regiments of *Barrel* and *Ligonier*; which

§ The Enemy had the Wind on their Backs, whereas our Troops had it violently in their Faces, and that up a steep Hill, before they could reach the Ground contended for, which lay a Mile W. of the Camp.

* Led by Lord *George Murray*, as Lieutenant-General, and composed of the Battalions of *Glengary*, *Clanronald*, *Keppoch*, *Athole*, and *Ogilvy*.

† Commanded by Lord *John Drummond*, with the Battalions of *Lochryell*, *Cluney*, *Frazer*, *Nairn*, *Fargharson*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the *French*.

‡ Commanded by the young Pretender, with the Battalions of *Appin* and *Glenbucket*, his own Life Guards, *Kilmarnock's* Hussars, and Lord *Elcho's* and Lord *Pitligo's* Horse.

|| Owing to the Rain, which wet their Powder and rendered their Pieces unserviceable.

§ An Eye-Witness of this Action gives the following Account, which I transcribe on Account of its Accuracy. ' The Dragoons got up the Hill before it was possible for the Foot to arrive. ' The Rebels had extended their Left Wing along the Back of the Hill, out of Sight, so that they attacked the Dragoons, while the Foot, out of Breath with the Quickness of their March and the Badness of the Weather, were struggling up the Ascent to gain their Ground and support the Horse. Some of the Dragoons behaved well, the rest reeled off at the first Fire, and when they gave way, the Rebels Right Wing, which

which being rallied by Brigadier *Cholmondley*, * made a History of Stand, and were supported by General *Huske*, who, with the Re-
bree Regiments gallantly repulsed the Rebels, and secured bellion.
the Retreat of the Army to *Falkirk*.

Many Reasons were assigned for this unhappy Miscar-
riage, which not only brought a new Disgrace on his Ma- Cause of
jesty's Arms, but served to puff up the Rebels beyond all the De-
bounds of Moderation, as appeared by the extravagant Re- feat.
lations they published of it, † and took care to have reprinted

which was very thick, poured down like a Hurricane Front and Flank on the Foot. In five Minutes the whole first Line was broke, and Part of the second. Destruction was inevitable if General *Huske* had not made a Stand with three Regiments of the second Line, with which he formed an angular Front, and covered the flying Foot. The *Highlanders*, in full Career, endeavoured often to break this small Body, but were by a close regular Fire as often repulsed with great Loss. *Harvey* did what he could to rally the Troops, but in vain. Had he been able to effect that, or had the rest of the *Highlanders* seconded the Attack of their Left, so as to have broke General *Huske*, either Side had gained a complete Victory. But the *Attole* Men, after receiving the Fire of the first Line of our Troops, went off and never came back. By this Means General *Huske* not only secured the Retreat of the Army, but made his own in good Order to *Falkirk*; from whence the Army, for Want of Provisions, and other Reasons, proceeded back to *Linlithgow*, leaving their Artillery and Baggage to the Rebels; who, by not offering to pursue them, left them some Pretence, at least, to a drawn Battle.

* During this Action, one of *Barrel's* Men being pursued by Rebel down the Hill, turned and attempted to fire, but his piece was so wet it would not go off; so that he drew his Sword, which the *Highlander* seeing, turned tail. The Soldier was about to pursue him, when Col. *Cholmondley* rode up and shot the Fellow, after which he bid the honest Soldier go and rifle him, who, to his great Joy, found a Purse of Sixteen Guineas.

† The Rebels printed at *Glasgow* an Account of their Expedition and Retreat, and when they left that City carried a Press with them to *Bannock Burn*, with which they printed their Account of the Battle of *Falkirk*; which they magnified into a Victory, computing the Loss of the King's Army at 600 killed, as many Prisoners, and making their Spoils to be 7 Cannon, 2 Mortars, 2 Pair of Colours, 3 Standards, 1 Pair of Kettle Drums, 500 Stand of Arms, 4000 lb. Weight of Powder, 28 Waggons, laden with Military Stores, Tents for 5000 Men, and all the Baggage of the Royal Army.

History of abroad. The Storm which continued during the Action, the Re- was so violent in the Faces of our Troops, they could scarce bellion, see before them. The Rain both rendered many of their 1745. Arms useless, and had spoiled the Ground, so that the Cannon could not come up; and when the Engagement was over, it was found the Captain of the Train had abandoned it, and that the Drivers had run away with the Horses. † But the Truth was, there appeared a Difficulty and Confusion in the first Forming of the Troops, which was increased by the first Fire of the Rebels; so that here, as at *Preston-Pans*, the Disorder of the Dragoons communicated a Pannic to the Foot, || and the Consequences might have been as fatal, if either the Rebels had known how to improve their Advantage, or if the brave General *Huske* had not, with equal Conduct and Courage, formed that seasonable Reserve, which alone saved us from a total Defeat. § Our Loss on this Occasion was computed at about 2 or 300; but amongst these were several Officers, whose Fate was justly lamented. * That of the Rebels cannot be so easily ascertained. †

This Misfortune was however productive of one good Consequence, which served to shew, that the People of

† Capt. *Cunningham*, who commanded the Train, was tried for his Misconduct, and sentenced to have his Sword broke over his Head, and to be cashiered with Infamy.

|| *Hughes*, a Volunteer, merrily observes, that both Sides concluding to run for it, the Royal Foot (*St. Clare's*) won the Race by great Odds, performing it so well, that they were at *Edinburgh* beyond all Expectation.

§ General *Hawley* had just Time to set Fire to our Camp. The Rebels took Possession of *Falkirk* that Night, where they made some Prisoners; but they abandoned it next Day and returned to *Stirling*.

* The worthy Sir *Robert Monro*, of *Foulis*, Bart. and his Brother Dr. *Monro*, who were both murdered in cold Blood by the Rebels after the Battle. Lieutenant-Colonels *Whitney*, *Porvel*, and *Biggor*, were killed. Major *Lochart*, and *William Thompson*, Esq; Captain of the *Yorkshire* Volunteers, were made Prisoners, as were several Gentlemen of the *Edinburgh* Volunteers.

† Because as they remained Masters of the Field of Battle that Night and all next Day, and would allow nobody to visit it but themselves, it was easy for them to conceal their Loss, by burying their Dead. It is certain, they lost no Officers of any Distinction. By their own Relation, Lord *George Murray* fought on Foot at the Head of the *Highlanders*; Lord *John Drummond*, who led the Left Wing, had his Horse shot under him, and received a slight Wound with a Musket Ball in his Left Arm.

Scotland,

Scotland were for the most Part steady and loyal in the Interest of the Government. The Officers taken Prisoners at *Preston-Pans* had been sent by the Rebels some to *Glames Castle*, ‡ others to *Coopar* § and *Lesly*, § where, on the young *Pretender's* recalling his Troops to strengthen his Army before the Battle of *Falkirk*, they were left almost unguarded. The Inhabitants of *Dundee* took this Opportunity of expressing their Affection, by releasing these Gentlemen (to the Number of 31) from their Captivity, and conducted them safe to *Edinburgh*, where they arrived two Days after the Engagement.

1745.
Officers taken at *Preston-Pans* brought back to *Edinburgh*.

The late Defeat however, instead of discouraging the Government, served only to render it more watchful and attentive over the Publick Safety, and more assiduous in the Means of extinguishing the unnatural Rebellion. The 6000 *Dutch* Troops, which had been sent over, were found to be useless, their Hands being in a manner tied up by the Capitulations of *Tournay* *. There had been besides some Complaints made of Irregularities committed by them on their Marches under Marshal *Wade*. † And as their Masters the *States General*, for fear of offending the Court of *Versailles*, (which made loud Remonstrances on this Head,) recalled them in *December*, it became necessary to replace them by others that were more to be depended on. For this End his Majesty thought proper to direct, ‡ that the 6000

Dutch Troops recalled from *England*.

‡ A stately old Palace belonging to the Earl of *Strathmore*.

§ *Coopar of Angus*, so called to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in *Fife*.

§ A Town in *Fife*, where is a noble Palace belonging to the Earl of *Rothies*, with fine Plantations round it.

* The Abbe *de la Ville*, the French Minister at the *Hague*, made loud Complaints on this Subject, and in *October*, 1745, presented a Memorial to the *States General*, insisting, that the *Dutch Auxiliaries* sent to *England*, forming Part of the Garrison of *Tournay*, were bound not to bear Arms against *France*, or her Allies, in any Part of the World for Eighteen Months; that is, till *Jan. 1*, 1747. Their High Mightinesses, in return, thought the *Casus Fæderis* of assisting the King of *Great Britain* against his rebellious Subjects, an excepted Point. But at last, in *December*, the Controversy ended, by their High Mightinesses recalling these Troops.

† In this March from *Newcastle* to *Wakefield* they had committed some Disorders, which very much disgusted the Country People.

‡ *Dec. 19*, 1745, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's

History of 6000 *Hessians*, he had taken into his Pay, should be transported from *Flanders* to *Scotland*, † which was accordingly done. || They arrived at *Leith* the Beginning of *February*, and

1745. Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, Son-in-Law to his Majesty, who commanded them in Person, was received with all the Marks of Respect due to his high Birth and distinguished Merit.

and replaced by the *Hessians*. But previous to this, in order to restore the Spirit of the Army, and encourage the Well-affected in *Scotland*, as well as to check the Progress of the Rebels, exalted with their late Successes, his Majesty was pleased to send his Royal Highness the Duke to *Edinburgh*, to take on him the Command of the Troops §. The sudden and happy Turn which the Presence of this excellent young Prince gave to our Affairs in that Kingdom, will be a lasting Proof of his Majesty's Goodness and Wisdom, in concerting so salutary a Measure at this critical and important Juncture.

The Satisfaction which the Arrival of his Royal Highness at *Edinburgh* diffused amongst all Ranks, is scarcely to be imagined. * The Nobility, † the City, ‡‡ the University, and arrives at *Edinburgh*.

Majesty's Order, communicated a Message from him to the House of Commons, signifying his Intention of bringing over the *Hessian* Troops, and desiring their Assillance to make good his Treaty for that Purpose.

† By this new Treaty, the *Hessian* Troops, to be sent over, were to be in *British* Pay, and not to serve on board Men of War, or in the Plantations. The Charge of their Transportation to be defrayed going and coming back, and to be returned complete, otherwise 80 Crowns paid for every Horseman, and 60 for every Foot Souldier.

|| They embarked at *Williamstadt* in *January* 1746, on board the same Transports which carried over the *Dutch* from *Newcastle*.

§ His Royal Highness set out from *St. James's*, *Jan.* 25, about One in the Morning, attended by the Lord *Cathcart*, Lord *Bury*, Colonels *Conway* and *York*, his Aids de Camps, and travelled with such Expedition, that he reached *Newcastle* on the 28th, and arrived at *Edinburgh* on the 30th, to the Joy and Surprise of that City, being but four Days on the Road.

* He went to Bed on his Arrival and slept two Hours, after which he arose and conferred with General *Hawley* and the principal Officers; soon after he received the Compliments of the Nobility and Ladies, who appeared richly dressed.

† The Earl of *Hopton* presented his Royal Highness a magnificent Coach, with two Sets of fine Horses.

‡‡ The Magistrates presented his Royal Highness with the Freedom of the City in a *Gold Box*.

and

and Clergy, all vied in endeavouring to express their Affection for his Person, and their Confidence in his Valour. And as his Affability and Goodness gained him intirely the Hearts of all who approached him; so the Soldiers were so animated by his Appearance, that they shewed the most earnest Desire of recovering their late Disgrace, by being led against the Enemy. || Nor did his Royal Highness suffer this laudable Zeal of theirs to cool, but without Delay gave the necessary Directions for putting the Troops in Motion.

In the mean time the Rebels, who after the Battle of *Falkirk* had returned to *Stirling*, renewed the Siege of the Castle, though to little Effect, General *Blakeney* firing so warmly on them, that though they erected two Batteries against the Place, they were able to do little Execution, and the News of the Duke of *Cumberland's* Arrival at *Edinburgh* gave them such an Alarm, § that they quickly concluded on raising the Siege.

The Duke, having made all the necessary Dispositions, marched from *Edinburgh* the last Day of *January*, with his Army in two Columns, consisting of 14 Battalions of Foot, the *Argyleshire* Highlanders, and the Dragoons of *Cobham* and Lord *Mark Kerr*. The same Night he took up his Quarters at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions, while Brigadier *Mordaunt* with six others lay at *Borowstonefs*. The Dragoons were posted in the adjacent Villages. Early on *Feb. 1*. his Royal Highness had Advice that the main of the Rebel-Army had retired from *Falkirk* * to *Torwood*, where they intended to make a Stand; but on the Army's advancing from *Linlithgow*, † Intelligence was brought, that they were re-passing the *Forth* with Precipitation, after blowing up their

|| After the Battle of *Falkirk*, and the Return of the Army to *Edinburgh*, a Court-Martial was appointed, (of which Brigadier *Mordaunt* was President) to enquire into the Conduct of such Officers, &c. as had behaved ill in the late Action. Some were condemned.

§ They were so apprehensive of the Effect this News would have on their Men, that they published a Reward to any who should discover the Authors of such a Falshood.

* Lady *Kilmarnock* left her Seat at *Calander House*, near *Falkirk*, at the same time

† The stately and beautiful Palace here, adorned and re-edified by *James V.* the most polite and magnificent Prince of his Age, was by Accident set on Fire, *Feb.* the 1st, in the Morning, and was in Flames when the Army left *Linlithgow*.

History of Magazine in the Church of *St. Ninian's* † near *Stirling*, the Report of which was distinctly heard by the Troops on their March. They also left behind them at *Falkirk* the wounded Prisoners of the King's Troops taken in the late Engagement. The Duke, who arrived at *Falkirk*, Feb. the 1st, immediately detached Brigadier *Mordaunt* with the Dragoons and *Argyleshire* Men in pursuit of the Enemy, and the next Day continued his Route with the whole Army to *Stirling*, which he entered Feb. 2d, about Noon, and received the Compliments of the brave General *Blakeney*, and his Officers, whose Services his Royal Highness was pleased to testify his Sense of, by thanking him for their gallant Defence of the important Fortrefs committed to his Charge.

Flight of the Rebel Army. On February 2d, the young Pretender with the greatest Part of his Army entered *Perth*, which they evacuated || by the 4th, after nailing up the Cannon they left behind them; § and separating, continued their March Northwards in three Columns, the first, consisting of the *Clans*, under their Prince, * took their Way by *Dunkeld*, and *Blair-Castle*, towards *Badenoch*; the second, composed of the *Lowlanders*, commanded by the Lords *Ogilvy* and *Pitfigo*, proceeded by *Coopar of Angus*, towards *Brechin*; Lord *John Drummond* with the *French* Picquets and some other Corps kept nearer the Coast, taking the Road to

† There are very different Accounts with relation to the blowing up this Church. Some say they did it purposely to destroy the Country People, ten or twelve of whom perished in the Ruins. It is likely it was to prevent their Powder, and other Effects placed here, which they had not Time to carry off, from falling into the Duke's Hands. There was 6000 lb. Weight of Powder in the Church, so that the Concussion not only damaged all the neighbouring Houses, but was felt at *Stirling*.

|| In a Letter from this Prince to his Father at *Rome*, published in the *Utrecht Gazette*, the Reasons assigned for this Step were, the Arrival of the *Hessian* Troops, the Difficulty of subsisting his Army in a Country exhausted, and the Hopes of increasing his Numbers by going North, as well as receiving the Supplies from *France* and *Spain*.

§ They left, spiked up, 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, of 8 and 12 Pounds, and threw into the River 14 Swivel Guns belonging to the *Hazard Sloop*, which was afterwards recovered.

* This Corps had with them 7 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Covered Eaggage Waggon, and 14 Carts with Ammunition.

Aberdeen,

Aberdeen, by *Dundee* and *Montrose*. It was at first supposed History of that this was a Sort of Dispersion, but it soon appeared, it the Re- was only done for the Conveniency of subsisting their rebellion, Troops in a Country not naturally very plentiful, and that 1745. their Design was to join again in the North.

Accordingly, their first Column, under the young *Pre-The* tender, pursued its March Northwards by *Ruthven*, where young he caused the Barracks to be blown up, and proceeded to Pretender *Inverness*. The Earl of *Loudon*, who was posted there with takes In- about 2000 of the loyal Northern Clans, had made the best verness. Dispositions for the Defence of the Place that Time would allow. From *Badenoch*, the young *Chevalier* marched in- to *Strath-Spey*, the *Grants* Country. In the mean Time, the Columns which marched by *Montrose* † and *Brechin*, united at *Aberdeen*, at which Place, and at *Peterhead* they received some Supplies from *France*, particularly a Troop or two of *Fitz-James's* Regiment of Horse, dis- mounted, but by the Vigilance of Admiral *Byng*, who then cruized on the Coast, two of these Vessels were intercepted, ‡ and two or three more drove a-shore.

About the Middle of *February* the young Pretender, be- ing reinforced by some detached Parties from *Aberdeenshire*, advanced to the Water of *Nairn*, four Miles South of *In- verness*, where the Rebels had a slight Skirmish with an Out-Guard of Lord *Loudon's*, but of no Consequence. On Earl of the 17th, the Earl finding the Rebels determined to at-Loudon tack him, and that the Place was not defensible against abandons their Numbers, § crossed the *Nefs* the following Day, and Inverness, by the Ferry of *Kessochs* got over into *Ross-Shire*, so that the Rebels took Possession of *Inverness*, * without Opposi- tion,

† At *Montrose* they sent off the *Hazard Sloop*, which they had seized, with Dispatches to *France*.

‡ The *Bourbon* and *Charité*, in which were taken the Count de *Fitz-James*, General of this Embarkation, about 40 Officers of all Degrees, mostly *Irish*, and 9 Companies of *Fitz-James's* Regiment, making in all 363 Men.

§ Some Accounts hinted as if he had been treacherously de- serted by his Men on this Occasion.

* *Inverness* lies in a Hollow, at the Mouth of the River *Nefs*, near its Entrance into the *Murray-Firth*, and has a tolerable Har- bour for Shipping, two good Streets, and two Churches, in one of which, the Service is in *Erse* or *Irish* Language, which is spoke here in common with the *English*. Here is a strong Stone Bridge of 7 Arches over the River *Nefs*; near the Foot of which, on a fair

History of the Rebellion. tion, and immediately summoned the Castle, or *Fort-George*, in which Major *Grant* commanded with a small Garrison. The Place, tho' in a good Condition of Defence,

1745.

was unaccountably given up, and the young *Pretender* fixed his Head-Quarters there, cantoning the rest of his Troops, which were now come up from *Aberdeen*, through the Shire of *Murray*, as far as the Banks of the *Spey*, through all which Country, they exercised great Severities against all whom they believed disaffected to their Cause; † and issued the strictest Orders to prevent the Duke from having any Intelligence of their Affairs. ‡

It is now Time to return to his Royal Highness, whom we left at *Stirling*, preparing to pursue the Rebels, as soon as the Bridge of that Place could be repaired. || This being effected by *Feb.* 4th, the same Morning the Royal Army decamped from that Place, and that Night took Quarters at *Dumblain*. § the advanced Guards, consisting of the Dragoons and *Argyleshire* Men, being posted at *Grief*,* On the 5th the Duke entered *Perth*, which the Rebels had abandoned, and immediately gave the necessary Orders for erecting Magazines of Bread and Forage, for the Subsistence of the Troops. He also sent out two Detachments of 500 Men each, the one under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *Andrew Agnew*, to take possession of *Dunkeld*, ||| and the other, commanded

fair Eminence, close by the River Side, stands *Fort-George*; the chief Manufacture here is Plaids and Linnen, and here is great Plenty of excellent *Salmon*.

† They plundered the Lord President's House at *Culloden*, of every Thing valuable.

‡ About this Time the Rebels published an Order, declaring it Death to any who should carry Letters to, or correspond with any Friends of the Government, and accordingly a poor Man was hanged by them on this Account.

|| It had been broke down by General *Blakeney*'s Order, to incommode the Rebels in their Siege of the Castle.

§ A small City, pleasantly seated on the River *Taich*, 4 Miles N. E. of *Stirling*, and made an Episcopal See by *David I.* King of *Scotland*. It is noted for the Battle fought on *Sheriff-Muir*, in its Neighbourhood, *Nov.* 13. 1715, between the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Mar*.

* A small Town, 12 Miles N. of *Stirling*, remarkable only for its great *Cattle-Fairs*.

||| An ancient Episcopal See, seated on the North Bank of the *Tay*, and surrounded with Woods, at the Foot of the *Grampian Hills*.

manded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Leighton*, to *Castle-Menzies*, History of near *Tay-Bridge*. The Body of the Army was cantoned the Re- at *Perth*, and in the Nighbourhood of that Town. Feb. bellion, 8th, his Royal Highness, on receiving Advice of the Ar- 1745. rival of the *Hessian* Troops in the Road of *Leith*, set out for *Edinburgh*, in order to concert with Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse* the proper Measures for disposing of those Forces to the best Advantage; after which he returned to *Perth*. On Feb. 14, a Brigade of three Foot Battalions advanced to *Loospar* of *Angus*, and a Regiment of Dragoons was ordered to *Dundee*. § About the same Time the Duke of *Athole* set out for his Castle of *Blair*, * which Sir *Andrew Agnew* had seized with his Detachment. Before his Royal Highness began his March Northwards, he judged it a Precaution absolutely necessary to secure the important Posts of *Perth* and *Stirling*, to prevent any Attempts of the Rebels to return Southward in his Absence. For this End four Battalions of the *Hessians* were ordered from *Edinburgh* to *Perth*, and two more to *Stirling*. St. *George's* Dragoons were posted at the Bridge of *Earn*, and those of *Hamilton* and *Naizon*, at *Bannockburn*. All these Troops were commanded by Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, who had under him, the Earl of *Crawford* as General of the Horse. In the mean Time; the Duke by easy Marches arrived with the Army at *Aberdeen*, Feb. 28, where he was waited on The Duke by the Duke of *Gordon*, † the Earls of *Aberdeen* and arrives at *Findlater*, the Laird of *Grant*, and several of the Northern Aberdeen Nobility and Gentry with Offers of their Service; on the Day after his Arrival, having Intelligence that a Quantity

Hills. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Columbus*, once a stately Edifice, is now in Ruins; it lies 14 Miles N. W. of *Perth*. The Duke of *Athole* has a new-built House here, adorned with Romantic Gardens, and fine Views.

§ A flourishing neat Town, seated on the North Side of the Estuary or Firth of *Tay*, almost opposite to St. *Andrews*. It consists of two large Streets, with a handsome Market-Place, in which stands the Town-Hall, one of the most elegant modern Structures in *Britain*; here are two Churches, with a good Harbour.

* Another ancient Castle belonging to the Duke of *Athole*, 30 Miles N. of *Perth*, and seated in a very wild and mountainous Country. The Building is spacious and strong, and rather resembles a Fortress than a Palace.

† He left *Gordon-Castle* privately, and marched, 50 Miles on Foot, to escape from the Rebels, who were in Possession of his Estate, and kept him narrowly watched.

History of Arms and Powder landed from Spain, was lodged in the *Re-Argarf-Castle*, † his Royal Highness detached the Earl of bellion, *Ancram* (eldest Son to the Marquis of *Lothian*) with 100 1775. Dragoons, and 300 Foot under Major *Morris* to seize it; which they effected without Opposition, the Rebels retiring on their Approach; but as they had driven away all the Horses in the Country, the Earl was forced to destroy most of the Arms, and 30 Barrels of Powder; after which, he returned to *Aberdeen*. The Duke also sent out other small Parties through the Country, either to protect the Well-affected, or to awe such as were secretly inclined to favour or join the Rebels; ‖ of which last Sort, it appeared there were too many in these Parts. § He was at the same Time attentive in refreshing and disciplining the Troops, and providing Magazines for their Subsistence, as soon as the Season should prove favourable enough for them to take the Field. On *March 16*, Notice been given to the Duke, that *Roy Stuart*, a Rebel Officer, was at *Strathbogie*,* with 1000 Foot and 60 Hussars, his Highness sent Col. *Conway* with Orders to Major General *Bland* to attack them, and at the same time Brigadier General *Mordaunt*, with 4 Battalions, and as many Pieces of Cannon, was directed to advance to

† Seated at the Head of the River *Don*, 40 Miles W. of *Aberdeen*, in the County of *Marr*.

‖ Major *la Fausille* was sent with 300 Men into *Glenesk*, to burn the Houses of such as had joined the Rebels; and Capt. *Hevet* was ordered with another Party to take Possession of the Seat of the Earl of *Airly* (Father to Lord *Ogilvy*), and secure his Person, on a Suspicion of treasonable Practices.

§ This appeared evidently at *Forfar*, where 3 *Irish* Officers belonging to the Rebels were concealed while our Army passed through the Town on their March to *Aberdeen*; and then were allowed to beat up for Recruits there. Nor is this difficult to be accounted for, if we consider, that in all this Eastern Part of *Scotland*, a great Part of the Gentry and People of Fashion are of the *Episcopal* Persnasion, and being *Nonjurors* by Principle, neither take the Oaths to the Government, nor pray for his Majesty in their Assemblies.

* This Town lies 32 Miles off *Aberdeen*, on the River *Dowern*. It is no way considerable, except for a small Manufacture of Linnen Cloth, and its *Salmon-Fishery*. *Hamilton*, the Rebel Governor of *Carlisle*, was an Inhabitant of this Place. Near it stands *Huntley-Castle*, which gives the Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Gordon*.

Old-Meldrum † to support him in case of Need. On History of the 17th, General *Bland* arriving in sight of *Strathbogie*, the Rebels found the Rebels had retired with Precipitation to *Keith*, † bellion. whither he detached a Captain of *Highlanders* with 70 Men, 1745. and 300 of *Kingston's* Horse, to clear that Place, and re-join the Army; but these Troops finding the Town evacuated, Skirmish at Keith. contrary to Orders, took up their Quarters there. In the mean Time, the Rebels during the Night, returned from *Fachabers*, † invested *Keith*, and entering it at both Ends, attacked our Men on all Sides: The *Highlanders* resolutely defended themselves for some time in the Church-Yard, but were at length overpowered and most of them cut to Pieces; of the Horse, only a Cornet and 5 Men escaped. This Check, which was otherwise of no great Consequence, only served to put our Troops more upon their Guard to prevent such Surprises in their Quarters § for the future.

The Rebels on their Side were not inactive: About the middle of *March* they surprized a Party of the *Argyleshire* of the Re- Highlanders quartered at the Foot of Mount *Kanach*, com- bels. manded by *Campbell of Glenure*, who were all either killed or made Prisoners.* Two small Detachments of the same Body, posted at *Blairfettie* and *Kennochan*, in the Neighbourhood of *Blair*, underwent a like Fate: Upon this Lord *George Murray* invested that Castle, in which Sir *Andrew Agnew* commanded with about 400 Men, and tho'

† A Village 12 Miles W. of *Aberdeen*.

‡ A Village on the River *Dovern*, over which it has a remarkable steep Bridge of one Arch.

§ A small Town of *Bamsf*, seated on the East Side of the rapid River *Spey*, consisting of one Street near a Mile long, but the Houses mean and low. It lies 12 Miles W. of *Strathbogie*.

§ The Royal Army was encamped in three Columns; the first, composed of six Foot Battalions, *Kingston's* Horse and *Cobham's* Dragoons, was posted at *Strathbogie*, under the Command of Lord *Albemarle* and Major General *Bland*; the Corps de Reserve under Brigadier *Mordaunt* lay at *Old Meldrum*, and consisted of three Foot Battalions, with four Pieces of Cannon; the second Line, being six Foot Battalions, with Lord *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons, remained with the Duke at *Aberdeen*.

* An uncommon Enmity seemed about this Time to subsist between the Chiefs of the *Camerons* and *McDonalds* in the Rebel-Service, and the *Argyleshire Campbells* in Arms for the Government; the former charging the latter with committing great Barbarities on their Vassals, and threatening to make severe Reprisals.

History of vigorously attacked by the Enemy without, and pressed the Re- by Famine within, † gallantly held out, till the Approach bellion, of the *Hessian* Troops obliged the Rebels to raise the 1745. Siege. ‡ They were however more successful before *Fort Augustus*, || the Garrison of which being weak, and having no Prospect of Relief, capitulated to surrender the Place to the Enemy, who blew up the Barracks there, and entirely destroyed the Fortifications.

Siege of Encouraged by these slight Successes, Brigadier *Stapleton*,
 Fort-William, an Officer in the *French* Service, having under him *Cameron* of *Lochyell*, *McDonald* sen. of *Clanronald*, and some other Highland Chiefs, with about 1500 Men, appeared in Sight of *Fort-William* in *March*; Capt. *Scott*, the Deputy Governor, having Notice of their Intentions, neglected nothing in order to put the Place in a good Condition of Defence, and to give them a warm Reception. § On the 20th, the Rebels opened the Siege by discharging 17 Royals, or small Bombs, from a Battery they had erected on the *Sugar-Loaf* Hill, about 800 Yards from the Fort; but most of these fell short: On the 21st, they raised a new Battery at the Foot of the *Cow-Hill*, 400 Yards nearer; from which, that Day and the following Night, they threw 84 Bombs into the Place, which did little Damage, except beating in the Roofs of some Houses, and wounding two Men. The Day following, the Rebels opened a small Battery * of three Cannon on the *Sugar-Loaf* Hill, and at Noon sent a *French* Drum with a Letter and a Summons to Capt. *Scott*, who refused to open the Letter, and returned for Answer, ‘ He

† The Siege lasted 17 Days, the Garrison had but 24 Charges of Powder and Ball each, and was so short of Provisions, they were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh.

‡ The Prince of *Hesse* and the Earl of *Crawford* marched from *Perth*, with 4 Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons for this Service.

|| A noble Fort, with commodious Barracks, built at the End of *Lochness*, near the Village of *Killywhennen*. with a view to preserve the Communication between *Inverness* and *Fort-William*, from which Places it stands almost equidistant, on the great Road called the *Chain*, made by General *Wade* through the *Highlands*, in Imitation of the military Ways of the ancient *Romans*.

§ By raising the Parapet of the Walls, and Faces of the Bastions seven Foot higher.

* The Rebel Batteries were very strong, being all 27 Foot thick from the Embrazures to the other Side, which shewed they had *French* Engineers.

‘ was resolved to defend the Place to the last Extremity.’ History of
 The Fire on this, was renewed on both Sides, till the Can- the Re-
 non of the Fort silenced that of the Besiegers. However, bellion.
 at Night they opened a second Bomb-Battery at the Foot of 1745.
 the *Cow-Hill*, within 300 Yards of the Walls; from this,
 and their other Battery, they discharged before Three next
 Morning 194 Bombs, besides red-hot Balls and bearded
 Pieces of Iron. † On the 23d, the Garrison returned this
 Salutation with 23 large Bombs, and a warm Discharge from
 13 Pieces of Cannon, which occasioned a great Confusion
 in their Camp. The same Afternoon some Vessels came
 up the Bay, and brought Supplies for the Garrison, which
 were safely landed next Day. On the 25th, a Detachment
 of the Garrison went out by Water, to get Cattle, and
 returned before Night with 24 Bullocks they had got in the
 Rebel-Country; that Day and the 26th, the Fire continued
 slowly on both Sides. This last Day, a Party of the Gar-
 rison brought in some Sheep and Cattle with 4 Prisoners.
 On the 27th, the Rebels opened a new Battery of 4 Guns,
 one of which was presently silenced by a Shot from the
 Fort, and the same Morning the Battery-Magazine of the
 Rebels took Fire and blew up. During this eight Days
 Siege, tho’ the Besiegers discharged 300 Shells, the Gar-
 rison had but one Man killed, seven wounded, and two
 bruised. *March* 31st, Capt. *Scott*, selecting 12 Men out of
 each Company, made a brisk Sally, and with only the Loss
 of one Man, seized the Rebels advanced Battery, bringing
 off 3 Brass Field-Pieces † (4 Pounders) with two Cohorns,
 and spiking the rest. At last the Rebels seeing no Like-
 lyhood of reducing the Place, or rather having Orders to raised.
 rejoin their main Body, on *April* 3, quitted the Enterprize,
 and marched away for *Inverness*.

In the mean Time, the Earl of *Loudon*, who had retired Earl of
 into *Sutherland*, being reinforced by some Companies sent Loudon
 him by the Earl of *Sutherland*, had taken post near *Dor-surprized*
noch, || where, on the Night of *March* 19, he was sur-at Dor-
 noch,

† These were a Foot long, and an Inch thick, designed to
 stick in the Timber-Work, and so set it on Fire, most of the
 Buildings of the Fort being of Wood.

† Capt. *Scott* recovered on this Occasion 4 Brass Guns, taken
 from Sir *John Cope* at *Preston-Pans*, besides 4 Iron Cannon, and
 9 Mortars.

|| A Town in the Shire of *Sutherland*, on the Firth of *Tayne*, or
Cromartie, 12 Miles N. of *Cromartie*, and 138 N. of *Edinburgh*,
 prized

History of prized by a Party of 1500 Rebels, who, under the Command of the Duke of *Perth*, and favoured by a thick Fog, had crossed the Firth in Boats, and falling on the advanced Guard unawares, made Major *M'Kenzie* and three Officers with about 60 Men Prisoners. The Earl soon after, by the Progress of the Rebels this Way, was obliged to pass over to the Isle of *Skye*, for his greater Security.

Conduct of
the Earl of
Cromartie.

It was on Occasion of this Enterprize that the unhappy Earl of *Cromartie* first appeared in Arms; for though he had been seduced to declare for the Rebels soon after the Defeat at *Preston-Pans*, and had joined them at *Perth*, yet till now he seemed to have acted with some Reluctance. This Nobleman's Case had indeed something singular; being bred in Revolution Principles, and married into a Family which had given Proofs of their Loyalty in the Rebellion of 1715. He had on Sir *John Cope*'s Arrival at *Inverness* (after his slipping the Rebels at *Cerryroch*,) waited on him with the Offer of exerting all his Power and Influence for his Majesty's Service; but this Tender was then slighted, as not necessary. After Sir *John*'s Misfortune, when Commissions were issued under the Direction of *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President, the Earl made Application for a Company for his Son the Lord *M'Cleod*, § and not only chose the Subalterns who were to serve under him, but began the Levies with Success. But it appearing that Lord *Forbes* * had the Nomination of these Officers, the Earl took some Chagrine at the Disappointment, and the disaffected Party made a Handle of his Resentment to gain him over to their Side; and taking an unlucky Opportunity, when Reason was off its Guard, † effected their Design. However, though the Earl after this Step went to the Rebel-

§ This Lord was educated under the Care of Mr. *Dundas* of *Armiston*, (his Uncle by the Mother's Side) late Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, and now one of the Lords of the Session for that Kingdom.

* Eldest Son to the late Earl of *Seaforth*, whose Honours and Estate were forfeited by his engaging in the former Rebellion of 1715. This Gentleman, tho' descended of a Family strongly attached to the House of *Stuart*, has given distinguishing Proofs of his Gratitude and Loyalty to the present Government, by whose Lenity he enjoys his paternal Estate, tho' the Title remains attainted.

† At a hard Drinking-Bout, from which as soon as recovered, the Earl saw his Error, but saw it too late.

Army,

Army, he declined assisting at their Councils, spending most of his Time with the King's Officers, then Prisoners at *Perth*, for whose Relief and Accommodation he employed all his Credit: And when he at last accepted a Commission to levy the Cess in the Shire of *Fife*, he executed it in such a Manner that no Contributions were raised. After his Return to the North he continued so averse to all violent Measures, that he readily granted Protections to such as applied for them, and by his Interposition saved the Houses of *Sir Robert Monro*, and *Capt. Monro*, his Brother, from being plundered and burnt.

The short-lived Triumph of the Rebels for the Retreat of *Lord Loudon*, was soon counter-ballanced by an Advantage of much greater Consequence on his Majesty's Side. We have already taken Notice, that the Rebels had sent the *Hazard-Sloop*, * which they had seized at *Montrose*, to *France* to obtain Supplies. This Vessel, now on her Return, fell in with the *Sheerness* Man of War, Captain *O Bryan*, who after a Pursuit of 56 Leagues chased her into *Tonge-Bay* in *Sutherland*. Here, after a smart Engagement, in which she lost a good Number of Men, she ran ashore near *Tonge-Castle*, (the Seat of *Lord Rae*,) and landed her Crew and Money. Some Officers † with about 80 Men of *Lord Loudon's* Highland Regiment, seeing this, marched out and attacked them. After a short Skirmish, in which the Rebels had 3 or 4 Men killed, and 8 wound- Hazard-Sloop taken. ed; the rest, to the Number of 186, surrendered at Discretion. ‡ Besides five Chests of Money, making near 12000*l.* the Enemy lost a good many Arms on this Occasion. The Prisoners were put on board Captain *O Bryan*, who, touching at the *Orkneys*, in his Voyage to *Aberdeen*, seized another Vessel || designed for the Rebels, and brought both these Prizes into the latter Port. *Lord Rae* was however

* They gave her the Name of the *Prince Charles Snow*.

† These were *Sir Henry Monro* (Son to *Sir Robert*, killed at *Falkirk*,) *Capt. McKay* (Son to *Lord Rae*,) and *Lord Charles Gordon* (Brother to the Duke of that Name.)

‡ Amongst these were twenty *Scots* and *Irish* Officers, in the *French* and *Spanish* Service. The principal one was *Col. Brown*, a Knight of *St. Lewis*, who had escaped from the Siege of *Carlisle*.

|| This was a Ship belonging to *Boston* in *New-England*, commanded by one *Sinclare*, who had contracted with the Rebels for

History of ever soon after obliged to quit his Habitation on the Approach of Lord *M'Cleod* § with a superior Force. About the same Time Sir *James Stuart* of *Burray*, * a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Orkney*, declared for the young 1745. *Chevalier*, and committed Hostilities on the Earl of *Morton's* Lands in those Parts.

During these various Transactions, the young *Pretender* remained at *Inverness*, or that Neighbourhood, with the main Body of his Army, which was rather increased than lessened in its Numbers, since his Arrival there. Lady *M'Intosh*, † a very zealous Partizan for his Interests, had brought him in Person a good Body of her *Clan*; and many others, by the Command of their Chiefs, their own Inclinations to help their Countrymen, or the Artifice of Lord *Lovat*, ‡ were prevailed on to join him; so that his Strength was now as considerable, as it had been at any time since his first landing.

Let us now return to his Royal Highness, who continued all this while at *Aberdeen*, waiting the Advance of the Season in order to take the Field, for which Service all the necessary Preparations had been made. His Presence gave daily new Spirit to the Troops, who by his Care were in an excellent Condition for Action. His whole Deportment was indeed so engaging, as gained him not only the Confidence of the Soldiery, but the Affections of the People; so that it was said, He came down both to civilize and de-

for some Arms and Ammunition he had on board; but on his putting into *Stromness*, in *Orkney*, his Mate and Men deserted, and informed Capt. *O Bryan*, who secured his Vessel.

§ Who threatened his Country with Fire and Sword, on Account of the Action at *Tonge*.

* This Gentleman was taken, but died in the *New-Goal* in *Southwark* before his Trial came on.

† Her Husband, the Laird of *M'Intosh*, was in the opposite Side, and had a Commission in the King's Army.

‡ It is said, that 'a Scheme being laid before the Ministry for preventing future Insurrections, by transporting all the *Highlanders* to *America*,' Lord *Lovat* found Means to get a Sight of it, and having translated it into *Irish*, dispersed Copies of it amongst that People, in order to drive them into the Rebellion. It is rather probable, the Scheme was a Contrivance of his own, being entirely suited to his Character of *delighting to fish in troubled Waters*, or as *Tacitus* has better expressed it, *Cui compositis rebus nulla spes, omne consilium in turbido fuit*.

send

send the North. Even the Disaffected themselves could not but acknowledge his Justice in hearing and redressing their Complaints, || and punishing such Officers § as exceeded their Power, by oppressing or injuring the People. 1745.

The Weather at length proving favourable, about the Beginning of *April*, and the Fleet of Victualling Transports, who were to coast the Shores of *Bamf* and *Murray* in Sight of the Army, being arrived, his Royal Highness decamped from *Aberdeen*, *April* 8th, and marching by *Old Meldrum* and *Turreff*, the next Day advanced to *Bamf*, * where the Army halted † on the 10th, and where two Rebel Spies were discovered and hanged. ‡ Here he was joined by the Earl of *Albemarle*, who, with the Division under his Command, had proceeded by *Strathbogie*; so that now his Force consisted of fifteen Regiments of Foot, ||| two of Dragoons, and

|| His Royal Highness on the Complaint of *Mrs. Gordon* of *Culbardie* (Daughter to Lord *Forbes*,) that her House had been pillaged by some of our Men, made a strict Enquiry into the Affair, and sent that Lady, by Sir *Everard Falkener*, 100 Guineas, to repair her Loss.

§ One *Hart*, an Ensign in *Monro's* Regiment (whose Father was a Minister at *Edinburgh*) was broke at *Aberdeen*, for extorting six Guineas from the Wife of *Francis Ross*, a Merchant, for protecting her House and Shop; and one *O Bryan*, another Officer, was suspended six Months for such Male-Practices.

* A neat Royal Burgh, 35 Miles N. W. of *Aberdeen*, seated at the Mouth of the River *Dever*, which the Army forded here. It has two good Harbours for small Vessels, and two pretty Streets, with the Ruins of an old Castle. Its chief Subsistence is from its *Salmon Fishery*. The Lord *Braco* has built a noble modern House here, but having lost a Lawsuit with the Architect, about a Flaw in the Building, he would never reside in it, though it has cost him near 50,000 *l*. This Nobleman generously gave the Army 400 Guineas, during their Stay here.

† This was occasioned by an Express to the Duke from the Earl of *Findlater*, that the Rebels had plundered his House and threatened to burn it, in case he did not pay the Sums demanded of him.

‡ One of these was taken notching on a Stick the Number of our Men. This I mention, because the same Method is practised by the *Indians* in *America*.

||| *Viz.* The second Battalion of *Sinclare's*, or the *Royal Scots*, *Howard's*, *Barrel's*, *Wolf's*, *Scots Fuzilliers*, *Blakeney's*, *Cholmondley's*, *Flemming's*, *Monroe's*, *Battereau's*, *Ligonier's*, *Price's*, *Bligh's*, *Semple's*, and *Pulteney's*, with the Dragoons of *Cobham* and Lord *Mark Kerr*.

History of *Kingston's* Horse, with a Body of the *Argyleshire* Highlanders, and a Detachment of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment. The Rebellion, 11th, the Duke proceeded to *Cullen*, § where he encamped that Night, and strict Orders were issued to the Soldiers, not to stir beyond the Limits of the Camp on Pain of Death. During this Day's March, the Fleet were constantly in Sight, and the Weather good. On the 12th, his Royal Highness resumed his Route to *Fochabers*, a Village on the *Spey*, the Passage of which River it was thought the Rebels would have disputed.* And indeed nothing could be a stronger Proof of that Infatuation which generally precedes a Downfall, than their neglecting so manifest an Advantage. For this River being one of the broadest in *Scotland*, and the Stream excessively rapid, it would have been no easy Attempt to have crossed it in the Face of an Enemy well intrenched on the opposite Side. But though a considerable Party of the Rebels † appeared on the Banks, they shamefully retired on the first Approach of our Troops, without firing a Shot; so that the Army crossed without Opposition, ‡ and with a Loss scarce considerable enough to be mentioned, encamping the same Night on the West Side of the River. April 13th, it continued its Route through *Elgin* || to *Forres*, § which they

Crosses the *Spey*, and advances towards *Inverness*.

§ A Royal Borough, 9 Miles W. of *Banff*, with a Seat near it belonging to the Earl of *Findlater*, who distributed 200 Guineas amongst the Troops on this Occasion.

* This Oversight occasioned great Debates amongst their Leaders after the Battle of *Culloden*, when they saw their Error too late. It is said, the Reason given for it by Lord *Kilmarnock* to some of our Officers, was, 'That the *Highlanders* did not like to stand our cannonading; and that their Foot were against it, having no Horse to support them.'

† To the Number of 3 or 4000, many of them *Hussars*, mounted on sorry Horses of all Colours. The Men of War, who convoyed the Transports, were at this Time so near the Shore, that they fired several Shot amongst them; which might be one Reason for their Retreat, it being already noticed that the *Highlanders* had a great Aversion to Cannon.

‡ *Kingston's* Horse forded over first, and were followed by General *Huske* with fifteen Companies of Grenadiers; the Men had the Water up to their Walle. Only one Dragoon and four Women were lost by the Force of the Stream.

|| The chief Town of the Shire of *Murray* on the River *Leffie*. It was an Episcopal See, and shews the Ruins of a stately Cathedral. It is 92 Miles N. of *Edinburgh*.

§ A small Royal Borough on the River *Findorn*, with the Ruins

they reached the same Evening, the Rebels still retiring before them. The Day following, the Duke marched to *Nairn*, where the Forces rested on the 15th, it being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness's Birth. * Here he received Intelligence, that the Rebel-Army was about nine Miles distant, and seemed determined to wait for him and risque an Engagement. †

This Advice was well grounded, for the young *Chevalier*, Rebels ad- on the News of the Duke's Advance, had not only called vance to in all his Parties but had blown up *Fort George* ‡ at *Inver-Culloden-ness*; which evidently shewed his Intention was to fight: House. With this View he advanced to *Culloden-House*, || April the 15th, where he took Post, in order to cover *Inverness*, and oppose the Progress of the Royal-Army.

The same Day an Action happened in *Sutherland*, which though in itself of no great Consequence, yet was a favourable Presage of the Victory which followed. The Earl of *Cromartie*, who commanded the Rebels in that Country, being on his Way, with 14 Officers on Horseback and 15 Foot, well-armed, to join a Body of 400 of his Men, as he passed the Brook of *Goldspie*, fell into an Ambuscade laid for him by Ensign *M^cKay*, with 20 of the Earl of *Sutherland's* Men. Upon the first Fire of this Party the Rebels turned and fled to *Dunrobin-Castle*, § where they hoisted a Signal agreed on between them and their main Body. These

Action at
Goldspie.

Ruins of an old Castle, formerly the Residence of the *Scots Kings*, 8 Miles W. of *Elgin*, and 15 from the *Spey*.

* On this Occasion each Man had a sufficient Allowance of Biscuit, Brandy, and Cheese, at the Duke's Expence.

† At *Nairn* the Rebels, on the 15th at Night, formed a Design to surprize the Duke's Quarters, and were so near the Advanced Guards of our Camp, as to hear the Centinels cry, *All is well*; but, by the Advice of Lord *John Drummond*, they desisted from the Attempt.

‡ The Rebel Engineer, who laid the Train for this Purpose was, with the Blast, carried into the River and drowned: But a Dog he had with him, which was thrown on the opposite Bank and much bruised, recovered.

|| The Seat of *Duncan Forbes, Esq*; Lord President of the Session, four Miles E. of *Inverness*. It is an Edifice of the old Castle kind, and held out a Blockade against the Rebels in 1715.

§ A very strong Fortrefs seated on a Promontary which overlooks the *German Ocean*, 10 Miles N. E. of *Dornock*, and 150 N. of *Edinburgh*. It belongs to the Earl of *Sutherland*.

History of on their March perceiving it, turned back towards *Dunrobin*; but on the Road were suddenly attacked by 180 of Lord *Sutherland's* Militia, who, notwithstanding their Superiority, routed them. On this Occasion 90 were killed or drowned, and 160 taken Prisoners, whom the victorious Party conducted to *Dunrobin*; where, the same Day, the Earl and his Company were forced to surrender at Discretion. *

1745.

The Duke
marches
for Nairn,

On the 16th of *April*, (a Day that will be ever memorable in the Annals of *Britain*) his Royal Highness decamped from *Nairn*, between Four and Five in the Morning, having, with great Prudence, given the proper Orders† for the Day. After this, the Army began its March in three Divisions of five Battalions each, the Artillery and Baggage forming a Column on the Right, and the Dragoons and Horse one on the Left. ‡ After proceeding in this Order eight Miles, the Vanguard, composed of 40 of *Kingston's* Horse, and the *Highlanders*, led by the Quart. Mast. General, observed the Main Body of the Rebels in Motion on their Left. The Troops, on this Notice, immediately formed in good Order; || but finding the Enemy still at a considerable Distance, they fell into their former Order, and continued their March to within a Mile of them, when they could

* The Affair happened thus, Ensign *M'Kay* had persuaded the 15 Foot, who had come with the Earl, and were posted in the Lodge of the Outer Court, to give up their Arms, which he secured; and then wresting the Keys from the Porter, he opened the Inner Gate, and with 26 Men went up Stairs, where, entering the Dining-Room in which the Earl with Lord *M'Cleod* (his Son) and the Officers were, they immediately submitted and were disarmed.

† The Tents were struck about Five o'Clock, when the Commanders of every Regiment received their Instructions in Writing, and before the Army moved, the general Orders for the Day were read at the Head of every Company in the Line. These were, "That if any Persons taking Care of the Train or Baggage Horses should abscond or leave them, they should be punished with immediate Death; and if any Officer or Soldier should misbehave during the Engagement he should be sentenced."

‡ The Disposition was rather in five Lines of three Battalions each, headed by Gen. *Huske* on the Left, Lord *Semple* on the Right, and Gen. *Mordaunt* in the Centre. The Horse were led by Generals *Hawley* and *Bland*, and made the Flanks.

|| It is said, that the Earl of *Kilmarnock* declared on this Subject, that as our Army advanced, the young *Chevalier*, being attended by

PLAN of the Battle near CULLODEN HOUSE.

Park-wall, broke down by the Camp

Colonel Lord ANCRAM.

Mark Kerr's Horse.



Lieutenant-General Earl of ALBEMARLE.

Barrell. || || Munro. || || Se. Fusiliers. || || Price's. || || Chalmers. || || Royal.

Major-General HUSKE.

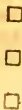
Wolf. || || Ligonier. || || Semple. || || Bligh. || || Fleming.

Brigadier MORDAUNT.

Kingston's Horse. Mackenzey. Buteau. Pulkeny. Howard. Kingston's Horse.

Major-General BLAND.

Cobham's Horse.



The REBEL Army.

Lord JOHN DRUMMOND.

Lord GEO. MURRAY.

Athol 500
Lochiel 600
Appin 200
Cluny 300
Lovat 500

M^cIntosh 400
Farquharson 200

M^cIntosh 300
M^cLean 100
M^cLean 100

Clanronald 250
Keppock 300
Glegary 600

Duke of PERTH.

Cannon.

Left Flank 400.
Lord John Drummond

Hussars and Perthshire Squadron.

Right Flank 400.
Piquets, by Stapleton.

The young Pretender.

Second Column 800.

Lord Lewis Gordon and Glenbucket's. *To be ready to succour, when needed.*

First Column 800.

Those of the above, who have guns, and Kilmarnock's guard.

Third Column 800.

Colonel Roy Stuart's, and those who have only guns.

could plainly perceive them posted on a rising Ground. But History of as the Rebels did not advance, the Army once more moved the Re- forward for Half a Mile, with fixed Bayonets; and, after bellion. passing a Bog or Morass, came in full View of the Rebels, 1745. who were drawn up in Line of Battle behind some Huts and old Walls near *Culloden-House*.

The Disposition his Royal Highness made for the En- Disposi- gement would have done Honour to the oldest and most tion of the experienced General. He formed his Front Line of six Batta- Royal- lions, § commanded by Lieut. Gen. Lord *Albemarle*. In the Army. intermediate Spaces between each of these were planted two Pieces of Cannon, and the Flanks were secured by three Squadrons of *Cobham's* Dragoons, under Major-General *Bland*, on the Right, and three of Lord *Mark Kerr's*, under the Earl of *Ancrum*, on the Left. The second Line, under General *Huske*, composed of five Battalions, * so placed as to front the Openings of the first Line, with three Pieces of Cannon between the exterior Battalions of each Wing and those next them. The *Corps de Reserve*, consisted of † four Battalions, led by General *Mordaunt*, without Cannon, having *Kingston's* Horse on each Side. ‡ The *Argyleshire* Highlanders were posted to guard the Baggage.

The first Line of the Rebel-Army consisted of the Clans Disposi- in thirteen Divisions, || under their respective Chiefs; hav- of the ing Rebel- Army.

by his chief Generals, asked one of the *French* Officers his Opinion of the Day, who replied, ' He believed it lost, for he had observed the *Duke's* Army narrowly, and never saw Men advance in a more cool and regular Manner!'

§ *Viz.* On the Right, *Sinclare's* and *Cholmondley's*; *Price's* and the *Scots Fusiliers*, in the Centre; and *Barrel's* and *Monroe's*, on the Left.

* *Viz.* On the Right *Flemming's*, on the Left *Wolf's*, and in the Centre *Ligonier's*, *Semple's*, and *Bligh's*.

† *Viz.* On the Right *Howard's* and *Pultney's*, and on the Left *Batterau's* and *Blakeney's*.

‡ By this admirable Disposition, if one Battalion failed, a second was ready to support it, which in its Turn was sustained by a Third; nor could the Enemy take two Cannon but three were ready to play on them, nor break a Regiment but two were at hand to supply its Place.

|| I shall name these Corps, which were their best Troops in the Order they stood, beginning from the Right. The *Athole* Men 500, the *Camerons of Lochiel* 600, the *Stuarts of Appin* 200, the *M^r Phersons of Cluny* 300, the *Frazers of Lovat* 500, the *M^r In-*
toches

History of four Pieces of Cannon placed before their Centre, and the Re- four on each Wing. The Centre was commanded by bellion. Lord *John Drummond*, the Right Wing by Lord *George Murray*, and the Left by the Duke of *Perth*. To support this Line occasionally, on the Right were posted *Fitz-James's Horse (French)* and four *French Companies of Picquets*, under *Brigadier-General Stapleton*: On the Left was a Body of Horse, composed of some *Hussars*, the *Perthshire Squadron of Horse*, and five Companies of Lord *John Drummond's Foot*. In the Centre of the second Line was the young *Chevalier* with his *Life-Guards*. Their *Corps de Reserve* made a third Line of three Divisions: On the Right, a Body of 800, commanded by *Roy Stuart*; § in the Centre, 800 under Lord *Lewis Gordon* and *Glenbucket*, and on the Left *Kilmarnock's Hussars*, and about 800 Foot under that Earl. In the Van of the Centre of their third Line were posted the Regiments of the Duke of *Perth* and Lord *Ogilvie*, making 800 Men, as a *second Body of Reserve*, with Directions to keep close, and not to fire without positive Orders. All these different Bodies composed an Army of between 8 and 9000 Men. *

As soon as the Royal-Army advanced within 500 Yards of the Rebels, they found the Morass on the Right ended, which left that Wing quite uncovered to them. This his Royal Highness perceiving, immediately ordered *Kingston's Horse* from the Reserve, and a Squadron of about 60 of *Cobham's Dragoons*, to cover that Flank. At the same Time *Pultney's Foot* were commanded from the Reserve to take Post by the Right of the *Royal Scots*. †

resses 400, the *Fargharysons* 200, the *McInnons* 300, the *McCleods* 100, the *McCleans* 100, the *McDonalds of Clanronald* 250, the *McDonalds of Keppoch* 300, the *McDonalds of Glengary* 600. In all 4350.

§ These with Lord *Kilmarnock's Foot* had only Guns.

* It was justly observed, that this Disposition of the Rebel-Army was very well, upon a Supposition of their being attacked; but their own Impatience deprived them of the Benefit of it; for, on their being the Aggressors, they necessarily either lost the Advantage of their Reserve, or their Reserve lost that of the Cover, which they not chusing to do, the Impetuosity of their *Front-Line* carried them too far from their *Reserve*, and then having no Support to their Rear, the Horse from our Right and Left easily did their Business, and their Confusion was remediless.

† By which Alteration the Front Line consisted of seven Battalions, and the Body of Reserve of two.

After

After this passed, about Half an Hour was spent in endeavouring which Side should out-flank the other; and his Royal Highness having sent Lord *Bury* † (one of his *Aid du Camps*) to reconnoitre something which appeared like a grand Battery, the Rebels began firing their Cannon, which being ill pointed, and worse served, did little Execution. But the first Discharge of our Artillery threw them into visible Confusion. || The Attack began by their Left Wing, § which came running down in a wild desperate Manner three several Times within a hundred Yards of our Right Wing, where the Duke commanded in Person; but were so warmly received by *Pultney's* and the *Royal Scots*, that they as often retired, being followed by the Horse. Their Attack on our Left, though more furious, was equally unsuccessful. As their Right somewhat out-flanked *Barrel's* Regiment (the outermost on the Left of our Front Line) they rushed in upon it, Sword in Hand, like Men resolved to carry all before them; * but the King's Troops (according to Order) reserving their full Fire till they were close upon them, it did great Execution. Yet their Commanders still riding through their Lines kept forcing them down, so that the Regiments of *Barrel* and *Monro* were obliged to make an Opening for them to pass, and then closing their Ranks, these Wretches were so severely handled between the Front and second Line, that few escaped. * In the mean time General *Hawley*, with a Squa-

History of
the Re-
bellion,
1745.
Battle of
Culloden.

† It was about this Time that a *Highlander*, pretending to desert, entering our Line, begging Quarter, which was granted him; but soon after, seeing Lord *Bury* ride by, and mistaking him by his Person and Dress for the Duke (as he wore the same Regimentals) he took up a Musket which lay on the Ground and fired at him, but without Effect, upon which one *Nesman* a Soldier instantly shot the Fellow dead.

|| Their Lines being deep and thick, the Grape-Shot made open Lanes amongst them, their Men dropping by Scores.

§ These were the *M'Donalds* and *M'Intoshes*.

* These were the *Arbole* Men, the *Camerons*, and *Frazers*, the Flower of their Troops, who, according to their former Custom, thought to break us with the Sword, but found to their Cost, of how little Avail that boasted Weapon was against the Musket and Bayonet in the Hands of well-disciplined and veteran Troops.

* Scarce an Officer or Soldier of *Barrel's*, or that Part of *Monroe's* which engaged, but killed one or two of the Rebels each, with their Bayonets and Spontoons.

dron

History of the *Rebellion* of the Horse and the Loyal *Highlanders*, having beat down a Park-Wall which flanked the Rebels Left Wing, came down on their second Line, and gave the finishing Stroke to their Defeat.

1745.

During the Action the *French* Brigade, being drawn from the Right of the Rebels Second Line to the Left of their Front, made a Motion towards our Right, which the Duke observing, ordered *Pultney's* Regiment to face about and attack them; but though in coming down the *Monsieurs* presented and shouldered twice, they never fired a Shot; which was regarded as one of the oddest Circumstances happened that Day.

Rebels
defeated.

The Battle, which began about One o'Clock, was over in about Thirty-five Minutes, when the Rebels gave way on all Sides, and fled with Precipitation, being closely pursued by our Horse, who made a terrible Slaughter, † both the Field and Road to *Inverness* for four Miles being covered with mangled or dead Bodies. It is said, this Carnage was owing to the Resentment of our Troops on hearing that the Rebels had Orders, in case of Success, to give his Majesty's Army no Quarter. ‡ But if such a cruel Order was ever

† It was said, that some of *Kingston's* Men, in the Pursuit, killed 10 or 12 a-piece. The Slaughter was so undistinguished, that many of the Inhabitants of *Inverness*, who came out of Curiosity to see the Action, being in the *Highland* Dress, never lived to return. Numbers were found dead, or expiring of their Wounds, a Day or two after the Battle, amidst the Heath and Purze which covered the Moor.

‡ This Order, which, it is said, was found in one of the Prisoner's Pockets, is curious enough to be inserted.

‘ ROY JACQUES.

‘ It is his R. Highness's positive Order, that every Person attach himself to some *Corps* of the Army, and remain with it Day and Night till the Battle and Pursuit be over, and to give no Quarter to the *Elektor's* Troops on any Account whatever. This regards the Foot as well as Horse. The Order of Battle is to be given to every *General Officer*, and every Commander of a Regiment or Squadron.

‘ It is required and expected of each Individual in the Army, as well Officer as Soldier, that he keep the Post he shall be attached to; and if any Man turn his Back to run away, the next behind such Man is to shoot him.

‘ No

ever given, * it is scarce possible it could be known so soon after the Battle. The Loss of the Rebels has been differently computed, but by the best Accounts, it could not fall much short of 3000; amongst which were the *Flower* of their *Clans*. About 226 (including Officers) were made Prisoners, the chief of whom were the unhappy Earl of *Kilmarnock* † and Lord *Balmerino*. ‡ Their Cannon, || Baggage, and Colours § fell into our Hands. The young *Chevalier* himself narrowly escaped, after seeing all his Hopes blasted in one decisive Hour, and fording the River

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the Re-
bellion,
1746.

‘ No Body, on Pain of Death, is to strip the Slain, or to plunder till the Battle is over. The Highlanders to be in Kelts, and no Body to throw away their Guns.

‘ Signed,

‘ GEO. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.’

* It is proper to observe, that some Moments before their Execution, Lord *Balmerino*, in a Conference he had desired with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, asked him if He knew of this Order? To which the Earl replied in the Negative. Lord *Balmerino* answered, *Nor I neither; so that it seems to be an Invention to justify their own Murders.* Lord *Kilmarnock* thought the Inference not just, since he owned, that after he was Prisoner at *Inverness* he did hear of such an Order, signed *Geo. Murray*: To which Lord *Balmerino* hastily returned; *George Murray! then they should not charge the Prince with it.* A strange Way of Reasoning; as if Lord *George Murray* would or durst have issued such an Order of his own Head. On the other hand, if he did, it seems strange how these two Noblemen, who were certainly *General Officers*, should be ignorant of it till after the Engagement. In reality, there was no Necessity for any thing of this sort to exasperate our Troops, who were glad of this Occasion of revenging their late Disgrace at *Preston-Pans* and *Falkirk*.

† Lord *Kilmarnock* mistaking our's for *Fitz-James's French Horse*; and thinking to escape, was unexpectedly made Prisoner.

‡ Lord *Balmerino* was taken by the *Grants* a Day or two after the Battle, and surrendered to his Royal Highness.

|| Thirty Pieces of Cannon, Brass and Iron, none exceeding Four Pounds, 2320 Firelocks, 190 Broad-Swords, 37 Barrels of Powder, and 22 Carts of Ammunition, were taken. The Duke gave the Soldiers 2s. 6d. for each Musquet, 1s. for every Broad Sword, and 16 Guineas for each Colour or Standard, brought in.

§ These, to the Number of 14, were on June the 4th carried in Procession from the Castle to the Cross at *Edinburgh*, and burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

History of *Ness*, two Miles above the Town, not without Hazard, *
the Re- he that Night reached *Aird*, full of such Reflections as were
bellion, probably suggested by his melancholy Fortune.

1776.

In the mean Time, his Royal Highness, at the Head of
his victorious Army, continued his March to *Inverness*, and
just as he was about to enter the Place, received the Sub-
mission of the *French* Officers in the Rebel-Army.† After
disposing the Troops in the Town and Neighbourhood, ‡
his first Care was to dispatch Lord *Bury* to *London* with the
happy News of his Success. The Joy it immediately dis-
fused through both Kingdoms was proportioned to its Im-
portance, that is, very extraordinary. The eminent Ser-
vices this gallant young Prince had rendered his Royal Fa-
ther and his Country were the Subject of all Conversations.
Great as were the Hopes conceived of his Virtues, they had
now surpassed all Expectation. All Mens Eyes were fixed
on him as their Deliverer; all Hearts were touched with
his Merit; and all Tongues lavish in his Praise. The
Both Houses of Lords and Commons not only presented their Congratula-
Parlia- tions to his Majesty on this happy Event, but in the most
ment unanimous and solemn Manner decreed their publick
thank the Thanks to the Duke, || ordering that the same should be
Duke. transmitted

* Being up to the Neck in Water.

† Their Letter to General *Bland* was in these Terms, ‘ Sir,
‘ The *French* Officers and Soldiers at *Inverness* do surrender them-
‘ selves Prisoners to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*;
‘ hoping for every thing that may be expected from *English* Gene-
‘ rosity.’ This Submission was signed by six principal Officers;
and their *Parole of Honour* next Day by Brigadier *Stapleton* and
fifty Officers, mostly *Irish*.

‡ The Duke took up his Quarters in the same Apartments
the Pretender had used, at the House of the Lady Dowager *M^r In-*
ross, and the Army fared plentifully on the warm Provisions the
Kebels had bespoke that Night for themselves; so assured were
they of the Victory.

|| The Thanks of the House of Lords run thus. — Resolved,
‘ That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness
‘ the Duke of *Cumberland*, for the great and eminent Services
‘ performed by him to his Majesty and his Kingdoms against the
‘ Rebels; and that his Royal Highness be assured of the just
‘ Sense this House has, in how distinguished a Manner the late
‘ Victory was owing to his Valour and Conduct, and to his in-
‘ defatigable Zeal. Activity, and Labours in the Cause of his
‘ Royal Father and his Country; and of our ardent Wishes that
‘ his

transmitted to his Royal Highness by their respective *History of*
Speakers. The *Answers* § returned by the Duke to these the Re-
 August and Illustrious Bodies were full of that Modesty, bellion.
 which gave a new Lustre to his Actions, and served to 1745.
 shew, that if in Point of Valour he fell not short of the
 Heroes of Antiquity, * in Humanity and Goodness he far
 excelled them. Nor were the Commons contented with His An-
 bare Thanks, but pursuant to a Message from his Majesty, † swer.

his Royal Highness may have the Glory entirely to complete
 the great Work, he has successfully begun and carried on.
 Ordered, That the *Lord-Chancellor* transmit the same to his
 Royal Highness. — The Thanks of the Commons was to the
 same Effect, but in more general Terms.

§ His Answer to the Lords was in these Terms. — *My Lord*
Chancellor, I could not possibly have conceived a more wel-
 come and affecting Proof of that distinguished Zeal and Loyal-
 ty which the House of Lords have constantly shewn to his Ma-
 jesty's Person and Government, than by their favourable Ac-
 ceptance of my Endeavours for the Publick Service; and I de-
 sire you will lay before the House my sincere Acknowledg-
 ments for their Regard shewn me on this Occasion. The Re-
 solution and Firmness expressed by every Officer and Soldier
 in his Majesty's Army, under my Command, deserve the high-
 est Commendations; but the Guilt and Terror of that unhap-
 py insatuated Multitude, who vainly hoped by unprovoked
 tumultuous Arms, and a contemptible Foreign Assistance, to
 shake an Establishment founded in the Hearts of his Majesty's
 Subjects, gave us so easy a Victory, that I can only express my Gra-
 titude for the favourable Impressions with which the News was
 received by the House of Lords; whose good Opinion and
 Thanks I shall always esteem as one of the most honourable
 Testimonies and Rewards any Action of mine could receive.
 I have only to add my Thanks to yourself for the obliging
 Manner in which you have executed the Commands of the
 House, and for the good Wishes with which you have ac-
 companied them, of the Reality of which I am firmly per-
 suaded. *My Lord Chancellor,*

Your most affectionate Friend,

Inverness,

May 7, 1746.

W I L L I A M.

* It is said, that his Royal Highness, in viewing the Field
 of Battle next Day, was heard to use this noble and pathetick
 Expression. — *Lord! what am I? that I am spared! when so*
many brave Men lie dead on the Spot.

† Presented to the House of Commons, May the 13th, by Mr.
Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

History of voted his Royal Highness an Addition of 25000 *l.* a Year to the Re- his former Revenue, ‡ and a Bill for that Purpose soon bellion, passed both Houses accordingly.

1746.

While this beloved Prince was thus reaping the just Honours due to his generous and successful Toils for the Safety of *Britain*, the happy Consequences of the Victory he had gained daily manifested themselves more and more. Indeed by this providential Blow, the Strength and Spirit of the Rebellion seemed to be crushed beyond a Possibility of Recovery. The *Hydra*, which had threatened us with National Ruin, lay bleeding and gasping at the Feet of this young *Hercules*. All that now remained was to visit and cleanse those obscure Recesses where it had spread its Infection, where it received its first Nourishment, and gathered Strength to ravage so large a Part of the United Kingdoms.

The
Duke's
Conduct
at Inver-
ness.

The Days which immediately succeeded the Battle, his Royal Highness employed in relieving the Soldiers, who were found Prisoners amongst the Rebels, ¶ and who had suffered great Hardships. He caused also a strict Enquiry to be made after such as had deserted his Majesty's Service to join the Rebels; of which no less than 36 were found guilty, § and met the Punishment their Perfidy to their King and Country deserved. After this, by his Majesty's Command, his Thanks were publickly given to the Officers and Soldiers for their Behaviour in the late Action.*

‡ Which was 15,000 *l.* a Year out of the *Civil List*, but this additional Revenue was charged on the *Aggregate Fund*.

¶ They had in the Depth of Winter been confined in the Church of *Inverness*, and an Order was once issued for stripping them of their Cloaths, till, at the Remonstrances of the Person called the *French* Ambassador, the *Chevalier* was prevailed on to countermand it. The Duke gave each Man a Guinea, and ordered them to be taken Care of.

§ One of these, called *Dunbar*, had been a Serjeant in *Sorville's* Regiment, and was hanged in a Suit of laced Cloaths he took from Major *Lochart* at the Battle of *Falkirk*. By the Duke's Order he hung 48 Hours in these Regimentals, a Party of *Kingston's* Horse guarding the Gibbet. This Fellow died a *Methodist*.

* In these Terms. ' His Majesty being highly satisfied with the Behaviour of his Army, is pleased to direct, That his Thanks be given to all the General and Subaltern Officers in each respective Corps, for their Conduct and Courage, and also to all his brave Soldiers, for their Firmness and intrepid Behaviour in the Time of Action. The Army in general may al-

ways

And at the same Time 6000*l.* arising from the *Keteran History of Scheme*, was, pursuant to the Intention of the *Lord-Mayer* the *Re-* and *Committee* at *Guild-Hall*, distributed amongst the non-bellion- commissioned Officers and Soldiers, as the just Reward of 1746. their Fidelity and Valour. †

In order effectually to suppress the Seeds of Rebellion, by preventing the Malecontents, now scattered and fugitive, from gathering again into one Body, several Parties were sent out into those Parts most noted for Disaffection, in order to waste the Country and deprive the lurking Enemies of the Government of all Means of Subsistence. For this End, the Earl of *Sutherland* and Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with 900 Men, were ordered into *Stratherick* (belonging to Lord *Lowat*) to reduce and disarm the *Frazers*. Colonel *Cockayne*, with a Detachment of 500, was sent to take possession of the Lady *M^cIntosh's* House (14 Miles S. of *Inverness*,) who, after shooting several Rebels concealed there, and driving off 400 Head of Cattle, brought the Lady Prisoner to the Duke, who committed her to Custody. A third Corps of 400 Men were appointed to destroy the fine Seat of Lord *Lowat* at *Castle-Downey*, which Service they effectually performed. † In the mean time, by the Duke's Order, the *French* Officers who surrendered at *Inverness* were sent to *Carlisle* and *Penrith*, where they had their Liberty on Parole. The Rebel Lords *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie*, *M^cCleod*, || and *Balmerino* were sent by Sea to *London*, and those of inferior Rank dispersed in different Prisons, till his Majesty should give Directions for their being brought to Trial.

It is not as yet easy to know what passed among the *Motions* Chiefs of the Rebel Party after the Battle of *Cullodan*, as no of the Accounts have been published by themselves, and many Rebels. Things having been given out on this Subject, some of which the short Time that has intervened has discovered to be

ways depend on his gracious Protection and Favour, and expect his Majesty's particular Regard for their Interest and Welfare.

† This Distribution amounted to about sixteen Shillings a Man.

‡ This Seat, called *Beaulieu* (on Account of its fine Situation) was burnt to the Ground, the Salmon-Weirs destroyed, and the Soldiers brought off as Plunder to *Inverness* 300 Bolls of Oatmeal, 1000 Bottles of Wine, a large Quantity of Malt, and my Lord's Library, worth 1400*l.*

|| The Earl of *Cromartie* and his Son were brought Prisoners to *Inverness* from *Dunrobin* by Sea, two Days after the Battle.

false,

History of false, and others are as ill grounded. § I shall for this Reason pass over in Silence the Account of a Council held in the young Pretender's Presence at *Aird* (a Seat of Lord *Lovat's*) the Night after the Battle, as well as the long Detail of the various Fortunes of this Adventurer in different Parts of the *Western Isles* and *Highlands* for four Months after till his final Escape. The Particulars which adorn these kind of composed *Relations* (cooked up only to feast the present Cravings of Novelty) are more proper for *Romance* than an *History*. * I shall therefore divide the Fugitives into two Classes, and content myself with pointing out such as were taken, and such as had the better Fortune to escape.

Rebel
Chiefs
taken.

The Marquis of *Tullibardine*, April the 27th, surrendered himself, † and was sent by Sea from *Edinburgh* to *London*. His Example was followed by *William Murray*, Esq; ‡ (since pardoned) and Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, || the young Pretender's Secretary. Lord *Lovat* was taken soon after. §

The

§ All that I can find to be depended on with regard to this Affair is, that Lord *Elcho* with some of their Chiefs who escaped the Action came to *Aird*, and made very great Enquiry after their Prince, whose Presence, they believed, might retrieve their Cause. On this Account they were very earnest with one Mr. *Hoyes*, then Under-Secretary to Mr. *Murray*, to learn which Way the young *Chevalier* was gone, who insisted he was not at Liberty to tell them. But on their repeated Importunities, he consented to point out the Road he had taken, which was that towards *Lochaber*. At this Meeting Lord *Lovat* proposed assembling a Body of 4 or 5000 *Highlanders*, to act upon the Defensive, and to protect their Persons and Country; which Proposal was approved, and he and other Chiefs received Money for the Subsistence of their Clans; but they never afterwards could get together above 400 Men.

* Such is a Work called *Ascanius*, where the Reader meets with the *marvellous* in every Page.

† This Nobleman being in an ill State of Health, and unable to bear longer the Fatigue of absconding from Place to Place, on April the 27th, surrendered himself, with one *Micheli* an *Italian*, who bore him Company, to Mr. *Buchanan* of *Drumma-hl*, who committed him to the Castle of *Dunbarton*.

‡ A Relation (or, as some say, Brother) to the E. of *Dunmore*.

|| It was said in the Papers, that this Gentleman was taken at the House of Mr. *Hunter* of *Polmood*, his Brother-in-Law, near *Edinburgh*, by a Party of Dragoons.

§ According to some Accounts he was taken by one of our cruising Sloops, between the Coast of *Ross* and the Isle of *Skye*,

in

The Earl of *Kellie* came in, in Obedience to the Act of Attainder, and the Earl of *Traquair* was taken into Custody in the *Hertfordshire*, either in his Way to, or Return from *London*. All these were committed to the *Tower*. The *Master of Lovat* was also taken, and sent to the Castle of *Edinburgh*.

History of the Rebellion. 1746.

Luckily, on the other hand, for some of these Wanderers, about the End of *April*, two *French* Men of War arrived at the Coast of *Arisaig*, with Arms, Ammunition, and some Money for the Service of the young *Chevalier*, whose Defeat they were yet ignorant of in *France*.† The *Greyhound* Man of War of 20 Guns, then stationed at the *Western Isles*, receiving Notice of this, weighed Anchor from *Aros-Bay*, in the Isle of *Mull*, May the 11th, in Company with the *Baltimore* Sloop, and being joined that Evening by the *Terror* Bomb-Ketch, proceeded to *Loch-Nanagh*, and the next Morning early standing in, engaged the Enemy from Four o'Clock till Nine, when being disabled by the superior Fire of the *French*, who were larger Ships, our Vessels were obliged to bear away, in order to repair their Damages. Three Days after, the *French*, not caring to wait their Return, set Sail, carrying with them such of the Rebel Chiefs ‡ as were within the reach of embracing so seasonable an Occasion. and carry off the Rebels.

Soon after, several of their Leaders || found Means (after Others absconding for some Time on the Coast of *Buchan*) to get escape to over Norway.

in an open Vessel, with about fifty of his Clan, and two Female Attendants; but the Truth is, he was seized by Capt. *Millar*, lurking in a hollow Tree, on the Coast of *Arisaig*. He had with him his strong Box with his Papers, and 5 or 6000*l.* in Cash. Soon after, he wrote a very submissive Letter to the Duke, at *Fort Augustus*, pleading his former Services, and the Infirmities of Age: But he little considered, that his late Treasons had effaced all his past Merit.

* These two Earls, however guilty, had neither of them appeared openly in the Rebellion; the Lord *Traquair* had certainly been in the Secret of it, as he signed the Association with Lord *Lovat* in 1740.

† These Ships were of 34 and 32 Guns. They landed some Stores, with about 240 Casks of Brandy, and 800*l.* in Cash, which was carried off by the *M^cDonalds* of *Barrisdale*, and the *M^cCleans* of *Mull*.

‡ Those who went off with these Ships were the titular Duke of *Perth* (who died in the Voyage,) Lord *John Drummond* his Brother, Lord *Elcho*, Lord *Nairn*, and some others.

|| These were the Lords *Pitligo* and *Ogilvy*; *Hunter* of *Burnside*,

History of over to *Berghen* in *Norway*. Mr. *Wallace*, the *British* the Re- Consul, on the first Notice of their Landing, applied to the bellion. Governor to have them secured. But whether this Officer 1746. had secret Instructions on this Subject, or did not care to take such a Step on his own Authority, these Gentlemen were permitted to pass into *Sweden*, where they were safe enough from all Apprehensions of Danger.

Young Pretender lands in France. With regard to the young *Chevalier* himself, all we certainly know is, that after four Months shifting from Place to Place, during which he certainly must have suffered great Hardships, and run through imminent Hazards, he still eluded the most diligent Search made after him; § and at length, the Beginning of *September*, got on board the *Heureux* Privateer of *St. Maloes* *, with several of his Adherents, † and, on the 29th, safely landed at *Roscart* near *Morlaix* in *Bretagne*, ‡ from whence he set out for the Court of *France*. ¶

side, *Fletcher* of *Benarchie*, *David Grabame* of *Duntrean* (titular Visc. *Dundee*,) *David Fotheringham*, *Thomas Blair*, — *Sandilands*. &c. to the Number of 12 or 13.

§ Nothing could be a greater Proof of the Fidelity and Devotion of these insatuated and deluded People to his Cause, than that neither the vast Reward of 30,000*l.* offered, nor the known Danger they were liable to in concealing him, should ever induce one of these Wretches to betray him; a Fate, which probably had attended him, had his Fortune exposed him in the Southern Part of *Britain*.

* Two Privateers were fitted out at *St Maloes* to bring him off, viz the *Heureux*, of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the *Prince of Conti*, of 26 Guns and 250 Men. These Vessels arrived in *Loch-Nanagh*, *Sept.* the 6th, and on the 17th the young *Chevalier* came down to them, in a short Coat of Black Frize, and a Plaid over it; being in a very bad State of Health with the Fatigues he had undergone.

† The chief of those who embarked with him were *Sullivan* and *Sheridan*, *Cameron* of *Lochysel*, Jun. Dr. *Cameron* his Brother, and two others of that Name; *M^cDonald* of *Glengary* and *M^cDonald* of *Barisdale*, *Stuart* of *Ardseild*, and about 100 common Men. They were chased off the *Land's-End* by two of our Men of War, but escaped by a Fog.

‡ This happened at the very Juncture our Troops, under General *St. Clair*, had made their Descent near *Port-Louis*, in the same Province.

¶ Where, it was said, he was received with great Marks of Distinction; though it soon after appeared, the *French* Ministry grew weary of him, and he retired to *Avignon*.

concerted

The Beginning of *May* his Royal Highness resolving to set out for *Fort-Augustus*, in order to execute fully the Plan concerted for reducing the *Highlands*, issued a Proclamation for disarming such of the *Clans* as refused to surrender themselves. He also sent Orders to the Earl of *Loudon*, who with 1300 Men was in the Isle of *Skye*, to land in *Lochaber*, and after destroying the rebellious *Clans* which lay that Way, to join him at the Head of *Lochness*. Soon after the Duke set out with eleven Battalions of Foot and *Kingston's* Horse for *Fort-Augustus*; but, as the Buildings of the Place were all in Ruins, the Army was obliged to encamp, and this Prince, who had inured himself by a severe Winter-Campaign to all the Hardships of a Military Life, seemed perfectly contented with such indifferent Accommodations as could be provided for him in so desolate a Place. * As soon as the Camp was established at *Fort-Augustus*, Parties were sent out on all Sides. Major *Lochart*, with a strong Detachment marched into the Country of the *McDonalds* of *Barisdale*, who had continued in Arms, but dispersed on his first Appearance. However, he laid waste their Habitations,† and returned to the Camp with a large Booty of Cattle. A second Body of Men was ordered to destroy the Castle of *Glengary*. ‡ A third, under the Command of Lord *George Sackville*, consisting of 480 Men, was directed to burn and ruin the Territory of *Lochabar*, from the Glens of *Moidart* to *Arifaig*, opposite the Isle of *Mull*. Lieutenant-Colonel *Cornwallis*, with a fourth Party of 320 Men, proceeded to *Lochyel*, where he caused the antient Seat of the *Camerons* to be burnt to the Ground, and every

History of
the Re-
bellion.
1746.
The Duke
marches
to Fort-
Augustus.

The
High-
lands laid
waste.

* A Hut was erected for him by Lord *Loudon's* Highlanders, with Doors and Glass-Windows, and covered with green Sods and Boughs, so that it rather resembled the Habitation of a Shepherd than a Prince.

† Some of these People had obtained Protections from the Earl of *Loudon*, to whom his Royal Highness had given a Power to grant them. But the Major would pay no Regard to them; for when any such were shewn to him, his Answer was, 'That because of their many wicked and inhuman Acts both of a publick and private Nature, if they were to shew him a Warrant from Heaven, it should not prevent his executing his Orders.'

‡ This Party consisted of 200 Men, and the Profit of these Expeditions may be judged from hence, that the Captains Shares on this Occasion were 11*l.* 5*s.* each, every Subaltern 5*l.* 18*s.* a Serjeant 1*l.* 10*s.* a Corporal 1*l.* and each common Soldier 15*s.* clear of all Deductions.

History of Thing valuable to be defaced or carried off. || All these different Corps continued ranging the Country, carrying Fire and Desolation as they passed, shooting the vagrant *Highlanders* they met in the Mountains, and driving off the Cattle, with which they returned to the Camp. § A Volunteer present in this Expedition owns, the Devastation was so great, that for the Space of fifty Miles neither House, Man, nor Beast was to be seen. * Thus were this fierce People subdued, whom neither the *Romans* nor *Saxons* could reduce, and who had often bid Defiance to their native Kings. They had rashly kindled a Flame, which, after scorching *England*, was now blown back on themselves, and consumed them to the Vitals.

The Rebellion being thus happily extinguished, it only remained that the Demands of National Justice should be had against those who had involved their Country in such Calamity and Confusion. All were guilty, but all were not equally so, and it lay wholly in his Majesty's Breast to distinguish such as he thought the properest Objects of his Royal Clemency. At this juncture the Court of *Versailles* took an extraordinary Step in favour of the Rebels, which, if really designed to serve them, was the worst calculated Measure ever concerted. M. *D'Argenson*, the French Secretary at War, by Order of his Master, wrote to M. *Van Hoey*, the Dutch Minister at *Paris*, a Letter, † intreating him to write to the Ministry at *London* in behalf of the young *Chevalier* and his Friends. The *Dutchman*, whose Devotion and Attachment to *France* was well known, readily undertook the Office of Mediator, without once reflecting how inconsistent it was with his Character. He wrote.

Mr. Van
Hoey's
Negotia-
tion.

|| The Gardens, near a Mile long, were all rooted up and the Planting destroyed.

§ The Camp at *Fort-Augustus* was a kind of Fair; for the Graziers from *Yorkshire* and *Galloway*, hearing what vast Numbers of Cattle were brought in, came well provided with Money, and had good Bargains.

* So truly was the Observation of *Tacitus* applied, *Atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, Pacem appellant.* — The Soldiers gave these Expeditions the Name of *Rebel-Hunting*.

† Dated from the French Camp at *Bouchant* in *Brabant*, May the 26th, 1746. The French Court having just then received the News of the Battle at *Culloden*, and being apprehensive the young Pretender (whom they stiled Prince *Edward*) had fallen into our Hands.

a long

a long Homily to the Duke of Newcastle in Praise of Forbearance and Clemency ; but received such an Answer as convinced him of his Imprudence in intermeddling in so delicate an Affair. His Majesty expressed his Resentment, by complaining to the *States General*, who ordered M. Van Hoey to make a proper Acknowledgment of his Indiscretion, which he did in such submissive Terms as procured him a Pardon.

In June an act of Attainder had passed both Houses against several of the principal Persons concerned in the Rebellion. * A few of these were now taken, and the greatest Enemies of the Administration could not deny but it was necessary to make some Examples. About the End of the same Month, a Court was opened at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, for the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners, who had been brought up to London, which continued sitting till the close of the Year, and before which a great Number of these unhappy Men were convicted, and received Sentence of Death. Several, who made it appear, they were forced into the Rebellion, were acquitted ; and others, in whose Behalf any favourable Circumstances appeared, were recommended to Mercy. Out of these condemned, nine were executed at Kenington-Common July 30 ; viz. Col. Townly (the Rebel-Governor of Carlisle, and Colonel of their Manchester Regiment) and Counsellor Morgan, with George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, James Dawson, Thomas Deacon, Andrew Blood, Thomas Syddel, and John Barwick, Rebel

* The Persons named in this Act, were the Earl of Kelley ; the Viscount Strathallan, and his eldest Son Mr. Drummond ; the Lords Pitsligo, Elcho and Lord George Murray ; Lord Lewis Gordon ; the Titular Duke of Perth, and Lord John Drummond ; Grahame, Titular Viscount Dundee ; the Lords Nairn and Ogilvy ; Sir William Gordon of Park ; Frazer jun. of Aird ; Mercer of Aldie ; Gordon of Glenbucket ; Lochart jun. of Carnwarth ; Messrs. Oliphant sen. and jun. of Gask ; Murray of Broughton ; Grahame of Airth ; Cameron jun. of Lockyell. Dr. Cameron his Brother ; Cameron of Dungallan ; Cameron of Tor Castle ; M^rPherson of Clunie ; M^rDonald jun. of Clanronald ; M^rDonald of Keppock ; M^rDonald of Glengary ; M^rDonald of Barrisdale ; M^rDonald of Glenco ; M^rLauchlan of that Ilk ; M^rInnon of that Ilk ; Stuart of Ardsheil ; Farquarson of Monalterye ; M^rGillivrae of Drumoglass ; Roy Stuart ; Ross of Pitcalny ; Ray of Restalrig ; Lauchlan M^rLauchlan ; Alexander M^rCleod ; Andrew Lumsdale ; William Fidler ; and Lauchlan M^rIntosh.

History of Officers in the *Manchester* Regiment. † *August* 23, three more suffered in the same Place, viz. *Donald M'Donald*, *James Nicholson*, and *Walter Ogilvy*; as did five more, *Nov.* 28, viz. *Sir John Wedderburn*, Bart. *John Hamilton* (Governor of *Carlisle-Castle*), *James Bradshaw*, *Wood*, and *Alexander Leith*. Most of these behaved at their Death with great Resolution, and expressed themselves fully satisfied of the Justice of the Cause for which they died.

With regard to the Rebel Prisoners at *Carlisle* and *York*, Judges† were sent down to try them, who opened the Commission at the former City, *Aug.* 12, and continued their Session till *October*, during which Time 91 received Sentence of Death, 26 were acquitted, and 29 discharged, having no Bills found against them. Of those convicted at *Carlisle*, the following nine were executed *Oct.* 18, at *Harraby-Gallows* near that City, viz. *Thomas Cappsch*, (the titular Bishop of *Carlisle*) *John Henderson*, *John M'Naughton* (said to be the Person who killed Col. *Gardiner* at *Preston-Pans*) *James Brand*, *Donald M'Donald* of *Taran-Rush*; *Donald M'Donald* of *Kinloch-Moidart*; *Francis Buchanan* of *Amprior*, *Hugh Cameron* and *Edward Roper*. Six suffered at *Brampton Oct.* 21, || and seven at *Penrith*, § which ended the course of Justice in those Parts.

The Judges opened their Commission at *York*, *Oct.* 2, and sat till the 7th; during which Time 70 of the Rebels were convicted and received Sentence accordingly. Of these, ten were executed at that City, *Nov.* 1, viz. *George*

† They were drawn on three Hurdles (three in each) from the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, to the Place of Execution, surrounded with a strong Guard; a Pile of Faggots and Block were placed near the Gallows, and while the Prisoners were removing into a Cart placed under it, the Faggots were set on Fire, and the Guards formed a Circle round. After they were turned off, and had hung about 5 Minutes, they were separately cut down, their Heads cut off, their Bowels and Hearts taken out and thrown into the Flames. The Heads of *Townly* and *Fletcher*, were set on *Temple-Bar*. Those of *Chadwick*, *Barwick*, *Deacon*, and *Syddal*, were preserved in Spirits, to be carried, two to *Manchester*, and two to *Carlisle*. The rest were buried with their Bodies.

‡ These were Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Baron *Clarke*, and the Judges *Burnet* and *Dennison*.

|| Viz. *Peter Taylor*, *Michael Delaird*, *James Innis*, *Donald M'Donald*, *Peter Lindsay*, and *Thomas Park*.

§ Viz. *John Roebotkam*, *Valentine Holt*, — *Hunt*, *Andrew Swan*, *James Harvey*, *David Horne*, and *Robert Lyon*.

Hamilton

Hamilton (Captain of Hussars taken at *Clifton*) *Edward Clavering*, *Donald Frazer*, *Charles Gordon*, *Benjamin Mason*, the Re-
James Mayne, * *William Conolly*, *William Dempsey*, *Angus* bellion.
McDonald and *James Sparks*; and on the 8th eleven more 1746.
underwent the same Fate, viz. *David Row*, *William*
Hunter, *John Endsworth*, *John McClellan*, *John McGre-* and at
gor, *Simon McKenzie*, *Alexander Parker*, *Thomas M'Ennis*, *York*.
Archibald Kennedy, *James Thompson* and *Michael Brady*.
Nov. 15, died the same Way, *James Read*, with whom
ended the Executions in the North, where about 58
suffered out of 161 condemned, many of whom were
afterwards pardoned, and the rest obtained the Mercy
of Transportation.


These Victims to Justice were, however, but the under
Instruments and Tools of Rebellion. The principal Leaders
were, in their Turn, to answer for a higher Degree of
Guilt; nor was it reasonable, that while the meaner Ac-
complices of *Treason* were punished, the *Principals* should
escape. The End of June, the Grand-Jury for the County
of *Surry* † found Bills of Indictment for *High-Treason*,
against the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromartie*, and the Lord
Balmerino; upon which, the House of Lords directed a Tryals of
Writ of *Certiorari*, ‡ to be issued for bringing the said In- the Earls
dictments before them, and appointed a Committee to con- of Kil-
sider of the Methods of bringing those Lords to a Tryal. and Cro-
Soon after, his Majesty was pleased to nominate the Lord martie,
High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain* (Lord *Hardwick*) to the and Lord
Dignity of Lord *High-Steward* on this Occasion; and the Balme-
accused Peers, being allowed Council, and whatever was rino.
necessary for their Defence, were on July 8, brought up,
and arraigned in *Westminster-Hall* with great Solemnity.
The two Earls pleaded *Guilty*, and made each a moving
Speech, intreating the Intercession of the House to his Ma-
jesty for Mercy: || The Lord *Balmerino* pleaded *Not Guilty*,
alleging

* The Heads of *Conolly* and *Mayne*, were set up on *Micklegate-Bar*, at *York*, and *Hamilton's* was sent to *Carlisle* for the same Purpose.

† Composed of Sir *William Richardson* of *Bermondsey*, Foreman,
3 Knights, and 19 Esqrs.

‡ A Writ issued out of Chancery to an inferior Court, to call
up the Records of a Cause therein depending.

|| That of the Earl of *Cromartie* may be called a Master-Piece
of Eloquence, and therefore I shall transcribe the Conclusion
of it, as what cannot but be pleasing to the Reader.—‘ Nothing
‘ *May*

History of the Rebellion. 1746.  alledging he was not at *Carlisle*, the Time specified in the Indictment but this Exception was over-ruled; however, on the 31st, the same Lord being brought to the Bar, moved a Point of Law, § in arrest of Judgment, for which he was allowed to be heard by Council *Aug. 1*, but he then chose to wave it, and submit to the Court; so that the same Day the Lord *High-Steward* pronounced Sentence of Death on these three Lords, as usual; after which they were remanded to the Tower.

Earl of
Kilmarnock and
Lord Balmerino
beheaded.

On the 18th of *August*, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino* were, by the Sheriffs of *London*, * conducted from the Tower to a House prepared for their Reception, opposite

(says that noble Peer) remains, my Lords, but that I throw myself, my Life and Fortune upon your Lordships Compassion. But these, my Lords, as to myself, are the least Part of my Sufferings; I have involved an affectionate Wife with an unborn Infant, as Parties of my Guilt, to share its Penalties. I have involved my eldest Son, whose Infancy and Regard to his Parents, hurried him down the Stream of Rebellion. I have involved also eight innocent Children, who must feel their Father's Punishment, before they know his Guilt. Let these, my Lords, be Pledges to his Majesty: Let them be Pledges to your Lordships: Let them be Pledges to my Country for Mercy! Let the silent Eloquence of their Grief and Tears, Let the powerful Language of innocent Nature supply my want of Oratory and Persuasion. Let me enjoy Mercy! — But no longer than I deserve it! — And let me no longer enjoy Life, than I shall use it to efface the Crime I have been guilty of. While I thus intercede to his Majesty, through the Mediation of your Lordships for Mercy; Let my Remorse for my Guilt, as a Subject; Let the Sorrow of my Heart, as a Husband; let the Anguish of my Mind, as a Father, speak the rest of my Misery. As your Lordships are Men, feel as Men! But may none of you, ever suffer the smallest Part of my Anguish! — But if, after all, my Lords, my Safety shall be found inconsistent with that of the Publick, — and nothing but my Blood can atone for my unhappy Crime: If the Sacrifice of my Life, my Fortune, and Family; is judged indispensibly necessary for stopping the loud Demands of publick Justice; and, — if the bitter Cup is not to pass from me; not mine, but the Will of God be done!

§ The Point of Law was, that the Act for trying them in any County, was not passed till *March*, and the Treason was alledged to be committed in *December*, so he ought to be tried in the County where it was committed, as if that Law had never been made.

* Messrs. *Cockayne* and *Blatchford*.

the Scaffold erected on *Tower-Hill*. The Earl behaved History of with great Decency and Composure, seeming very sensible the Re- of the Nature of his Crime, and penitent for it; † Lord Bal- merino discovered a surprizing Intrepidity and Resolution, 1746: such as plainly shewed he acted on Principle, and was thoroughly satisfied of the Justice of the Cause he had engaged in. †

The next Sacrifice to national Justice was the unfor- Tryal of tunate *Charles Ratcliff*, Esq; || (titular Earl of *Derwent*-Mr. Rat- water.) This Gentleman, Nov. 22, was arraigned at the cliff. *King's-Bench Bar, Westminster*, on his former Sentence, but he obstinately refused either to plead, or to acknowledge the Authority of the Court; insisting, he was not the Person specified in the Indictment, but a Subject of *France*, and honoured with a Commission in the Service of his most Christian Majesty. § In short, his whole Behaviour during his Tryal, was so intemperate and over-bearing, that it shewed he either thought the Power of the *French* Monarch would intimidate his Judges, or that he had resolved to exclude himself from all Hopes of Mercy. * However, the Identity of Person being proved, to the Satisfaction of the Court, a Rule was made for his Execution, Dec. 8, in pur-

† This Earl, who thus fell (universally pitied) in the 42d Year of his Age, left by his Lady three Sons; the eldest, Lord *Boyd*, had a Lieutenant's Commission in his Majesty's Service; the second was in the Rebellion with him, but had escaped beyond Sea; and the third was a Lieutenant of a Man of War, with Commodore *Barnett*.

‡ Lord *Balmerino*, who was in his 58th Year, kept up his Chearfulness to the last Moment. He left no Children by his Lady, Daughter of Capt. *Chalmers*, to whom his Majesty granted a Pension of 50l. a Year.

|| Taken in the *Soleil*, a *French* Ship bound from *Dunkirk* to *Scotland*.

§ This Gentleman (Brother to the Earl of *Derwentwater*, be-headed in 1715,) had been taken in the former Rebellion at *Preston*, and was condemned; but made his Escape out of *Newgate*, and after passing some Years in *France* and *Italy*, married the Countess of *Newburgh* at *Paris*. He had been in *England* in 1733, and 1735, but was neither Time molested by the Government, tho' the last Time he appeared in publick, and solicited his Pardon, but without Success.

* He dropped some wild menacing Expressions, as if the Earl of *Morton* (then a Prisoner in the *Bastile* at *Paris*) would meet the same Treatment there, which he should find here.

suance

History of suance to his former Sentence. The Lady *Petre*, his Aunt, did all that was possible to save him, or at least procure a Respite of his Fate, till his Lady should arrive from *Paris*; but his own imprudent Conduct had shut the Door against all Applications in his Favour, and he had Notice given him to prepare for Death. Upon receiving this News, his Behaviour seemed entirely altered, and on *Dec. 8*, being delivered by the Govercor of the Tower to the Sheriffs of *London*, † he was by them conducted to the Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, where he submitted himself to his Fate, with the greatest Tokens of perfect Composure and Serenity. ‡ His Son who was taken with him, being a Native and Subject of *France*, was released and returned to that Kingdom.

his Execution.

Lord Lovat's Impeachment.

The Lord *Lovat* had been brought up from *Scotland* in *August*, and committed to the *Tower*. || *December* the 27th, Sir *William Yonge* presented at the Bar of the House of Lords an Impeachment for High-Treason, consisting of seven Articles, § to which he gave in an Answer, denying the

† Messrs. *Winterbottom*, and *Alsop*, Aldermen of *London*.

‡ His Body was interred on the 11th, at *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, near the Remains of his Brother. His Coffin having this Inscription, on a gilt Plate, *Carolus Ratcliffe, Comes de Derwentwater, decolatus Die 8^o. Decembris 1746, Ætat. 53. Requiescat in Pace.* He died so begottered a *Roman Catholick*, that when some of the Absurdities of that Religion were objected to him, 'he wished, that for every Tenet contrary to Reason, the Belief of which was required by the Church, there were twenty, that he might have a larger Field for exercising his Faith.' So well had he been instructed in the admirable Maxim of *Credo, quia impossibile est.*

|| He arrived in *London Aug. 15*, in an open Landau and six, guarded by a Party of *Ligonier's* Horse, and seemed unconcerned as he passed along, till coming to *Tower-Hill*; he saw the Scaffold then erecting for the Execution of the Lords *Kilmarnock* and *Balmerino*, at which he lifted up his Hands, with these Words. *A little Time, and it will be my Fate.*

§ These were, I. His conspiring the Death of his Majesty in 1743, and 1745. II. For corresponding with the Pretender in 1743, and obtaining a Commission of General of the *Highlands*, with a Duke's Patent, by the Title of Duke *Frazer*. III. For assembling and raising Men for the Pretender's Service. IV. For treasonable Correspondence with the Pretender's Son, while at the Head of the Rebellion in *Scotland*. V. For corresponding with

the Charge brought against him, and insisting much on the History of great Services he had done the Government in the preceed- the Re-
ing Rebellion of 1715. The House of Commons having bellion,
appointed Managers * to carry on the Prosecution, his Trial 1746.
began March the 9th, in *Westminster-Hall*, the Lord *Hard- His Trial.*
wick again officiating as Lord High-Steward. The chief Evi- Evidence
dences against him were Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton* (the young Pretender's Secretary,) one *Chevis*, and two *Frazers*, who had against
been successively his own Secretaries. The first gave a very par- him.
ticular Account of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, in
which he had been a principal Agent himself. † *Chevis* depo-
sed, That he not only suffered *Roy Stuart* to escape out of
his Prison at *Inverness*, but assisted him to go to *France*,
and charged him with Letters for the *Pretender*; in which
he solicited the Commission and Patent mentioned: That
with Six others ‡ (of whom the Earl of *Traquair* was one)
he had signed an Association, which Mr. *Drummond* car-
ried to *Rome*: That he sent for his Son from the Univer-
sity of *St. Andrews*, in order to head his *Clan* and join the
young *Pretender*; and that many of his *Clan* refusing to take
Arms, he threatened to cut them off: And that he gave
out Commissions, and distributed Money for raising Men.
Frazer, his Secretary, swore, 'That he, in a Manner,
compelled his Son to join the Rebels; which, he be-
lieved, he would not have done, without such Influence.'
Some others of his *Domesticks* appeared against him, whose

with the Rebels. VI. For furnishing them with Arms and Am-
munition, and sending his Son with his *Clan* to join them. VII.
For countenancing and advising the principal Persons in the
Rebellion,

* The chief of these were Sir *William Yonge*, Bart. Sir *Dud-
ley Ryder*, Attorney-General, the Hon. *William Murray*, Esq;
Solicitor-General, the Lord *Coke* (eldest Son to the Earl of
Leicester,) the Hon. *George Lyttelton*, Esq; Mr. *Noel*, &c.

† Being employed, with one *Drummond* of *Bochaldie*, in passing
between *Scotland* and *France* with all their secret Dispatches. By his
Account, the *French* promised to land 3000 Men in the *High-
lands*, and 10 or 12,000 as near as possible to *London*. But there
appearing some Backwardness in the *French* Ministry to fulfil
their Engagements, the principal Persons concerned in the Re-
bellion endeavoured to persuade the young *Pretender* to put off
his Enterprize till another Year, which he absolutely refused.

‡ The Persons who signed the Association were, the Earl of
Traquair, the Duke of *Perth*, Lord *John Drummond*, Sir *James
Campbell* of *Auchenbrock*, *John Stuart* Brother to Lord *Traquair*,
Cameron of *Lochysl*, and Lord *Lovat*.

History of Evidence, on that Account, he inveighed against, as infamous and unworthy of Credit: But, to his great Misfortune, these Proofs were corroborated by his own Letters, † directed to his Son, Secretary *Murray*, the M. of *Tullibardine*, his Cousin *Lochylell*, and others. He made no great Defence, unless desiring the House would grant him Time to bring up his Witnesses, who, by Menaces and other Methods, he said, were intimidated from appearing for him: But this the Managers for the Commons would not allow; so that, after six Days Trial, he was, on *March* the 19th, found guilty by his Peers, and the Lord High-Steward pronounced Sentence upon him. || On the 3d of *April*, the Warrant for his Execution came to the Sheriffs, who, on the 7th, (the Day appointed) attended him to the Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, § where he met the Stroke of Justice with a great Appearance of Fortitude and Unconcern.* His Body was interred at *St. Peter's* in the *Tower*, † in the same Grave with the Earls of *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Balmerino*, and the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, who died before he could be brought to his Trial. ††

He is con-
victed,

and be-
headed.

The Re-
bellion
suppressed.

Thus by one decisive *Victory* was the Strength of the Rebellion broke beyond a Possibility of Recovery, and by a few seasonable Examples of Publick Justice, made (out of

‡ These were Copies of the Originals and found in his strong Box taken with him.

|| On being taken from the Bar his Lordship used these Expressions; *Farewel, my Lords, for we shall never all meet again in the same Place.*

§ Just before the Execution one of the Scaffolds built on *Tower-Hill*, for seeing it, broke down; by which Accident many People lost their Lives, and a great Number their Limbs.

* Though in the 80th Year, and very infirm and corpulent, he kept up his Spirits to the last. On the Scaffold he repeated this Line of *Horace*, *Dulce & decorum pro Patria mori*: Adding from *Virgil*,

*Et Genus, & Proævos, & quæ nos fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.*

He died a Roman Catholick.

† He had given Orders to have it carried down to *Scotland*, and for this Purpose it was convey'd to Mr. *Stevenson's*, an Undertaker in the *Strand*; but the Government, for some Reasons, thought proper to alter this Disposition, and direct its being interred in the *Tower*.

†† Of a lingering Indisposition, or, as some say, by a voluntary Retention of Urine, *July 9, 1746.*

the Numbers found guilty,) it is hoped the Spirit of it will be for ever extinguished amongst us. If, however, any future *Desperados* should arise, wicked or daring enough to involve their Country in new Calamities, let them know that in conspiring against the Publick Peace and Welfare, they are only digging a Pit for their own Destruction. The Battle of *Culloden* shall stand as an eternal Monument to Posterity, that when LIBERTY, the *Guardian Genius* of the *British* Throne and Nation, is once arous'd, she is invincible; and that her Prevalence, when duly exerted, will, with the Blessing of Heaven, always be more than sufficient to subdue Domestick Faction, as well as to repel Foreign Invasion.

History of
the Re-
bellion.
1746.

Nor was the Nation, delivered from such threatening Mischiefs, ungrateful to its heroick *Preserver*. The congratulatory Addresses presented to his Majesty from all Parts of his Dominions, on this happy Occasion, sufficiently expressed the unanimous Sentiments of the People; nor could it be displeasing to the Royal Ear of the Father to hear his faithful Subjects united in the Praises due to the Virtues of his illustrious Son. This fortunate Prince having so honourably discharged the important Trust reposed in him, returned in Triumph to *London*, amidst the Acclamations of joyful Crowds, who met or attended him on his Passage, and offered up their Vows for his Prosperity and Safety. The highest Honours were paid to him wherever he passed; Honours indeed, if strictly considered, inferior to his Merit and Services, but which, as they denoted the sincere Affections of a *free* People, were infinitely preferable to all the Incense of servile Adulation.

And here, by way of *Conclusion*, it may not be amiss to consider the main Source of this Storm, which threatened no less than the total Subversion of our Constitution in Church and State. The Origin of this I cannot but think lay in the *Highland-Tenures*, by which I mean, the slavish Dependence of the Clans upon the absolute Will of their Superiors. Nothing can be more absurd or dangerous in a *free State*, than to suffer the Exercise of such an Authority distinct from that of the Legislature. Power is often hazardous in the best and wisest Hands, unless guarded against by proper Restraints, or limited by Law: But in the Hands of Madmen or Fools it becomes intolerable. Tyranny always introduces *Poverty*, and wherever Poverty appears, *Slavery* is not far off. On the other hand, *Want* inspires *Courage* and *Despair*; and no Sort of Men are so ready and prepared

Source of
the Rebel-
lion.

History of the Re-
bellion,
1746.
Condition
of the
High-
lands.

to invade the Freedom and Property of others, as those who have none of their own to defend. Thus the *Lairds* of the *Isles*, * as well as their other inferior Chieftains, accustomed to see their Dictates implicitly obeyed by their Followers, formed their Vassals, inured to Hardships, into little Armies, with which they over-ran and wasted the neighbouring Countries at pleasure. They even assumed the *Royal-Style*, † and encountered their lawful Sovereigns in the Field. Nor, though often vanquished, could their native Fierceness be thoroughly tamed; for though reduced at different Times to a feigned Submission, it lasted only till they recovered Strength for new Depredations. The *Highlanders*, spirited by the Example of their Chiefs, and stimulated by the Necessities arising from a barren Climate, and their own Indolence, were always alert, and ready to despoil their Neighbours. From their wild and inaccessible Rocks these *Free-Booters* eyed the fruitful *Lowlands*, and watched every Opportunity of enriching themselves by the Sword. Directed by no Views, but the Commands of their Leaders, and the Thirst of Plunder, they were, on the least Temptations of Advantage, or the slightest Provocations of Resentment, as ready to turn their Arms against each other. Thus Theft, Rapes, and Assassinations were not only frequent, but regarded as meritorious. The greatest *Robber* was the greatest *Hero*, and these petty Tyrants seemed to glory in the Want of Humanity. ‡ Thus boundless *Violence* begat endless *Confusion*.

* The *McDonalds*, who assumed this Title, were the most powerful of all the *Highland* Chiefs, as they possessed all that *Archipelago*, which goes by the Name of the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*, the inferior *Lairds* of which paid them a kind of tributary Acknowledgment.

† In the Reign of *James I.* *Alexander McDonald* having married the Heiress of *Walter Lassy*, Earl of *Ross*, assumed the Title of *King of the Isles*, and took Arms; but was at last overcome, and forced to submit. Long before this, *Donald Bane*, another of their Chiefs, usurped the Crown of *Scotland* for six Months, on the Death of *Malcomb III.* but was expelled by *Duncan*.

‡ *Buchanan* gives us a remarkable Instance of this in the Reign of *James I.* A *Highland* Chief, of the Name of *McDonald*, having robbed a poor Woman, she, in the Anguish of her Heart, threatened to complain to the King. *Wilt thou so?* (replied the Brute) *then I shall take care to fit thee for thy Journey.* On which he caused a Smith to nail Horse-Shoes to her Feet, in which Condition he exposed her to the Derision of his Followers, telling

tion. Deadly Feuds arose between particular Families of the History of Great, in which the Vassals on each Side became involved, the Re-
The *Injured*, in their Turn, were *Aggressors*; and *Revenge*, bellion.
being perpetuated from Father to Son, was often carried to 1746.
such Excess, that whole *Clans* perished in these *hereditary*
Jars. * Indeed such was the savage Disposition of this Peo-
ple, that their Fury could not be better employed, and hap-
py was it for their peaceable and industrious Neighbours,
when these *Banditti* were by Providence thus made the
Instruments of their own Destruction.

Some may perhaps think this Picture too much Methods
heightened, and that the *Higlanders* of late, merit a more of am-
favourable Description than History has given us of their mending
Ancestors. But I fear such as give themselves leave to ex- it.
amine Things without Prejudice, will find, that however
their Manners might be a little softened in some Instances,
or in others, their Violences restrained, the original *Leaven*
still remain'd. The same blind Devotion to their *Chiefs*,
the same Barbarity and bigotted Attachment to the Religion
and Customs of their Ancestors, whose Language and Dress
they superstitiously retained, and the same Disposition to
Rapine and Sloth, still distinguished them from the rest of
their Fellow-Subjects, and rendered them fit Tools for art-
ful and ambitious Men, to employ, in overturning a Go-
vernment, whose Privileges they were Strangers to, and

telling her with an Air of Mockery, which heightened the
Cruelty of the Deed, *That she was now fenced against the Rough-
ness of the Ways.* The Woman, however, being of a resolute
Disposition, got to Court, and laid the Affair before the King,
who caused *McDonald*, with twelve of his Accomplices, to be
seized, ordered them to be shod in the same Manner, and led
about as a Spectacle to the People, after which they were execu-
ted, and their Bodies hung on Gibbets, as a Terror to others.

* So late as the Reign of *James V.* the *Clan of Frazier*, in a
Quarrel with the *McDonalds*, were all cut off to a Man, so that
the Name had been totally extinguished, if Eighty of them had
not left their Wives with Child, who (as *Buchanan* says) were
all delivered of Male Children, who lived to Mens Estate, and
so restored the Splendor of the Name. And in the Reign of
James I. the same Author tells us, that *Duffus* and *Mundock*,
two of these *Prædal* Commanders, being released by the King,
at the Desire of the Nobility, gathered each an Army of 1500
Banditti, and fought with such Obstinacy, that on one Side only
Twelve and on the other but Nine remained alive.

from

History of from whose Protection, they seemed to stand wholly the Re- excluded.
bellion.

1746.



It is a Principle equally true in Politicks as in Physick, that violent Remedies are only excusable in Cases of the last Necessity. The right Knowledge of a Disease is the safest Direction towards a Cure. The Legislature has already taken two salutary Measures of the lenient Kind, which it is to be hoped will produce a happy Effect. They have abolished these *Slavish-Tenures*, * which were the Root of the Distemper, as they gave the Superiors a Jurisdiction not only inconsistent with, and visibly dangerous to the civil Power, but indeed (if rightly considered) prejudicial to their own Interest. † They have also passed an Act for restraining and discountenancing the *Higblander's Dress*, which was justly regarded as a Badge of their antient Bondage. ‡ Something seems yet further wanting for compleating this great Work, which may be the Glory of his Majesty's Reign. This is the Colonization of the new depopulated Parts of the *Highlands* by an industrious Set of People, who, by intermixing with the Natives, may teach them the inestimable Advantages arising from Diligence and Commerce; || once their Eyes were opened to social Happiness,

* If the Maxim be true, *That the Good of the People is the supreme Law*; it is certain, nothing could seem more just and reasonable, than to destroy those petty Sovereignities, which on every Occasion of Faction or Discontent, enable the Grandees to embroil the Nation in Confusion and Bloodshed.

† I do not pretend strictly to examine into this intricate Controversy, but to me it seems evident, that the laying open these Jurisdictions, will be of Advantage, even to the Lords Proprietors, as they will, from the Improvement of their Estates, gain more in Point of *Profit*, than they lose in Point of *Power*.

‡ The Care of the *Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands*, may in Time greatly contribute to the desirable End of reforming and improving the *Highlands*, by erecting Schools for introducing the Use of the *English* Language, and diffusing the true Knowledge of the Gospel through those Regions so long benighted by Ignorance and Superstition.

|| The ingenious Author of the *Ample Disquisition*, (a Pamphlet published on this Subject) observes justly on this Head, ' That the *Highlanders* have Spirits made for better Things, and do not want Activity for useful Purposes; yet such are the Blessings of Industry and Freedom, that where these are encouraged, the dullest and most stupid Creatures live better than they.'

But



Happiness, to the Benefits of Labour, and the innumerable Conveniencies resulting from Tillage and Manufactures, a pleasing Change would quickly ensue. They would then discover the Importance of that great *Fishery*, which Heaven has placed at their Door; a more inexhaustable Source of Wealth than the Mines of *Mexico* or *Peru*. § The Indolence of the *Highlanders* is neither the Effect of their Climate, nor Temperament, but a Vice grown habitual through long Custom, which good Example, and proper Encouragement would by Degrees correct and erase. When they once saw a Body of laborious frugal People settled amongst them, and thriving by their own Diligence, they would quickly be roused from their Sloth, to struggle for a Share in the same Advantages; more especially, when they find themselves FREE, governed by the same Laws, and possessed of the same Privileges and Rights with their Fellow Subjects: When thus convinced of the true Value of *Liberty*, the Arts of wicked Men would never be able again to seduce them into Rebellion, or induce them to forfeit a lasting Happiness for chimerical Expectations. The chearful Beams of FREEDOM would then irradiate these remote Recesses of our Island, once the Haunts of *Rapine*, *Ignorance*, and *Idleness*: *Arts*, *Peace* and *Plenty* would appear in her Train, and heal the Wounds of *Civil-War*: Thus reformed by *Laws*, and improved by *Manners*, the *Highlands*, so long the *Disgrace* and *Terror* of *Britain*, would in Process of Time become her *Ornament* and *Defence*.

But Power is a natural Enemy to Commerce, which will never flourish under arbitrary Restraints.

§ A Man (says the same Writer) who goes to *Billinggate* in a Morning, gets more Money a Day than one of these *Highland* Vassals can earn in a Month, tho' they have a nobler Market before them, a *Fishery*, which carries annually Millions to *Holland*, and would in a due Course of Industry, bring equal Profits to them. They would then have Lands well cultivated, good Houses, warm Plantations, and Plenty would flourish in every Part of that now waste and neglected Country; the natural Result of Freedom under a CONSTITUTION that glories in nourishing and protecting all its *Constituents* without Distinction.

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E R R A T A.

Page 2. Line 15. for 1600, read 16000.

A P P E N D I X.

Page 2. Note 1. 15. for *or* read *as*. p. 14. l. 15. for *declared* read *dictated*. p. 18. after *put* dele *on*. p. 30. Note 1. 20. for *St* read *Sir*. p. 39. l. 8. for *Conjecture* read *Conjuncture*. p. 59. l. 17. for *Prosperity* read *Property*.

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